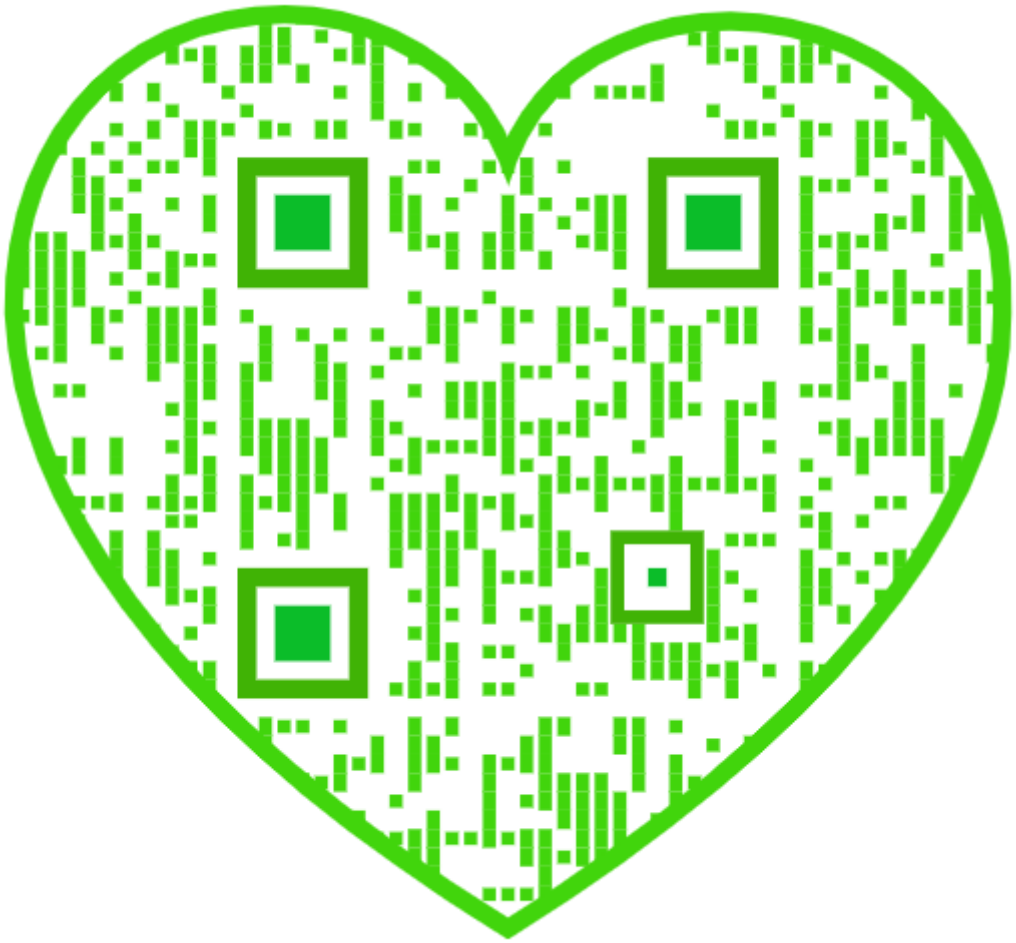
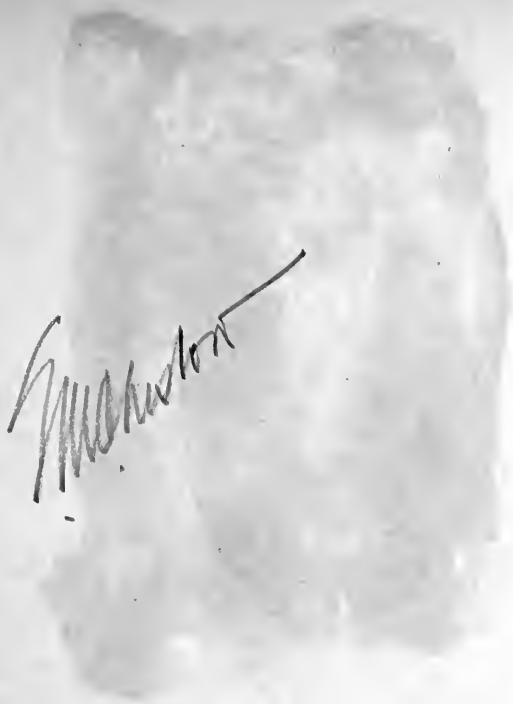
THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED





LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY of
PENNSYLVANIA

Rittenhouse Orrery
UR 636.102
M555
FAIRMAN
ROGERS
COLLECTION
ON
HORSEMANSHIP

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/americanthorough00merr

August Belmont Esq
New York

Yours Sincerely
Thos B. Merry

THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED

BY

THOMAS B. MERRY

("HIDALGO")

PRINTED BY THE

COMMERCIAL PRINTING HOUSE

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1905

NEW BOLTON
CENTER

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Office of the Librarian of Congress on the seventeenth day of October, A. D., 1904.

Contents

Preface - - - - - - - - - - - - 9

Our Portrait Gallery - - - - - - - - 12

Part I. The Origin of the Thoroughbred - - - 13

Part II. The Three Cardinal Lines - - - 23.

Part III. The Modern British Thoroughbred - - 35

Part IV. The American Thoroughbred - - - 71

Second Epoch—1783 to 1861 - - - - - - 78

Third Epoch—Close of Civil War to Date - - - 84

Our Imported Sires - - - - - - - - 103

Our Native Sires - - - - - - - - 117

Our Great Native Mares - - - - - - - 126

Part V. The French Thoroughbred - - - - 133

Second Epoch - - - - - - - - - 143

Part VI. The Austro-Hungarian Thoroughbred - 151

Part VII. The Australian Thoroughbred - - - 159

The Bruce Lowe System of Breeding by Figures - - - 177

Converse In-Breeding - - - - - - - - 181

In-Breeding, Past and Present - - - - - - 185

A Heart to Heart Talk with Breeders - - - 189

Selling Races - - - - - - - - - 195

Spurious Pedigrees - - - - - - - - 197

A Military Proposition - - - - - - - 201

Two-Year-Old Racing - - - - - - - - 205

The Breeders' Handbook - - - - - - - 209

Some Representative American Stallions - - - - 211

The Burns and Waterhouse Farm - - - - - 241

A Home Production - - - - - - - - 245

Preface

My only excuse for the appearance of this volume is my firmly-rooted belief that such a book is needed by the breeders of thoroughbred horses in America. When one man can send into the sales ring a consignment of over three hundred yearlings and sell them at auction for something in excess of an average of $800, it is time for other breeders to wake up and begin to study the science of breeding as he has done. Most men are willing to pay a big price for a stallion, without grumbling, but when it comes to purchasing a really good mare, and the daughter of a great producing matron at that, for $1500 or $2000, they button up their breeches' pockets and say "Nay" to the man who has the mare to sell. It is high time for other men to follow the lead of Messrs. Belmont, Haggin, Keene, Camden and such men who see the necessity of excellence in both sexes.

Just twelve years ago, Col. Sanders D. Bruce, editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, issued a book entitled "The Thoroughbred Horse," which he modeled very largely upon the "Breeders' Hand Book," published by Mr. Joseph Osborne in England. Both those books were well written but badly edited. Mr. Bruce carried you back to the days of Waxy and Sir Peter and without any other intermission, dropped you down on the back of some old short-bred Kentucky mare like Picayune or Minerva Anderson, neither of which should ever have found a place in the American Stud Book, save in an appendix. Now, don't understand me as seeking to elevate my own work by belittling a dead friend. Col. Bruce's services to his country were signal and varied. He probably did as much as any other man, living or dead, to keep his native State (Kentucky) from going out of the Federal Union; and his Stud Book, which was the work of almost thirty years continuously, while it has its imperfections, was so far in advance of my expectations and of the expectations of others of his friends, that he deserves the highest praise for it. With his steadfast work to bring order out of chaos, the labors of his successors in that field have been comparatively easy. But the editorial portion of "The Thoroughbred Horse" was carelessly put together, no matter how well written; and the same is true equally of Mr. Joseph Osborne's book, for in both cases the reader has to go through the whole editorial portion of the book in order to find what he wants to know concerning any given horse or family of horses.

I have endeavored to remedy that defect by a classification of the subject matter involved in these pages. I devote one chapter to the "Origin of the Thoroughbred" and deal chiefly with the three great lines which have survived all others—the Godolphin Arabian, the Darley Arabian and the Byerly Turk. If anybody wants the details of importation of Oriental horses into England, up to and including the reign of good Queen Anne, I must refer him to the works of Mr. Osborne and Col. Bruce, as giving details more minute than I could hope to embrace in this little book. The student of breeding cares nothing in this day for the fact that the Godolphin Arabian's great

reputation grew out of Hobgoblin's refusal to cover Roxana. What he wants is facts and figures embracing the present day and date. The mere fact that Catton and Emilius were two of the best and most successful stallions between 1820 and 1840, has no bearing upon modern breeding because the male lines of those two once-famous sires are now wholly extinct, while that of the despised and calumniated Blacklock—in that era at least—is now at the head of the British turf, through St. Simon and his sons, two of which have already headed the list of winning sires though less than twelve years old.

Hence my only endeavors have been to bring this book down to date and modernize its contents so far as practicable. The great world is in a great hurry just now, and has but little time to devote to the perusal of ancient history. So I deal with horses of the last sixty years as much as possible, referring the reader to the works of Col. Bruce for the old days in Virginia; and to Mr. Osborne's work for the ancient occurrences on the turf in England and Ireland. They were both better writers than I am and had more extensive libraries upon which to draw for information. Hence I make no claim for any great amount of originality in this book, but I can claim truthfully that its construction is more orderly and methodical than that of any book that has yet been published on this subject, either in America or in Europe.

I naturally expected to make some money out of this book, but fear that I shall not have $1000 left after paying all the bills. I have received no support from Kentucky whatever and none of any extent except from Californians, counting Mr. James R. Keene as one. Col. S. D. Bruce's book contained advertisements of 94 stallions of which 68 were owned in Kentucky. In this book there is just one Kentucky stallion owned by a bona fide resident of that State. The truth is, that I am suffering for another party's misdeeds.

In 1902 a canvass was made for a book to be called "The History of the Horse," to be published from the office of the New York Spirit of the Times. The brothers Le Berthon got about $42,000 worth of contracts on that book for which they were to receive 50 per cent. as commission. On this amount some $16,000 was paid in checks and turned over to the manager of the Spirit of the Times, who deposited them in the bank to his personal account and drew checks against it to pay the Le Berthons their commissions. No book ever has appeared nor ever will. The manager of the concern got away with a nice little stake and now, when I come to print a book that is needed, I get the frozen lip from men to whose interests I am doing an actual service. Mr. John Le Berthon lives in this city and is respected as a straight and upright man wherever he is known. I would risk my life on his honesty as I have known him nearly twenty years. He is in no way to blame for the non-appearance of the "History of the Horse." He did his work and got his pay for it, as was right. The other party who received the checks of Messrs. Whitney, Mackay, Belmont and others, and gave no value in return, is in pretty big luck to be at large and master of his own actions.

I have tried also to offend nobody while endeavoring to write impartially and in a spirit of honest criticism. As to what appears in the "Breeders' Hand Book" portion of this work, that is advertising pure and simple; and the opinions concerning horses published therein are those of their owners and not of myself. Hence I cannot, in any spirit of fairness be held responsible for anything that appears in that part of my work. In the editorial portion of it, ranging from Chapter I to Chapter X, the opinions advanced are all my own and upon them I am ready to stand or fall, in the full belief that the right to applaud carries with it the right to censure as well. I seek to quarrel with no other man's opinions but will endeavor, as far as possible, to have my own respected. And to achieve that end I feel that I must write in a spirit of candor and justice, so that when the end comes to me as it does to all men, those who survive me may remember the injunction of the Moor and "speak me fair in death—nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

The reader who expects to find any such glowing pen-pictures in this book as are to be found in Mr. Porter's description of the great race between Wagner and Grey Eagle, will be disappointed. Nor will he discover in these pages any such crisp and elegant English as characterizes the works of Mr .H. H. Dixon, who wrote over the signature of "The Druid," for two reasons: First, because I am not competent to write in a flowery vein, even if I so desired; and second, because this is a book that is largely technical in its nature and, therefore, all florid rhetoric should be avoided. It is written for the perusal of plain men; it deals with plain and stubborn facts; and for that reason should be couched in the plainest language possible.

THOS. B. MERRY.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY

The object of every illustrated work of this sort, especially where the horses of various nations are given, is to give out the representative horse of each nation. I therefore give PERSIMMON as the representative stallion of England, not that I deem him so good a sire as St. Simon or Stockwell, but because he is the first stallion in English history to head the list of winning sires at nine years of age, as against eleven for Stockwell and twelve for Hermit. As the sire of the great filly Sceptre and that great cup horse, Zinfandel, Persimmon will always occupy a prominent place in English stud history.

LEXINGTON is given the place, *par excellence,* of all native American sires, having gotten more horses of absolute stake form in the same number of foals than any other horse in American history. He headed the list of winning sires for eleven seasons (six years after his death, be it remembered), while no other horse ever was at the top for seven years. His sons did not do well in the stud but his daughters built up reputation for at least ten of the best sires between 1870 and the present writing. In this respect the sightless hero of Woodburn is the nearest approach to Sir Peter (foaled 1784), of any horse, since the dawn of the nineteenth century.

FLYING FOX is given as the representative horse of France, although foaled in England and never having raced in his adopted country. This is because he is the only sire credited with a winner of the Grand Prix de Paris in his eighth year. It is worthy of note that, though several highly approved mares were sent across the channel to him, most of his best winners are from what might be properly called French-bred mares. Mons. Edmond Blanc made no mistake when he paid the enormous price of $80,000 for Flying Fox.

MERMAN is given as the representative horse of Australia, for three reasons: First, because no portrait of Yattendon was ever taken; second, because no picture of the Grand Flaneur was ever painted that could be called a good picture of the horse; and third, because Merman is, so far as turf performances in England are concerned, a representative horse in the strictest sense of the term. He is the only Colonial-bred horse to win the Ascot Gold Cup; and the third horse in the long space of eighty years to walk over for a Goodwood Cup, the other two being Stumps in 1826 and The Bard in 1886. Few horses retire to the stud with such a garland of laurels as have encircled the beautiful neck of the deservedly great Merman.

PART I.

THE ORIGIN OF THE THOROUGHBRED

"Who thundering comes on blackest steed
With iron heel and hoof of speed?
The ocean's rocky caves resound
With stride for stride and bound for bound.
The foam that streaks the courser's side
Seems gathered from the ocean tide."

—Byron.

Origin of the Thoroughbred

I have been frequently asked "What is a thoroughbred horse?" and "Wherein does he differ from other horses?" Of course, such a question could only emanate from a person ignorant of the use of the word "thoroughbred," as a generic term.

My answer to this query is that the thoroughbred horse is of Oriental extraction and an animal developed through centuries of cultivation by enlightened nations. You go out upon the hillsides in June and pick the wild strawberries, than which nothing could be of richer taste or more delicate flavor, but the fruit seldom has exceeded one-quarter of an inch in diameter, while under careful cultivation it often attains four times that size. The Thoroughbred horse is the result of a similar degree of industry on the part of mankind. Good food, careful housing from stress of weather and ample care of mares during their period of gestation, have made the thoroughbred horse what he is today, while his Oriental prototype in Asia and Northern Africa is just what he was, so far as concerns size, power and liberty of action, five centuries ago. The stride of the average Arabian or Barbary horse is about seventeen feet, at the very apex of his speed, while almost any American or English thoroughbred will cover from twenty-one to twenty-three feet when fully extended. The famous Alabama mare, Peytona, so called from having won the $44,000 Peyton Stake at Nashville in 1843, ran on twenty-eight feet, but the effort was so great that she could not be relied upon to run more than two good races in any one year.

The first instance given us in history of any attempt to improve the breed of horses in England, which is just as much the cradle of the thoroughbred horse now as ever it was, was in the ninth century when Hugh Capet, King of France, sought the hand of the English princess, Ethelwilda, in marriage and sent some horses, bred in France from sires of Oriental nativity, as a present to her brother, Athelstane, then King of Great Britain. Later, during the reign of William the Conqueror, we find that Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, sent to Spain for stallions to breed cavalry horses on his estates at Powisland. It is almost certain that these Shrewsbury horses were bred from the "Barbs" introduced into Spain by the Moors, in the days of the "Cid Campeador." In the reign of the first Richard matches were run for large sums of money but there seems to have been a hiatus between that period and the reign of Edward III who, in 1326, received a present of two fleet coursers from the King of Navarre and bestowed some valuable gifts upon the messenger who brought them. It was not until 1509 that King Henry VIII (who was a victim to the matrimonial habit) conceived the idea of establishing a Royal Stud at Bushey Park near where Cardinal Wolsey held forth in the zenith of his power. It is quite probable that the interregnum in the breeding of fine horses in England was caused by the "War of Roses" between the rival horses of York and Lancaster; and that the revival of breeding of high-class horses had its inception with the receipt of some mares by "Bluff Hal" from the Duke of Mantua.

It was not to be wondered at that King Henry's daughter, the "Virgin Queen" (who was a virgin if she did pull up her skirts to the French envoy, Bassompiere, and slap her thigh for his amusement) gave all possible encouragement to racing, for, while she had no horses trained or raced in her own name, she had additional breeding farms at Richmond, St. Albans, Windsor, Greenwich and Waltham; and the sales of horses produced at those farms proved an important addition to the royal revenues. At her death and the succession of King James I to the throne, came the first royal endorsement of racing which caused it to be called the "Sport of Kings." It was said that several fine Moorish bred stallions had swam ashore from the wreck of the "Invincible Armada" and landed on the coast of Scotland, from which had been bred some rapid horses; and there it was that the young monarch, during his nonage, had acquired his love of racing as well as his superb seat in the saddle. The fact that James "pulled up stakes" at the London palaces and removed his court to Newmarket during the summer months, is the best proof that he was very fond of the big game. (See the "History of Newmarket," written in the most graceful style by the late Mr. J. P. Hore.)

What impresses me most curiously (although it may not others) is that the young successor to Elizabeth should have taken such an interest in racing; and that no prepared chronicles of performances on the turf should have been handed down from that era to our own. Although but few names have been preserved and those only in an incidental fashion, yet a few have survived the wreck of Time, for Mr. Gervase Markham mentions a horse called Grey Valentine who was never beaten, according to his say-so. Hence the bestowal of first honors in that direction to Childers and O'Kelly's Eclipse seems to have been a popular error. In Markham's chronicles, he mentions Peppermint, Franklin and Whitefoot as performers of great distinction, while Grey Dellaval, owned by the Earl of Northumberland, comes in for a still wider meed of praise. These are the first English turf horses, therefore, to receive any individual mention. Mr. Markham then goes on to quote from the Treasury records of King James' reign which show that "there were four boys annually apprenticed, on small stipends, to the King's jockeys and the Master of the Horse was held responsible for their good conduct." No mention, however, is made of any horse owned by the nobles of King James court, although it is well known that the Duke of Buckingham, to whom England was indebted for the importation of the Helmsley Turk, was the King's favorite and one of the chief moving spirits at Newmarket. Many Eastern horses were imported during the reign of James I, but the only one accorded any special mention is the Markham Arabian for which the King paid the big price of £500, according to the Duke of Newcastle, but the royal records of expenditure place the sum at about one-third of that amount. For all the good he ever did the British Stud, this horse might as well have remained in Syria. At this time there were race-meetings held all over England, especially at Doncaster, Salisbury and Chester, where the Roodee was built for similar purposes by the Romans.

Charles the First succeeded James and it was during his reign that the first really valuable importation of Oriental blood took place. This was a horse first called the Buckingham Turk, but was sold by his noble owner to a Mr. Helmsley, whence he got the name of "The Helmsley Turk." As to whether he ever raced or not, history is silent, but as the sire of Bustler, Vixen and "Hutton's Royal Colt" (whose dam was a Sedbury Royal mare) he certainly placed himself on record. In Mr. Haggin's catalogues of 1904, containing the dams of 323 yearlings, I find no less than 19 tracing to a mare by Bustler, son of this selfsame Helmsley Turk. The English Stud Book, however, yields no information concerning Bustler other than that he was by Helmsley Turk, yet his blood comes down to the present day through Blunderbuss, Bolton Starling, Old Merlin, Bolton Sweepstakes and the "Blacklegs mare," which was the dam of Marske, sire of the unbeaten Eclipse, while from Vixen, also by the Helmsley Turk, are derived many of our best horses. Vixen's dam was an imported mare—the

dam of Dodsworth also, but she must have produced more than these two for she was twenty years old when she dropped Vixen. This Barb mare was one of the mares in the Royal stud formed by Charles II, on whose death she was sold to Mr. Coke, who bred Vixen from her.

When the war had subsided, several valuable importations were made, about the best of which was a white stallion imported by Mr. Place, who was stud master to Oliver Cromwell; and there is hardly an English horse of note that does not show from one to four crosses of this horse, known as "Place's White Turk." He got Commoner and Hautboy, both great performers in their day. It is a good strain of blood and is specially conspicuous in the pedigrees of Matchem and Woodpecker, as well as in the dam of Snap; and is also to be found in Lady Thigh and "the Widdington mare," both as conspicuous in their day as are Pocahontas and Ellen Horne in our own. His daughters were greater, however, as grand dams and great-grand dams than in the first generation, one of these being the grand dam of Grey Ramsden, Cartouch and Wyndham. They were also the ancestors of Whitefoot by Bay Bolton; Torismond by Starling, Alcides by Babraham; and Sweepstakes by The Gower Stallion. The Brimmer mare, whose dam was by Place's White Turk, was the dam of the noted Makeless, the grand dam being by Dodsworth (sire of Dicky Pierson) out of the Layton Barb mare, founder of the No. 4 family in Bruce Lowe's system, to which trace Iroquois, Belvidere, Kentucky and Sir Dixon in America; and Alice Hawthorn, Thormanby, Kisber, Wenlock and Apology in England.

The Royal mares purchased abroad by Sir John Fenwick, Master of the Horse to Charles II, at the King's personal expense, produced many good horses but the natural Barb mare which produced Dodsworth must have been clearly the best, for she gave birth to him shortly after her arrival and he therefore, not withstanding he was foaled in England, was manifestly an Oriental horse. If Dodsworth had never gotten anything but Dicky Pierson, that alone should have made him famous, for it was to the union of Dicky Pierson with the "Burton Barb mare," founder of the No. 2 family in Bruce Lowe's system, that we owe such equine wonders as Harkaway, Voltigeur, Martyrdom, Lord Clifden and last, but far from least, the Australian phenomenon Carbine, who won the Melbourne Cup with 145 lbs., two miles in 3:28¼. But beyond Dodsworth's dam there is but little account of these Royal Mares. Lord D'Arcy, about that time, imported two Turkish stallions, called the D'Arcy Turk and D'Arcy's Yellow Turk. The former was located at Sedbury, whence he is often called the Sedbury Turk; and it is to a union of this horse with one of the Royal mares at that place that we owe the origin of the No. 11 family of which St. Simon (premier sire of England for nine seasons) is the most prominent exemplar. The Yellow Turk, imported at the same time, was also a success in the stud, being the sire of the famous Brimmer, while from Lord Fairfax's Morocco Barb mare he got the equally celebrated Spanker. The student of pedigrees of noted horses foaled prior to 1750, will find these two Turks very frequently.

During the reign of Charles II there were also two valuable importations, the Thoulouse Barb and the Curwen Bay Barb. These horses were brought over from France by a Mr. Curwen, of Cumberland, as a present to King Charles from "Le Grand Monarque," who thought more of his mistresses than anything else. They had been presented to him by Muley Ismail, King of Morocco; and had been brought from Barbary in one of the King's war vessels, commanded by Admiral le Comte de Tholouse, who was one of His Majesty's "catch colts," as they say in Oregon. Another of the King's illegitimate offspring, the Comte de Byram, was Master of the Horse to the King at that very time. The Curwen Barb was just thirteen hands high, but all his progeny were larger, probably owing to such care as he never received himself when a foal. The best of his get was Mixbury, who became a great race horse but a very poor sire. His full sisters, however, were great matrons, one of them being the dam

of Little Scar, Partner, Soreheels and the dam of Crab; while the other sister produced Silver Eye, Hazard and Quiet. But it was in 1711 that the Curwen Bay Barb most distinguished himself by begetting Brockelsby Betty from Mr. Leedes' Hobby mare by The Lister Turk, also called The Stradling. To this Brocklesby Betty trace, in female tail line such great performers as Songstress and Cyprian, winners of the Epsom Oaks; Starke and Prioress, bred in America but great winners in England over forty years ago; and last but not least, Domino and Hamburg, of our own day.

It was during the reign of James II that the Duke of Berwick, at the siege of Buda, in Hungary in 1686, captured the horse now known as "The Lister Turk," the Duke having sold him to Mr. Lister, of Lincolnshire, who bred many great ones from him. He became the sire of Coneyskins, Snake, Piping Peg and the Duke of Kingston's Brisk. Through Snake and Coneyskins this Lister Turk had become one of the leading Eastern factors in the British Stud; and "which I wish to remark," as the late Bret Harte would have put it, that while we claim English Eclipse (foaled 1764) as the chief and only surviving exponent of the Darley Arabian's male line, an examination of his pedigree will show that Eclipse had but one cross of the Darley Arabian, as against two of the Godolphin Arabian, five of the Lister Turk and nine of Place's White Turk. "Now will you be good?"

In the reign of William and Mary, during the war in Ireland where the "Battle of the Boyne was fought, not far from the present site of Drogheda, Capt. Byerly rode an imported Turkish horse, to whom he was indebted for the fact that he was not captured by the irate Paudheens. After "this cruel war was over" this horse was taken to England, where he became one of the pillars of the stud. His best sons on the turf were Spite, Block Hearty and Basto, sire of the great Soreheels. None of these were great sires, but his son Jigg got Partner, foaled 1718. Partner got Tartar, who was mated with Cypron by Blaze and produced Herod, the greatest horse of his day, foaled six years before Eclipse. Herod got Highflyer, Woodpecker, Anvil, Phenomenon (imported to America) and a host of other heroes. His get were nineteen years on the turf during which they won £201,505 in money (with racing prizes worth about one-eighth of their present value) besides nine gold cups and forty-three hogsheads of claret.

During the reign of William and Mary were imported into England the noted Barb horses Chillaby and Slugey, sometimes called Sloughby, a mare claimed by the Morocco people to be desired as a mate for Chiliaby, to whom she produced Greyhound, a noted stallion of that day and sire of the Duke of Wharton's Othello. About the same time were imported the Selaby Turk, sire of the Coppin mare, to which trace Emilius in England and St. Charles, St. Carlo and all the descendants of imported Camilla in America. The Akaster Turk and the Harper Arabian were also imported about this time. The Akaster Turk was the sire of Chanter and Sister to Chanter, that mare being the dam of Lord Godolphin's gray mare Roxana, the dam of Lath and Cade by the Godolphin Arabian. Lath was the best performer and Cade the best sire, his line being still in existence, through Matchem, Conductor, Trumpator, Sorcerer, Comus, Humphrey Clinker and Melbourne, it being through the latter only that the line now exists.

The Honeywood Arabian was another importation during this reign. He came over to England as the property of Sir John Williams, for which reason he is often known as the "Williams Turk," but he was not a Turk at all. Mr. Honeywood put his Byerly Turk mare to him and the result of that union was True Blue, who proved so good a turf horse that Mr. Honeywood decided to purchase his sire, in consequence of which the horse was forever afterward known as the "Honeywood Arabian." True Blue beat Chanter and six others for the King's Plate at York in 1716, besides winning several other valuable prizes. As the result of this, the Byerly Turk mare was again mated with the Honeywood Arabian and that foal was called Young True Blue. While

there have been other successful turf families, there is no sire family anywhere near this No. 3 in the Bruce Lowe system, to which trace the following great sires of history:

Stockwell †	St. Patrick †	Van Tromp †G	IMPORTED TO CALIFORNIA.
Rataplan QD	Post Restante	Rayon d'Or †J	
King Tom	Kettledrum *	Eothen	Conveth
Flying Dutchman *†	Flatcatcher	Slight of Hand	True Briton
Lanercost A	Elthiron CS	Toxophilite GM	Abercorn (Aust.)
Tramp D	Hobbie Noble W	Sir Peter *	Vanderdecken (Aust)
Isinglass *†	Pyrrhus I*	Eclipse	Maribyrnong (Aust.)
Musket Alex	Gen. Peel †	Nuneham	Ferryman (Aust.)
Berserken	Velocipede	Quicklime CS	KingofAnglers (Aust)
Mast. Kildare CS	Galopin *		Talkofthe Hill (Aust)

Of the 31 stallions named above, 11 got winners of the Derby; 10 got winners of the St. Leger, and got 10 winners of the Oaks, the hardest race on earth for a three-year-old filly; 5 got winners of the 2000 guineas, and 9 got winners of the 1000 guineas. The two greatest sires from the dam of the two True Blues are Sir Peter, foaled in 1784, and Derby winner in 1787; and Stockwell, foaled in 1849, and winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger of 1852. The reader is referred to "The Great Table," to be found in the latter part of this book, for further particulars as to what these great sires achieved in the stud. There is no mark placed after Eothen, imported into America by the late David D. Withers, but the interesting fact remains that he is, up to date, the only stallion, whether native or imported, to get two winners of the Realization Stakes at Coney Island, which is in nine years out of ten, the severest three-year-old race in all America. As for Abercorn, he was certainly the best race horse ever foaled in Australia and the handsomest big horse I ever saw.

Queen Anne succeeded to the throne of England in 1702 and to her, more than any other sovereign of that kingdom, the racing world is indebted for the presence of the thoroughbred horse of today. Shortly after her accession to the throne, a Mr. William Darley, living near New York, received a present of an Arabian stallion from his brother living abroad, the horse being a bay with a star and snip and four white feet. (It was owing to his resemblance to a portrait of this famous horse that Dr. Elisha Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., gave the name of "Darley" to his bay colt, foaled in 1850, by Boston out of Alice Carneal by imp. Sarpedon but, after the colt had won all his stakes, he yielded to the persuasion of his friends and re-christened him "Lexington." And as such he goes down to history, the only stallion in the world to head the list of Winning Sires for eleven years; and as the greatest sire of broodmares the world has ever known, being just as far ahead of Pantaloon, St. Albans, Melbourne, Orlando, Stockwell, King Tom and Hermit, as one horse can be ahead of another. It is to be generally regretted that none of his sons were able to perpetuate his fame; and I confidently expect, from all present indications, that his male line, like that of Catton and Emilius, in the earlier part of the last century, will be wholly extinct by 1950.

The Darley Arabian is, of course, the male line ancestor of Eclipse, whose descendants have won two Derbys and almost three St. Legers to any other family's one. No Herod line colt has won the Derby since 1879; nor has any of this line won a St. Leger since Ossian carried it off in 1883. Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, was the last Matchem line horse to win either a Derby or a St. Leger, he absorbing both those races in 1895, but, judging from his subsequent performances, he was a very ordinary

* Won the Derby; † won the St. Ledger; A won the Ascot Cup; D won the Doncaster; G won the Goodwood; Q won the Queen's Vase at Ascot; C S won the City and Suburban; J won the Jockey Club Cup; N won the New Stakes, Ascot; G M won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes; Alex won the Alexandra Plate, 3 miles.

horse and fit to go into a class with Sir Bevys, Amato, Merry Hampton and Phosphorus. All the rest have been a case of "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." Yet the man who reviews the pedigree of Eclipse and that of his most distinguished great-grandsons, Whalebone, Whisker and Woful (full brothers) will find that the Godolphin Arabian is nearly four times as prominent a factor in those three great brothers as was the Darley Arabian; and the same is true, but in a much smaller degree, of Eclipse himself. My own idea of the three great cardinal lines has always been, Eclipse for speed, Herod for quality and Matchem for substance.

In 1715 Mr. Childers had a favorite mare called Betty Leedes, by Careless, which he mated with the Darley Arabian, the produce being the horse called Flying Childers or sometimes "Devonshire Childers." This was by long odds the fastest horse seen on the British turf up to that time. In the following year she was mated with him again and produced "Bartlett's Childers," which was never trained, but proved to be the best sire of any of his get. Bartlett's Childers got Squirt (foaled 1732) from a sister to Old Country Wench by Snake. Squirt got Marske (foaled 1750) from a daughter of Blacklegs (foaled 1725) and Marske got Eclipse (foaled 1764) from Spiletta (1749) by Regulus (1739) he by the Godolphin Arabian. Eclipse's tabulation will be found complete in the chapter headed the "Three Cardinal Lines."

Nearly contemporaneous with the importation of the Darley Arabian, was that of the horse known as the Leedes Arabian, purchased from his importer by Mr. Leedes, of North Milford in Yorkshire, who was the breeder of Tartar, Careless and other good ones. This horse got many good ones but the best were Dyers' Dimple and Leedes, the latter's dam being by Spanker and of a Morocco Barb mare, she being also the dam of Charming Jenny, who produced Betty Leedes, she being the dam of Flying Childers and Bartlett's Childers. Queen Anne had an enormous breeding establishment at Hampton Court and was herself a great patron of racing but no official racing record was published in those days. In 1714, a great racing meeting was being held at the Rawcliffe Ings, on the bank of the river Ouse, near York; and Orton, in his chronicles of that day, states that one hundred and fifty-six carriages were on the ground, filled largely with representatives of the nobility. There were two races run that day, both at four-mile heats, one a plate of £40 for aged horses, won by Her Majesty's b. h. Star, he taking the third and fourth heats from Hon. Mr. Cecil's ch. h. Creeper, who won the second, and the Lord Chamberlain's Merlin, who won the first. The other race was also run in four heats and was for a gold cup of £100 value, the gift of Her Majesty. It was won by Mr. Childers' bay mare Duchess, ridden by R. Hesseltine, she taking the first and fourth heats. Mr. Pierson's bay horse Foxhunter won the second, and the third heat was decided, on account of some bad riding, to have been "no heat" and the horses were ordered to run again. The races were barely concluded when a messenger arrived at the course with the unwelcome news that Her Majesty was dead; and that the privy council had declared Prince George, of Hanover, as the nearest rightful heir to the vacant throne and had proclaimed him King of England under the title of George I.

Queen Anne did more towards fostering the breeding interests of England than all other British sovereigns combined, as during her reign, were imported twenty-four Oriental horses, consisting of nine Arabians, eight Barbs, six Turks and one Persian horse. The total number of importations, since the beginning was ninety Arabians, forty-six Barbs, thirty-two Turks, four Persians and two "foreign horses" whose origin could not be well authenticated, one being owned by Sir Thomas Gascoigne and the other by Sir W. Goring, and are always alluded to as such, in pedigrees wherein they may occur. In all, up to the accession of George I, the first of the Hanoverian dynasty that ended with Victoria, the only bright spot in the Hanoverian reign, there had been brought into England a total of 174 importations, of which the Arabians comprised over 50 per cent. Of these 174 horses, so imported, the male lines of only

three are now in existence—those of the Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk and Godolphin Arabian, claimed by many to have been a Barb, but I was never a believer in that theory. I have not given a complete list of these Oriental stallions as I consider them to have been sufficiently exploited in the works of Mr. Joseph Osborne (Beacon) and Col. Sanders D. Bruce, the latter having enlarged upon them more fully than did Mr. Osborne; and to such readers as may desire their amplification I refer their works. My book is to be more modern, if it can possibly be made so, and I have no time to thresh over old straw. The reader of today is desirous of becoming more familiar with the horses of today and few men are constituted mentally to become devout students of ancient history.

This becomes more evident as you converse with the younger classes of race-goers, many of whom can tell you, to a fraction of a second, how fast Highball covered Washington Park in the American Derby; or whether the track was fast under foot or muddy when Gold Heels won the Suburban, or when Irish Lad lugged off the Brooklyn Handicap. They can give you the names of the three placed horses in all the more important annual American events, together with the weights carried, and the sire and dam of each winner. But the grandsires and granddams, as well as the cardinal lines to which they owe their origin, are "All Greek" to them. The reader can therefore judge for himself why I have not expanded upon the Oriental importations of stallions into England up to the coronation of the first of the Hanoverian Kings. The present generation cares but little for the history of honored antiques, especially for horses like Catton, Muley and Emilius (great ones in their respective eras, to be sure), whose male lines have become wholly extinct. Emilius was the greatest sire of England from 1832 to 1848, but his last male line descendant died in Eastern Oregon a year or two ago. His name was Villard and he was by Lodi out of Rosa Mansfield by Rivoli, son of Revenue. The fact that the lines of the Darley Arabian, the Byerly Turk and the Godolphin have survived all others is the best proof of their fitness. The more modern exponents of these great Oriental sires, are Eclipse, foaled 1764, as the examplar of the Darley Arabian; Herod, foaled in 1758, of the Byerly Turk; and Matchem, foaled 1748, of the Godolphin. It is easily seen why the two first named should have outbred the last, for Matchem was sixteen years older than Eclipse, for which reason he could have covered but few daughters of Herod and none at all of Eclipse. The modern horse showed a superiority for Herod's line in the two first generations for, as much scientific breeding as we have since done, Sir Peter, foaled in 1784, is the only stallion in history to get four winners each of the Derby and St. Leger, and two of the Oaks. Waxy, an Eclipse horse, foaled in 1790, is the only other stallion in history to get four Derby winners and he never got one of the St. Leger. After 1810 the Eclipse blood began to assert its superiority and it has been in the stud as on the turf, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." No Herod horse has won a Derby since 1879, nor a St. Leger since 1883.

The Godolphin Arabian, the most noted of all the Eastern sires in his own day and generation, was a dark bay horse, almost brown, and believed (from his teeth) to have been foaled in 1724. It is said that he was rescued by a benevolent Quaker from the cruelty of a drayman in the streets of Paris by purchasing him and sending him over to England, where he became the property of a Mr. Coke, who then presented him to one Williams, keeper of a Coffee-House in London. Some claim that he was a Barb but the Arabian groom who attended him all the time he was at Lord Godolphin's stud (Gog Magog) said he had known the horse in Arabia, where he was known as "Zenada" and sometimes called "Scham" (meaning the chief) by way of compliment. Lord Godolphin made him a teaser to his stallion Hobgoblin, who was by Aleppo (son of the Darley Arabian) out of Mr. Brewster's "Old Hautboy" mare, foaled about 1730. On Hobgoblin's refusal to cover Roxana (by the Bald Galloway) the Arab groom let "Zenada" cover her and no further intercourse was necessary for,

in the following year, she produced a bay foal which Lord Godolphin called Lath from his having such flat sides, but a marvelously fine galloper. A year later she produced Cade, who was nowhere such a racer as Lath but outbred him completely, getting high-class racers from all sorts and conditions of mares. This subject will be dealt with more fully under the space devoted to Matchem in the section of this work entitled "The Three Cardinal Lines." The male line of the Godolphin Arabian is noted for heavier bone and more substance than the lines of the Byerly Turk or the Darley Arabian. It is now wholly extinct save through Melbourne, whose sire, Humphrey Clinker, who was probably the largest thoroughbred stallion ever foaled. He is said by those who saw him (for he died shortly after I was born) to have stood 17 hands, 1½ inches high and to have measured 9¼ inches around his forward cannon bones and 9½ under his hocks. His line, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. A. Keene Richards, of Georgetown, Ky., who imported Millington (afterwards called imp. Australian) a ch. h. foaled 1858, is now more abundant and more successful than in England, France or Australia, which can only be regarded by intelligent breeders as a rare stroke of good fortune.

Some eighteen years ago, Mr. James B. Haggin imported from Australia a brown horse named Darebin, by The Peer, a son of Melbourne and a brother of the Oaks winner Marchioness. This gave us a new branch of the blood of Matchem which does not now exist in England. While Darebin has gotten no sire of great note, his daughters are as good broodmares as can be found in America; and I must be allowed to express the belief that Darebin was a valuable importation, even if he had not gotten any great performers. I have more than once wondered what would have been his place in history had he been given as great opportunities as were accorded to Salvator, owned by the same breeder. He has certainly bred more bone than any other horse I know.

I opened this chapter with the question "What Is a Thoroughbred Horse?" The reader of these pages, written at the patriarchal age of three-score-and-ten, must decide for himself as to whether I have answered this conundrum to his entire satisfaction.

PART II.

The Three Cardinal Lines

"For what I am about to tell
Is true as that the De'il's in h—ll
Or Dublin City."

—SWIFT.

The Three Cardinal Lines

I have shown in the foregoing chapter, that the thoroughbred horse is simply developed from the Oriental horse by centuries of cultivation and good treatment. As a proof of this I may state that the Godolphin Arabian was the tallest of the three great surviving leaders of Oriental lines (being fourteen hands three inches high, while his grandson, Babraham, was the first horse of thoroughbred blood known, by actual measurement, to be sixteen hands high: and very few Arabians of the present day (a large number of which were imported into Australia, between 1850 and 1885) were over fourteen hands high.

Having described the only three Oriental horses whose male lines are now extant—the Darley Arabian, the Byerly Turk and the Godolphin Arabian—the latter being much the strongest factor up to 1800, I now come to their more modern exponents, Eclipse, Herod and Matchem, all other lines from these three Oriental sires being now extinct.

DARLEY ARABIAN	BYERLY TURK.	GODOLPHIN ARABIAN.
Bartlett's Childers.	Jigg.	Cade, 1734.
Squirt, 1732.	Partner, 1718.	Matchem, 1748.
Marske, 1750.	Tartar, 1743.	
Eclipse, 1764.	Herod, 1758.	

By the above it appears that Eclipse and Herod were four generations removed from their fountain head while Matchem, ten years older than Herod and but sixteen years older than Eclipse, was but two. I therefore take up the eldest of the three first.

Matchem was a bay horse foaled 1748 and bred by Mr. John Holme, of Carlisle. He was not trained until five years old when he raced as the property of William Fenwick, of Bywell in Northumberland. He won his first race for the subscription purse of 160 guineas at York, beating Barforth Billy by Forester and Bold by Cade. He won six races without experiencing a single defeat, when he was beaten (at seven years old) by Spectator, but beat Drawcansir at four miles, a few days later. In 1758 he won the Jockey Club plate at four miles, but was subsequently beaten by Mirza, Jason third, Feather (favorite) fourth and Forester last. His last race was in that same year for a £50 plate at Scarborough, in which he beat Foxhunter and Sweetlips. He then retired permanently to the stud, at the low fee of five guineas, which was increased to ten in 1765, twenty in 1770 and fifty in 1775. He was then twenty-seven years old but got nineteen foals in that year. Matchem's get were on the turf just twenty-three seasons, during which they won £150,097. He died at the ripe age of 23 years in the spring of 1781.

Herod was bred by H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland and was subsequently sold to Sir John Moore. He won his first five races, three of them matches of 1000 guineas each, and met with his first defeat in a match of 1000 guineas each against Sir James Lowther's Ascham, to whom he was giving 14 pounds. He then was beaten

three straight races by Turf, Bay Malton (twice) and then wound up his turf career by beating his old antagonist, Ascham, for 1000 guineas aside, over the Beacon course (four miles) at Newmarket. Herod retired to the stud in 1770. He never got a Derby winner but got two winners of the St. Leger and three of the Oaks. The best of his get were Anvil, Phenomenon, Highflyer, Florizel, Bagot, Fortitude, Woodpecker and Telamachus. Considered as sires, Highflyer, Woodpecker and Florizel were his best three. His get were on the turf nineteen seasons, during which they won £201,505 in money, seven cups and forty-three hogsheads of claret. He also showed himself a wonderful broodmare sire, getting the dams of Waxy, whose male line has won more of the classical events than any other sire; and of Aimator, Gohanna and his brother, Precipitate, Gustavus, Beningbrough (St. Leger 1784 and sire of the great Orville) Calomel, Coriander, Dungannon (winner of 26 races, 13 at four mile beats), Imperator, Overton and Worthy, all more or less famed as sires. He also got the dam of Contessina (by Young Marske) from whom is descended, in female tail line, the great Isonomy. Herod's greatest fee was 25 guineas, but he obtained that in his third year. His male line now exists only through three of his sons—Woodpecker, Highflyer and Florizel, whose son, Diomed, was imported to America in 1799. Herod died May 12, 1780, aged 22 years

For the first two generations Herod's line was far in advance of all others through Highflyer and his great son, Sir Peter, whose fifth dam was the dam of the two True Blues, the founder of the No. 3 family in Bruce Lowe's system. The reader will also note that Sir Peter was conversely inbred to the Byerly Turk, that horse being his fifth sire and the sire of his fifth dam. The great Australian stallion, Chester, and the equally famous New Zealand stallion, Sir Modred, imported by Mr. James B. Haggin, and premier sire of America in 1894, were both conversely inbred likewise. But it was not through Highflyer and Sir Peter alone that Herod triumphed, for Woodpecker got Buzzard in 1787 and he got the Oaks winner Bronze and the St. Leger winner Quiz. But Buzzard's honors did not end there, for from a daughter of Alexander (by Eclipse-Grecian Princess) he got those three great brothers, Selim, Castrel and Rubens, ranking as sires in the order named. Selim got 152 winners of £55,253, beside the Whip and 9 gold cups. Castrel was a "roarer" and was very much avoided by select breeders on that account. Nevertheless he got 42 winners of £11,726 and six gold cups. Rubens was the youngest of the trio, all foaled in four years. He won seven races out of eleven and, at the stud, became the most popular stallion of his time, getting two Oaks winners and one of the Two Thousand Guineas. Castrel died at 26, Selim at 23 and Rubens at 25. Rubens got 231 winners of a total of £73,031, besides thirty-three gold cups. His male line became extinct more than twenty years ago, while Castrel's line survives through Pantaloon, Windhound, Thormanby and Atlantic in France and Sir Modred and Cheviot in America. Selim's male line descends to us through Sultan, Bay Middleton, Glencoe, Vandal, Virgil, Hindoo, Hanover and his great sons, Hamburg, Handspring, Handsel, The Commoner and Buck Massie.

The blood of Florizel was strongly exploited in the United States through Diomed, the first winner of the Epsom Derby, who was imported into America in 1799 at the ripe age of 22 years. Diomed, old as he was, managed to get two great performers in Ball's Florizel (never beaten) and Sir Archy, the greatest sire of the first half of the nineteenth century. Ball's Florizel's male line soon became extinct, Orphan being the only good sire in all his get. But Sir Archy was the great premier of his era, getting forty odd good performers and ten or a dozen sires of whom several became premiers. Timoleon, Sir Charles and Virginian, Sir Charles heading the winning sires' list as late as 1839 when his son Wagner carried off the $20,000 Post Stake at Louisville.

Duroc, the sire of the unbeaten American Eclipse, who raced till nine years old and lost by a neck the fastest heat of four miles ever ran up to that time (7:37½) was also by imported Diomed. Eclipse got several good sires, the best of which was Medoc,

premier sire of America in 1840 and 1841. Medoc's daughters did a great deal towards building up the reputations of Wagner and Glencoe, the two most popular stallions in America between 1845 and 1860. It was from 1860 to 1877 that the blood of Florizel; through Diomed and thence down to Lexington, foaled 1850, had its greatest innings. Lexington outbred all horses of his day but his excellence ended with himself. He headed the list of winning sires for eleven seasons, no other stallion either native or imported, being able to cope with him save Leamington; and yet none of his sons were ever better than third on the list—War Dance—and he was only for one season. The late August Belmont (who died in 1890) imported over $25,000 worth of fashionably-bred English mares, in the hope of getting some son of Lexington that would equal the father, but all in vain. His best sons were War Dance, Kingfisher, Norfolk and Wanderer; and they were all good without any of them being entitled to be called great. The best horse that ever came from his male line was Grinstead, a grandson who was by Gilroy (Lexington-Magnolia) a full brother to Daniel Boone and Kentucky. He suffered from being a private stallion and all his get were raced out of one stable—Mr. Elias J. Baldwin's, of Santa Anita, California. Had Grinstead's services been accessible to the public, or had Mr. Baldwin sold his yearlings at auction, Grinstead's progeny would have had a much better showing to their credit. The only line of Diomed now extant is that through Boston and Lexington; and if that line is in existence by the year 1925, I miss my reckoning very badly.

Eclipse, foaled in 1764, was a chestnut horse by Marske, son of Squirt, he by Bartlett's Childers. His dam was Spiletta by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian who died in 1753. Eclipse took his name from the great eclipse of the sun which prevailed on the day he was foaled; and was bred by H. R. H. William, Duke of Cumberland, who also bred Herod. At four years old Eclipse was broken to ride and sold to Mr. Wildman, who shortly afterwards sold one-half interest in him to a noted Irish gambler of that day, Col. Dennis O'Kelly. Eclipse won his first race at Epsom on the 3rd day of May, 1769, for a plate of £50 which he won with ease in a field of five. Gower, by Sweepstakes, was second; Chance, by Young Cade, third, while Trial and Plume were unplaced. The scale of weights at that time was 118 pounds on five-year-olds and 129 on six-year-olds and aged horses. The next race he ran, O'Kelly offered to bet £1,000 that he could place the horses. On the wager being accepted, O'Kelly said, "Eclipse first—the rest nowhere." He then instructed his jockey to ride so as to distance the field, which was obeyed to the letter and O'Kelly won his bet. He had already paid 650 guineas for one-half of the horse and now he became the owner of the other half for 1,100 guineas. Eclipse won nine races in all that year, including a gold bowl at Salisbury, two Town Plates and six Royal Plates. The next year he got a long list of winning brackets, some of which he won at odds of 10 to 1; and in his great race over the Round Course, against Pensioner Chigger and Diana, they not only bet 10 to 1 that he would win, but, after the first heat, bet 7 to 4, in very large sums, that he would distance Pensioner, which he did. Eclipse won nine races in 1770, making eighteen in all without a single defeat, and was then retired to the stud at 50 guineas per mare, whence came forth his progeny to conquer as he had done before them. His get won £158,047 in twenty-three years, winning long after his death. Eclipse first stood at Clay Hill, near Epsom, where his fee was 50 guineas. He died February 26th, 1787, aged 23 years, at the Cannons, in Surrey, not far from Cobham, his fee being but 30 guineas for two years before his death. This goes to prove what I have already asserted—that Herod's get surpassed those of Eclipse for the first two generations. Had the young Eclipses beaten the young Herods, there would have been no need of reducing Eclipse's service fee, from £50 to £30, a shrinkage of 40 per cent.

But after the second generation of each horse had passed, then came the revulsion, which has never wavered for a moment. It became a rehearsal of O'Kelly's famous bet, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." Eclipse got three Derby winners to Herod's

none, one of the best of which was Saltram, afterwards imported to America. Before leaving England, however, Saltram got Whiskey out of Calash by Herod, she being the dam of Paragon who won the St. Leger of 1786; and Whiskey was about the best stallion of that day. He got Eleanor, winner of the Derby and Oaks of 1801, who also beat the great Orville three times at cup distances; and he was also the sire of Pelisse, winner of the Oaks, and other capital performers. Among the great broodmares gotten by Whiskey were those two great sisters, Julia, dam of Phantom, who won the Derby in 1811 and ran second to Soothsayer in the St. Leger; and Cressida, dam of Priam, who not only won the Derby of 1830 in a common canter but also won the Goodwood cup at 4 years with 128 pounds and at 5 with 139 pounds without being extended. Young Eclipse, also a Derby winner, figures in some good pedigrees but died too young to achieve any marked success. Of Eclipse's sons that were the sires of classical winners, we may mention Alexander and his full brother, Don Quixote; King Fergus, sire of two St. Leger winners; Mercury and Meteor, both sires of Oaks winners; Volunteer, who got a winner each of the Derby and Oaks; and last but not the least Pot-8-os, who got two Derby winners in Champion and Waxy, the former being the better race horse and the latter the greater sire, by long odds. Other good sires by Eclipse were Boudrow, Joe Andrews, Dungannon, Jupiter, Hermes, Javelin, Soldier and Zodiac; and he got the dams of Bobtail (Chanticleer), Haphazard, John Bull (Derby winner), Master Bagot, Phenomenon (St. Leger), Oberon, Skyscraper, Scotilla, Stamford, Archduke and other great notables. Of all of Eclipse's great and worthy sons, both on the turf and in the stud, there are now extant only the male lines of Pot-8-os, King Fergus and Joe Andrews, all others having "gone a-glimmerin' thro' the gloom." Joe Andrews was nothing great himself but he got Dick Andrews, and Dick got the Oaks winner Manuella and her full sister Altisdora, who won the St. Leger in the very next year, as well as Cwrw, who won the Two Thousand, but the greatest of all of Dick Andrews' get was the stout little bay horse Tramp who won the Doncaster cup of 1814, when it was a far more important race than now, he being the first three-year-old to carry off that event. The distance of the Doncaster cup was then four miles, since reduced to three, then to two and a half, then to two and a quarter, and now it is just two miles. Tramp got Dangerous and St. Giles, winners of the Derby; Barefoot, who won the St. Leger and was imported to America; Tarantella and Charlotte West, winners of the One Thousand Guineas; Zinganee, who won the Ascot cup and was also imported to America; and the great Lottery who won the Doncaster Cup of 1825, beating two previous winners of the Derby.

King Fergus got two winners of the St. Leger, Beningbrough in 1794 and Hambletonian in the year following. Below is given the most prominent of the get of these two sires.

BENINGBROUGH †		HAMBLETONIAN †	Voltigeur *†
1791		1792	Vedette D
Orville	Lady Evelyn	Whitelock	Galopin *
Octavius *	Miss Letty	Blacklock	Donovan *†
Little John	Crucifix W	Laurel D	Galeotia
Frederick *	Surplice	Flight mare	Disreali
Emilius *	Cowl	Rhedycina	St. Simon AG
Priam	Beadsman	Governess	Diamond Jubilee *†
Plenipo Mango		Brutandorf C	Persimmon
Poison		Het. Platoff N	Florizel II
Industry		Cossack *	St. Frusquin
		Voltaire D	and 5 Oaks winners.

* Won the Derby; † won the St. Ledger; A won the Ascot Cup; D won the Doncaster; G won the Goodwood; Q won the Queen's Vase at Ascot; C S won the City and Suburban; J won the Jockey Club Cup; N won the New Stakes, Ascot; G M won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.

The line of Mercury (sire of Gohanna, the only horse ever known to beat Waxy) became extinct in 1890 and that of Beningbrough about 1898.

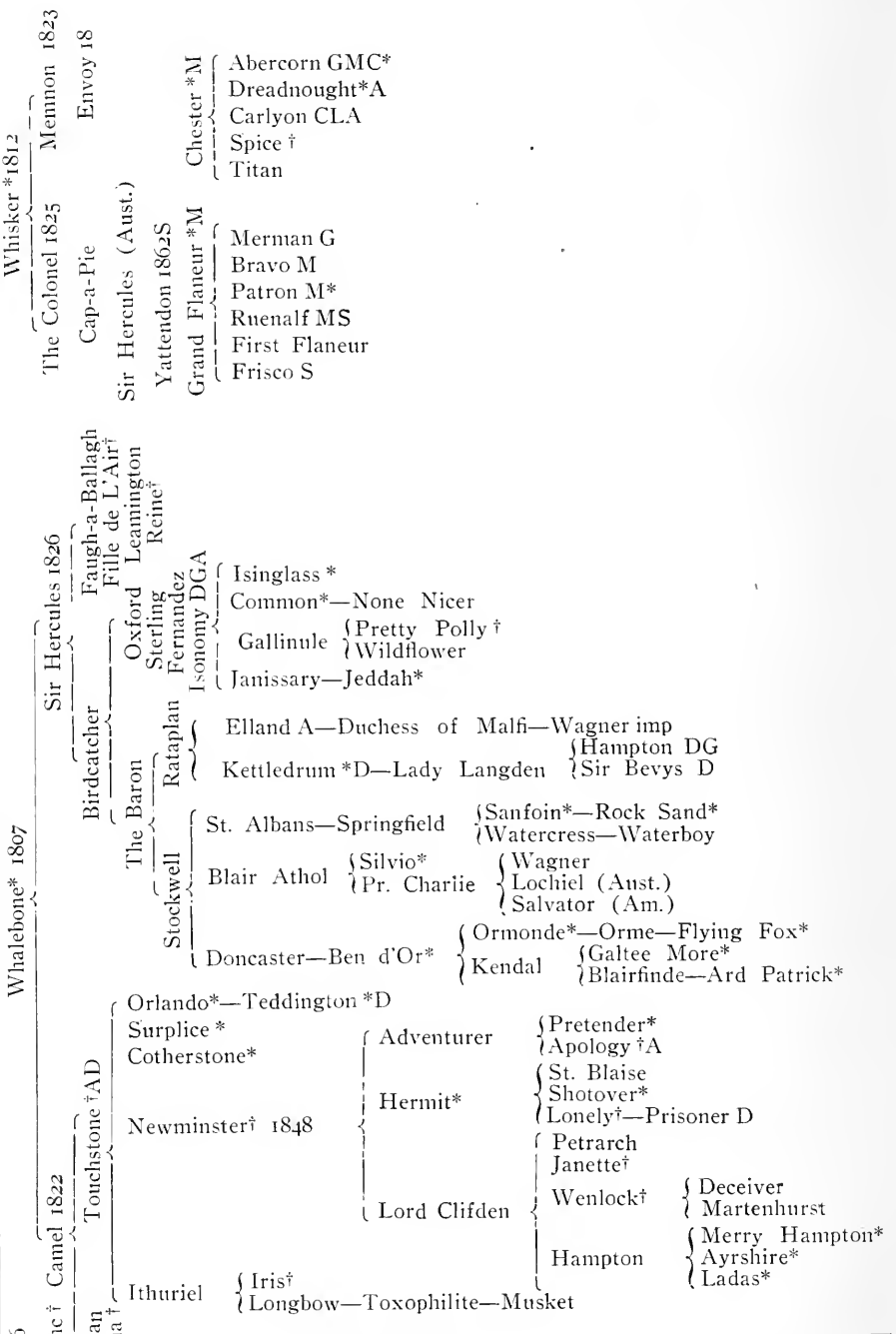
From 1825 to 1840, the line of Beningbrough, through Orville and his two great sons Muley and Emilius, was at the head of the English turf, Emilius heading the list of winning sires for three seasons and Muley for one (1840) in which his son Little Wonder won the Derby, but never did anything else worthy of note. Another excellent son of Muley was Leviathan (who won two four-mile races at York under the name of Mezereon, brought to America a few years prior to Margrave. His daughters bred admirably to Glencoe and other stallions of the period between 1840 and 1855, but he never had a son that was better than third-class as a sire. The line of Muley became extinct in Ireland about 1890, but was gone forever, at least twenty years before that, everywhere else.

The line of Blacklock went down almost out of sight, every once in a while but always managed to "bob up serenely" when least expected. It was always said Voltigeur was a failure because he got only one classic winner, in Vedette, but the following table shows that while he was never better than fifth on the lists of Winning Sires, he got some very good horses.

	STOCKWELL	VOLTIGEUR
Winners of the Ascot Cup	2	2
Winners of the Doncaster	1	3
Winners of the Chester	2	1
Winners of the Epsom	2	1
Winners of the Gr. Yorkshire Stakes	1	4
Winners of the Cesarewitch Handicap	2	2
Winners of the Great Ebor Handicap	0	3
	10	16

Of course everybody knows that Stockwell surpassed all sires as far as the five classical events are concerned, but how any man of common sense can call Voltigeur a failure, after the above showing, passes my comprehension. People call Flying Dutchman a failure because he never headed the list of sires, but he was four times second, twice to Orlando and once each to Newminister and Stockwell; and third three times, once to Touchstone and twice to Stockwell. Such alleged failures are susceptible of investigation.

Pot-8-os, though only a moderate turf horse, was a good sire. He got Waxy, winner of the Derby of 1793, with Gohanna (by Mercury) a good second; Nightshade, a winner of the Oaks; and Champion, foaled 1797, who was the first horse ever to win both the Derby and St. Leger, this in 1800 of course. Champion was a total failure in the stud and Nightshade produced nothing of note, but Waxy's male line has brought forth more classic winners than any other three. It has endured from one decade to another with more regularity than any other and while partially overshadowed by the line of Hambletonian (through St. Simon and Galopin) since 1885, I am loth to believe that the overshadowing is in anywise permanent. The following table shows the vast and far-reaching merits of Waxy as a sire, in every part of the world:



AUSTRALIAN MARKS—A won Australian Cup; G won Goodwood Cup; GM won Great Metropolitan Cup; M won Melbourne Cup, 2 miles; MS won Melbourne Stakes, 1¼ miles; S won Sidney Gold Cup, 2 miles; C won Champion Stakes, 3 miles; L won Loch Plate, 2 miles; *won Australian Derbys.

The real value of Touchstone, as a sire, is not to be computed by the number of classical winners descended from him, for in that respect he falls far below Stockwell, St. Simon and even his own grandson, Hermit. But in 1888, a writer in the London Sportsman showed that, after rejecting 8 per cent. of Touchstone's descendants for club feet and less than 2 per cent. of Birdcatcher's for a similar reason, the male line of Touchstone showed 924 horses above the grade of selling platers to Birdcatcher's 887. Now there was just two years' difference between the ages of these horses; and that enabled many mares of Touchstone's get to be bred to Birdcatcher, while Artillery, who ran a dead heat for second place with Bonnie Scotland in the St. Leger of 1856, won by Warlock, is the only horse, within my knowledge, that was by Touchstone and out of a Birdcatcher mare.

It has always been a matter of dispute as to which was the best son of Touchstone —Orlando or Newminster. Judged by performances, neither was first-class, though one won the Derby and the other the St. Leger. Judged as sires, we find Orlando three times first on the list, three times second and twice third. Newminster was in front for but two seasons, twice second and three times third. He got winners of more money than Orlando, but he was by seven years the younger horse of the two and Newminster's increase of winnings was due merely to the constant increase in the value of racing prizes in the meantime. Coming down to the next generation, Orlando (who was very deficient in sire blood himself) got no horse worthy of being called a sire, Boiardo, probably his best in this respect, having been sold to Australian owners. Newminster, on the contrary, is the only stallion since 1820 to get three premier sires, Hermit for seven seasons (consecutively) and Lord Clifden and Adventurer for one season each. Hermit's success was due entirely to the fact that his get were flashy and liked short races.

Of course, Eclipse is "first—the rest nowhere"—in summing up the results of the past century, being the male tail-line ancestor of all the best sires and most of the better class of performers. But Eclipse represents the male line of the Darley Arabian and had just one cross of him, while he had two of the Godolphin and even more of the Lister Turk. But as the male line of the latter horse is extinct by nearly two centuries, we will let him drop out and confine our attention entirely to those that have survived the wear-and-tear of Time. The following table shows the proportion of blood of the three cardinal lines in each of some forty odd prominent stallions of the nineteenth century, all of which have been sires of at least one classic winner:

Stallions' Names	Sires	Crosses of Darley Arabian	Crosses of Byerly Turk	Crosses of Godolphin Arabian
Eclipse 1764	Marske 1750	1	0	2
Herod 1758	Tartar 1743	2	1	0
Matchem 1748	Cade 1734	0	1	1
Sir Peter 1784	Highflyer 1774	4	4	1
Buzzard 1787	Woodpecker 1773	5	7	3
Selim 1802	Buzzard 1787	6	12	9
Irish Escape 1802	Commodore 1787	14	9	6
Whisky 1789	Saltram 1780	3	2	4
Gohanna 1790	Mercury 1778	4	3	4
Waxy 1790	Pot-8-os 1773	6	6	2
Orville 1799	Beningbrough 1771	9	8	6
Whalebone 1807	Waxy 1790	4	11	5
Tramp 1810	Dick Andrews 1797	11	10	16
Blacklock 1814	Whitelock 1803	12	10	15
Touchstone 1831	Camel 1822	16	23	24
Birdcatcher 1833	Sir Hercules 1826	19	19	27
Harkaway 1834	Economist 1825	17	21	46
Newminister 1848	Touchstone 1831	22	31	34
Stockwell 1849	The Baron 1842	38	44	37
Weatherbit 1842	Sheet Anchor 1832	25	31	41
Sweetmeat 1842	Gladiator 1833	32	32	31

It is customary for some writers to claim a preponderance of the Godolphin's blood as a prerequisite for a great stallion. So far as bone and substance are concerned, they are right, but if the Godolphin's is the best blood, why has it now become the rarest, for it is now extinct save through Melbourne who was no part of any such race-horse as was Doctor Syntax who won the Preston Gold Cup four times and was second for it on another occasion? And if the Godolphin's blood is the best of all, why was Harkaway, who was the strongest inbred to the Godolphin of any of the twenty-one stallions above given, such an ignominious failure at the stud? He was certainly 10 pounds better than Lanercost and 15 better than Melbourne, and probably 15 pounds better than Charles XII. (whom he never met) and yet, if ever he got a horse that ranked above the selling plate class, I never heard of it. Melbourne was worth a ten-acre lot full of Harkaways, so far as breeding was concerned. Harkaway had nine more crosses of the Godolphin than had Melbourne, who saved the male line of the Godolphin from total extinction. If Godolphin blood was the *sine qua non,* Harkaway should have outbred The Baron, Touchstone and Birdcatcher very easily. As it is, his male line is very weak everywhere, there being no first-class stallion anywhere in the world from his line unless Dick Welles and his brother, Ort Welles, now both in training, turn out to be such.

"The survival of the fittest" is the proper term to apply to the unquestioned preeminence of the Darley Arabian's male line. Doctrinaires will overhaul the pedigree of Eclipse to show that he had more Godolphin than Darley blood, which is strictly true. But how is it that the Byerly Turk's male line has gotten not a single Derby winner since Sir Bevys won it in 1879; nor a St. Leger winner since Ossian defeated St. Blaise and a dozen others in 1883? And how is it that Sir Visto, by Barcaldine out of Vista by Macaroni, was the first horse (in 1895) from the Godolphin's line to win a Derby since Blink Bonny carried it off in 1857, a lapse of 38 years; and that Sir Visto and Kilwarlin were the only two Godolphin horses to win a St. Leger since West Australian went into the "triple crown" business, in 1853? Other races in England show a great proportion of victories for the Herod and Matchem lines,

but that of Eclipse holds an indisputable sway in the classics. In France, the scale has turned, since the death of Monarque, very largely in favor of the Herod blood in point of class, if not in numbers. In 1878, Mortemer, from the Partisan branch of the Herod line, outbred everything there, so that Mr. Pierre Lorillard imported him to this country at a cost of $33,000 and just about got his money back. Mortemer was the sire of Verneuil (out of Regalia by Stockwell) the only horse to win the Queen's Gold Vase, the Ascot Cup and the Alexandra Plate (3 miles) during the same week, but his success in America was not equal to his unquestionable triumphs on his native soil. The most successful stallion in France since 1890 has been Le Sancy, a Herod-line horse whose sire was a very moderate performer in England—Atlantic—who won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1874; and he was by Thormanby, who won the Derby of 1860 and the Ascot Cup of 1861, his dam being Hurricane by Wild Dayrell. It is blood, that in England, is considered good without being great. But it certainly has shown itself very powerful in France, as has also the blood of Flying Dutchman, whose sons, Dollar and Dutch Skater, left a very deep impression on France. England can now progress no further in breeding to the male line of Eclipse. She must have Herod stallions for outcrosses and she will have to go to France for them, although I believe our own Hanover line superior to anything they have in France.

PART III.

The Modern British Thoroughbred

"For if once we efface the charm of the chase
From the land and uproot the stud,
Then goodbye to the Anglo-Saxon race
And farewell to the Norman blood."

—ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.

("The Shakespeare of the Turf.")

PERSIMMON

Representative Stallion of England and only one to head the list at nine years

The Modern British Thoroughbred

The close of the eighteenth century witnessed a remarkable advance in the breeding interests of England. There were five stallions foaled in the last fifteen years of that century that were destined to perpetuate their names through the one hundred years next to follow, and these were:

Sir Peter, foaled 1784, by Highflyer out of Papillon by Snap. Won the Derby of 1787 and got four Derby, two Oaks and four St. Leger winners.

Buzzard, foaled 1787, by Woodpecker out of Misfortune by Dux. Got Bronze, winner of the Oaks in 1806 and Quiz, St. Leger of 1801. Also sire of Selim, Rubens and Castrel, all great sires, ranking in the order named. Buzzard was imported to Virginia, where he got Hephestion and other good ones. Died in Kentucky in 1811 at the age of 24. Bronze, was sister to Selim, Rubens and Castrel.

Waxy, Derby winner of 1793, by Pot-8-os (1773) out of Maria by Herod. Got four Derby and three Oaks winners, being the only horse in history to get all three placed horses in the Epsom Oaks, over 90 years ago. He got no St. Leger winners, but was sire of three great horses, all brothers. Whalebone won the Derby and got three Derby and one Oaks winner, beside one each of the Ascot and Goodwood Cups. Whisker got no Derby nor Oaks winners but got two St. Leger winners—Memnon and The Colonel, the latter making a dead heat with Cadland for the Derby. Woful, the third of this marvelous trio, is but little heard of, even among men claiming to be pedigree students, but he got two Oaks winners and one of the St. Leger, Theodore, who finished on three legs.

Sorcerer, a black horse, foaled 1796, by Trumpator out of Young Giantess by Diomed, she being also the second dam of both Phantom and Priam, winners of the Derby; and the third dam of Langar, a noted sire who got Elis, St. Leger of 1836; and also got Felt, Chester Cup of 1830.

Hambletonian, brown horse foaled 1792 and winner of the St. Leger in 1795. He got no classic winners but was sire of Camillus, Anticipation (twice winner of the Ascot Cup) and Whitelock, sire of Blacklock, whose dam produced the three-legged St. Leger winner, Theodore. It is through Blacklock that the male-line of Hambletonian survives to the present date. Hambletonian was by King Fergus out of a mare (1782) by Highflyer; and King Fergus was also sire of Beningbrough, who won the St. Leger in 1794. For twenty-five years Beningbrough outbred Hambletonian as badly as one horse could outbreed another, for he got two Oaks winners and the magnificent Orville, that won the St. Leger of 1802. Orville got Octavius and Emilius, winners of the Derby; Ebor, who beat Blacklock a length for the St. Leger of 1817; and two winners of the One Thousand Guineas. From 1800 to 1830 the male-line of Hambletonian and Blacklock lay perfectly dormant, save in cup races at long distances. Emilius, on the other hand, was the most noted sire between 1825 and 1840, getting Priam and Plenipotentiary, winners of the Derby; Oxygen, winner of the

Oaks in 1831; Mango, the St. Leger winner in 1837 and probably as poor a horse as ever won it; Riddlesworth, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and three of the One Thousand Guineas. And for all that the male-line of Beningbrough, through Orville, Emilius and Muley is now extinct, while that of Hambletonian through Blacklock, Voltaire, Voltigeur, Vedette, Galopin and St. Simon, now stands at the head of the British turf, having headed the list of winning sires for fourteen years out of the past sixteen. History teems with revenge.

Therefore, the only three Eclipse lines now extant are those which come down to us through Hambletonian, Joe Andrews and Waxy; the only Herod lines are those through Sir Peter and Buzzard. And the only Matchem line that comes to us is that handed down through Comus, whose dam was by Sir Peter; Humphrey Clinker, whose dam was by a son of St. Peter; and Melbourne, but for whom the male-line of Matchem would now be extinct. The Gohanna branch of Eclipse blood became extinct in 1894, his last male-line representative being Warwick, by Hubbard, out of Mayflower (dam of Joe Hooker, a really good sire) by imported Eclipse, son of Orlando. Gohanna was foaled in 1790 and ran second to Waxy in the Derby. He was subsequently matched against Waxy at two miles and beat him. Gohanna got Cardinal Beaufort and Election, winners of the Derby. The best representative of this line in England was Catton and in America the game little Revenue, his grandson.

Waxy was undoubtedly the best exponent of Eclipse's male-line, for while that of Hambletonian was always considered good, it never became really great until the advent of Galopin and his great son, St. Simon. Waxy's line, on the other hand, was always great. He got four winners of the Derby in Waxy Pope, Whalebone, Blucher and Whisker, the latter being by far the handsomest of the quartette. From 1878 to 1892 the Whisker branch of Waxy blood was ahead of the Whalebone branch in Australia, but not in Europe or America. The dam of Waxy Pope was Prunella by Highflyer; and she was the second dam of Whalebone and Whisker, as well as Woful, mentioned above. From this line of mares, in later generations, came Middleton, Derby winner of 1825; Glencoe, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and Goodwood Cup at three years and the Ascot Cup at four; Bay Middleton (never beaten), who won the Two Thousand and the Derby of 1836; and Princess and Pastille, winners of the Oaks. No wonder Mr. Bruce Lowe made this the No. 1 family in his figure system. Waxy was the sire of Whalebone, a winner for six consecutive seasons and sire of three Derby winners (conceding that he was the true sire of Moses), and Caroline, winner of the Oaks in 1820.

But none of Whalebone's Derby winners were of any account as sires. We had the misfortune to import one of them, Lapdog, full brother to Spaniel, who won the same race in 1831. The only sires that Whalebone got were Camel, foaled in 1822; Sir Hercules, foaled in 1826, and Defence, foaled in 1818. The male line of Defence, through The Emperor and Monarque, still exists in France, but is very weak and is extinct elsewhere. Camel was a very big and rangy horse with a decided verging toward coarseness; and as far as I have been able to read, an inferior performer. Sir Hercules was gotten by Whalebone when he was eighteen years old and was about the last of his progeny, besides being his best. In conformation he was the direct antitheton of Camel, being barely fifteen and one-half hands high and the most compact horse ever seen in England up to this day. From the center of the breast to the hind part of the shoulder; from the hind part of the shoulder to the hip; and from the hip to the whirlbone, the three measures were exactly identical. Is it any wonder that he got two such great sires as Birdcatcher and Faugh-a-Ballagh? Sir Hercules got Coronation, winner of the Derby in 1841; Faugh-a-Ballagh, winner of the St. Leger of 1844; Corsair, who won the Two Thousand of 1839; Lifeboat, winner of the Great Metropolitan; and Hyllus, who won the Goodwood Cup, after having been second and third for it in the two previous years, together with two winners each of the Chester

Cup, Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. No intelligent reader can say that he was not a sire among sires.

Camel got two St. Leger winners, full brothers, Touchstone in 1834 and Launcelot in 1840. The latter was as great a failure in the stud as his brother was a success; and he was as much handsomer horse than Touchstone as one horse could be handsomer than another. Camel also got Wintonian, brother to that great broodmare, Hester; and Wintonian got Rhedycina, who won the Oaks of 1850. Camel's reputation, as a sire of sires, must therefore rest upon Touchstone entirely. Touchstone does not appear to have been any great three-year-old, although he won the St. Leger, because he was twice beaten by General Chasse (by Actaeon), only a fair horse. But at four, five and six years old, Touchstone was one of the two best long-distance horses in England, Glencoe being the other. Touchstone won the Ascot Cups of 1836-'37 and the Doncaster Cups of 1835-'36; and as Caravan, by the same sire, won the Ascot Cup in 1839, this made Camel sire of three Ascot Cup winners, a record equalled only by Sterling, a male-line descendant of Sir Hercules, about fifty years later. And here I must drop the Waxy branch of Eclipse, for the present, and crawl back to the Hambletonian line, now so famous in England though not so good here.

Hambletonian, St. Leger winner of 1795, got two fairly good sires in Camillus and Whitelock. Camillus got Treasure, by long odds the greatest mare (considered as an ancestress, of course) in the whole No. 2 family; and he also got Oiseau, sire of Rowton, St. Leger winner of 1829, in which he beat Voltaire, who was worth a ten-acre lot full of Rowtons as a sire, Sir Hercules being third in that race. Of Whitelock I know nothing, save that he was the sire of Blacklock, second to Ebor in the St. Leger of 1817 and beat him afterwards, as well as nearly every other horse that started against him after he reached his fourth year. All accounts agree that Blacklock lost the great northern race through bad riding; and who, at this late day, ever hears of Ebor? Blacklock is described as a large and splendidly bodied horse with an ugly and fiddle-shaped head. Query, how long did it take the English breeders to find out that a horse does not run with his head?

Blacklock got Voltaire, who ran second in the St. Leger of 1829 and won the Doncaster Cup in the same week; Brutandorf, out of Mandane (dam of the great Lottery), winner of the Chester Cup in 1826; Laurel, third in the St. Leger of 1827 and winner of the Doncaster Cup in 1828; and Samarcand, winner of numerous races that I have forgotten. From 1840 to 1865, ask any English breeding expert as to which was the best branch of Blacklock's line and he would answer "through Brutandorf" without one moment's hesitation. Since then the Brutandorf line has become almost, if not entirely extinct; and the Voltaire branch, through Vedette, is now at the head of the English turf, Galopin heading the list at 25 years of age, while his son, the great St. Simon, heads the list for nine seasons, as against seven each for Stockwell and Hermit, the two best exponents of the lines of Sir Hercules and Camel. Never in the world's history did any other horse suffer so much calumny and persecution as did old Blacklock. That his descendant, St. Simon, should get five winners of the Oaks, as against three each for King Tom, Melbourne, Priam and Waxy, is honor enough, but he also got five of the One Thousand Guineas, as against three for Emilius, the only other horse to get three. Old Blacklock, if he were alive, could truthfully say that "Revenge is sweet." I must now go back to Joe Andrews and his great son, Dick Andrews, sire of that marvelous little horse, Tramp.

Joe Andrews, named after a noted prize-fighter of that era, was by Eclipse, out of Amanda by Omnium. He got Dick Andrews, a fair racehorse out of a Highflyer mare, from a mare by Cardinal Puff. Dick Andrews got Tramp, the first three-year-old to win the Doncaster Cup, in 1814, when that race was run at four miles; and Tramp's defeat at that distance, at five years old, by Prime Minister (son of Sancho) was one of the things that never could be explained. Dick Andrews got Manuella, winner of

the Oaks in 1812 and afterwards dam of Belshazzar, imported to America and mentioned at length in the American chapter of this book; Altisidora, full sister to Manuella and winner of the St. Leger in 1813; and Cwrw, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. Dick Andrews also got several good broodmares, but it is solely upon Tramp that his name must rest as a perpetuator of the Eclipse blood; and it goes without saying that Tramp was by far the stoutest horse of that era for, at five years old, he beat the six-year-old Catton at four miles with 140 pounds on each. Tramp got Lottery, winner of the Doncaster Cup of 1825, in which he defeated the Derby winners of the two preceding years; Dangerous and St. Giles, winners of the Derby, the former sold to France and the latter imported into Alabama; Barefoot, winner of the St. Leger and imported into Massachusetts; and two winners of the One Thousand Guineas also. Tramp also got Liverpool, who beat the St. Leger winner, Chorister, in a match and afterwards got Idas, winner of the Two Thousand in 1845. Liverpool also got that great cup horse, Lanercost, who ran third in the St. Leger of 1839 and afterwards won a total of 28 races in 54 starts, including the Newcastle and Ascot, Cups of 1841, in both of which he defeated that marvelous mare, Beeswing. Lanercost was sold to France at fourteen years old, previous to which he got Van Tromp, winner of the St. Leger of 1847, the Ascot Cup and Goodwood Cup of 1849 and second in the Doncaster Cup to Chanticleer (son of Birdcatcher) while conceding him five pounds. Lanercost also got Catherine Hayes, who won the Oaks of 1853 and by long odds the handsomest mare of her day. She was the dam of Belladrum, the best two-year-old that Stockwell ever got. One would naturally suppose that, if the line of Tramp bred on, it would be through Liverpool and Lanercost, but fate had decreed otherwise. The Lanercost branch still exists in Australia, but it is very likely to go out at any time. There is no male-line representative of Lanercost in America nor England and few, if any, in France. To give the reader an idea how stout a horse he was, I would mention that he won five races in twelve days, the last one being the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket, in which he defeated Hetman Platoff and nineteen others.

The line of Tramp, that is, whatever is worthy of mention, comes down to us through Lottery and his son Sheet Anchor, whose dam was Morgiana, sister to Monimia (dam of Hester and Wintonian) by Muley. Sheet Anchor was mated with Miss Letty, the Oaks winner of 1837, the produce being a little brown horse called Weatherbit who, in spite of his small size, was good enough to give Chamois, by Venison, 27 pounds in the Great Metropolitan of 1846 and run him to a head. Sheet Anchor got Collingwood, winner of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in 1845 with the top weight of the race. The Australians imported six sons of Collingwood on account of their great substance, but none of them got any sires. Weatherbit was moderately successful as a sire, being twice third to Touchstone and once to Melbourne. He got Beadsman, the Derby winner of 1858, out of the Oaks winner, Mendicant; and also got Kelpie, referred to in the Australian chapter of this work, as well as one winner each of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. He also got two mares that are already famous in American stud history—Cicily Jopson, dam of Waverly, who outbred every other son of imported Australian while he lived; and Weatherwitch, dam of Fonso, who won the Kentucky Derby of 1880, as well as the second dam of the peerless Hindoo and the third dam of pretty little Firenze, so justly styled "the Beeswing of America."

Beadsman was a brown colt foaled in 1855 and winner of the Derby of 1858, with Toxophilite second and The Hadji third. He was a trifle under sized and had tucked thighs which indicate an inclination to run fast without regard to staying qualities. He retired to the stud at four and got Blue Gown, the winner of the Derby and Ascot Cup of 1868; Pero Gomez, winner of the St. Leger 1869; The Palmer, winner of the Liverpool Cup of 1869; and last but not least, Rosicrucian who, with 133 pounds up, defeated Musket, four years, 126 pounds, for the Alexandra Plate at Ascot in 1872, in the most furious finish seen on "the Heath" since

Camarine defeated Rowton for the Ascot Cup of 1831. The two leaders were never unlocked during the race, and the struggle was so severe that the Judge declined to place the third horse, Dutch Skater, who was nearly eighty yards away, and at least twenty ahead of Barford and Wheatear.

The best exponent of the Joe Andrews line, therefore, is Rosicrucian, now about seven years dead—with a possible exception in favor of the Australian horse Goldsbrough, who is described at length in the Australian chapter of this work. Goldsbrough and Rosicrucian both got great broodmares but no sons worthy of mention as sires. Althotas, by Rosicrucian, got a pretty fair horse in Button Park, but the line is nearly gone in England and quite so in America. Vasco di Gama, a full brother to Pero Gomez, together with his sister, Arapeile, was sent to Australia, but achieved nothing of any great note. Tim Whiffler was another Tramp horse sent to the land of the Kangaroo, after winning the Chester and Goodwood Cups of 1862. He was by Van Galen, son of Van Tromp, and he by Lanercost, out of Sybil by The Ugly Buck, son of Venison. Tim Whiffler got the only filly ever to win the Melbourne Cup, and she also won the Victoria Derby in the same year; and he was also the sire of Darriwell, a Melbourne Cup winner also. I have heard nothing of that line in Australia for the past ten years and naturally conclude that it is fully as weak in Australia as in England. And having disposed of the Joe Andrews branch of Eclipse's line, I come back to the earlier Herod lines that have survived up to the present writing.

Sir Peter was the best exponent of the No. 3 family, barring Stockwell, as he was covering long before the One Thousand and Two Thousand Guinea races were started; and, consequently, the Derby, Oaks and St. Leger are the only means of comparison between the two. And here you see how they range up beside each other:

	STOCKWELL	SIR PETER
Winners of the Derby	3	4
Winners of the Oaks	1	2
Winners of the St. Leger	6	4
	10	10

So you see the Derby hero of 1787 held his own pretty well, being three points ahead of Melbourne and five ahead of King Tom in winners of the above races. Like Whalebone, who came twenty years after him, Sir Peter was very unlucky with his Derby winners. From Horatia by Eclipse he got Paris and Archduke, both Derby winners and of no earthy value as sires, while Stamford, a full brother to these two brilliants, is to be found in the pedigree of every great horse on earth, from four to a dozen times. He got the dams of Mameluke and Emilius, both Derby winners; of Master Henry, a winner of the Whip and sire of that great mare, Banter; and the grand dam of Don John and Hetman Platoff, both horses of exceptional merit. And I have never been able to find any performances by Stamford, nothwithstanding I have been doing considerable reading in the past forty years on English turf history. Sir Peter got Walton, foaled 1799 and a sort of hard-luck horse; and his full brother, Williamson's Ditto, winner of the Derby of 1803. I can find the latter horse only as sire of Luzborough, imported to this country; and of Bacchante, dam of the great Sultan, who ran second to Tiresias in the Derby of 1819 and who is the greatest sire of extreme speed to the present writing, being the only sire with five winners of the Two Thousand Guineas to his credit, Touchstone and Stockwell having each four. Walton was a good racehorse and got Phantom, the Derby winner of 1811, and St. Patrick, who won the St. Leger of 1820. Walton also got the noted stallion, Partisan, who ranks next to Sultan as a sire of extreme speed. Partisan got Mameluke, Derby winner of 1827; Cyprian, Oaks winner in 1836, and Patron, who won the Two Thousand. Phantom got two Derby winners in consecutive years, Middleton and Cedric; Cobweb, who won the Oaks and One Thousand in 1824, and Pindarrie and Enamel, winners of the Two

Thousand. Cobweb afterwards became famous as the dam of Bay Middleton, winner of the Derby and Two Thousand of 1836; and Achmet, also a Two Thousand winner, while her full sister produced Ibrahim, winner of the Two Thousand, and Princess, winner of the Oaks of 1844. It now becomes necessary to turn back to the beginning of the century, to see just what the Matchem horses did for the turf.

Sorcerer, a black horse foaled in 1796, got Soothsayer, winner of the St. Leger of 1811 and sire of Tiresias, who defeated Sultan in the Derby; Smolensko, who won both the Derby and Two Thousand in 1813; two other winners of the Two Thousand; three winners of the Oaks, one of which was the famous broodmare, Morel, and the great stallion, Bourbon, sire of that stout mare, Fleur de Lis, who won one Doncaster Cup and two Goodwood Cups. Smolensko got Jerry, the St. Leger winner of 1824. Even that early in the day the Matchem line began to show a falling-off. Sorcerer also got Comus, foaled in 1809, and he got Reveller and Matilda, winners of the St. Leger; and Gray Momus, who won the Two Thousand and Ascot Cup of 1838. Comus also got an enormous brown horse called Humphrey Clinker, said to have been eighteen hands high and believed to have been the largest thoroughbred ever foaled. This big horse got Bran, second to both Glencoe and Touchstone in the Ascot Gold Cups of 1835-36 and afterwards sire of the Oaks winner, Our Nell; Famine, a great winner in Ireland; and last but not least, that great, homely horse, Melbourne, who was no very great performer but good enough to beat—at a mere nominal difference of weight—such horses as Lanercost and St. Bennett (who had previously beaten the great Harkaway) in a race for the Palatine Plate at Chester. Melbourne was from the Tregonwell Barb mare (family No. 1) and therefore was selected for such mares of Touchstone's get as had a cross of Whisker on their dam's side. One of these was Mowerina, sister to Cotherstone, who won both the Two Thousand and Derby but was beaten a neck by Nutwith in the St. Leger. From this union of Melbourne and Mowerina came West Australian, the first horse in history to win the Two Thousand, the Derby and the St. Leger, this being in 1853; and he also won the Ascot Cup of the following year, after a desperate struggle with Kingston, who carried 126 pounds to his 117, Rataplan being third with 117 pounds also. This has always raised a doubt in my mind as to whether West Australian was really a first-class horse for, had they run at the present scale of weight-for-age, "The West" and Rataplan would have carried 126 pounds each and Kingston 129; and as West Australian barely beat Kingston at nine pounds' difference of weight, it is very evident that, under the present scale, Kingston must have won by about two lengths. As a sire West Australian was a signal failure. He got Summerside, an Oaks winner, from that great race-mare, Ellerdale, by Lanercost, who produced Ellington, the Derby winner of 1856; and from a daughter of The Cure he got The Wizard, who beat the Rap and Traducer (afterwards sire of Sir Modred and Lurline) and twelve others in the Two Thousand Guineas of 1860 and ran second to Thormanby in the Derby. And it's a singular thing that his only three sons of any merit whatever, as sires, should all have been expatriated. Solon went to Ireland, where he got Barcaldine and Arbitrator; Ruy Blas was sold to France, where he got several great ones; and Millington, afterwards knowns as "imported Australian," was brought to this country, where he got such cracks as Joe Daniels, Wildidle, Rutherford, Fellowcraft, Miser, Mate, Merodac and last and best of all, Spendthrift, who is the only native stallion to get two premier sires—Kingston and Hastings—in the past half-century. If I were a resident of Georgetown, Ky., I would cheerfully subscribe $100 towards a monument to be erected to the memory of Mr. Keene Richards, who imported Australian from England. He evidently "builded wiser than he knew," for six grandsons of Australian won big races in England, including the Derby and St. Leger of 1881. And now, having followed the Matchem line into the middle of the last century, I must go back once more to the Eclipse horses, having broken off at Van Tromp in

1848. The following year saw the Flying Dutchman, who was by Bay Middleton out of Van Tromp's dam, carry off the Derby and St. Leger; and had he been nominated in the Two Thousand (won by Nunnykirk, a brother to Newminster) he must have won that, too, for he was clearly the best horse of that year by ten pounds. The following year saw the renaissance of Blacklock's line for all time.

Voltigeur, a small brown horse, but powerfully built, was by Voltaire (second in St. Leger of 1829 and sire of Charles XII., who won that event in 1839) out of Martha Lynn by Mulatto, from Leda (sister to Arachne) by Filho la Puta. Voltigeur was own brother to Barnton, a moderate performer best known as the sire of that great cup horse, Fandango, who is the only horse in history to win the Stockbridge, Ascot and Doncaster Cups in one season. Voltigeur was owned by Lord Zetland and could not be gotten ready for the Two Thousand so his owner paid forfeit to the winner, Pitsford, by Epirus, afterwards sent out to Australia. Epsom came on with her glorious vista of buttercups and daisies; and the little brown son of Martha Lynn won the Derby, with Pitsford second and Clincher third, in a field of twenty-four. It was a heavy betting race for Bolingbroke and Pitsford had alternated as favorites during the past winter, while Voltigeur could easily have been had at 100 to 8 within five days of the race. At Goodwood and Ascot, "Volty" did not start in any actual race but walked over for the St. James Palace Stakes. Doncaster came on in September and Ireland sent over to the St. Leger the best colt she had raised since the days of Faugh-a-Ballagh. His name was Russborough and he was from the same line of mares that produced Tramp. When Voltigeur came on the track the whole Town Moor broke out into a frenzy of applause for he was the first Yorkshire-bred horse to win the Derby in several years, besides which the popularity of the Earl of Zetland was almost unbounded among the tykes. Voltigeur was ridden by Elnathan Flatman, who also had ridden him in the Derby and Orlando before him. "Nat" rode a waiting race and, on passing the Red House, found Russborough and Bolingbroke in front of him, so he put on all steam and passed Bolingbroke, but could not pass the Irish colt, who hung on like a mother-in-law. The judge hung out two cyphers for a dead heat, but Russborough was too badly distressed for another effort, so "Volti" walked over for the stake.

Two days later came the deluge. The Doncaster Cup had 27 nominations, but only two came to the post, "Volti," with 105 pounds and Flying Dutchman, with 124, who had won the Emperor of Russia's Plate at Ascot (then substituted for the Ascot Cup, with the same weights and distance) in such hollow style that the bookmakers laid 2 to 1 that he would win. Charles Marlow, who had ridden him in all of his races, was on the Dutchman's back and was ordered by Fobert, the trainer, to trail Voltigeur to the Red House and then come on. There were a lot of tally-ho coaches and drags in the reserve about 200 yards above the finishing post. The Earl of Eglington was in the betting ring, but as the pair went up the back stretch, his wife called to Lady Zetland and asked her if she could see the horses?

"Yes, and the Dutchman is two lengths to the good," replied Lady Zetland.

"Then Voltigeur will beat him," replied Lady Eglinton, "for Dutchy can never make his own running and I know that Fobert has instructed Marlowe to ride a waiting race with him."

Her ladyship had prognosticated truly, for Voltigeur won by two lengths and the great Flying Dutchman was terribly distressed. Out of this grew the most famous match of the past seventy years, two miles at weight for age, only to be run at York, instead of Doncaster. The stake was £2,500 a side. That day saw Marlowe duly sober and on his best behavior. He held the "Deutcher" back for a mile and a half and then let him come with his typhoon rush that no other horse of that day could equal. He won by three lengths, and the half of Yorkshire went "stone broke," But really, there was never a day nor an hour that Voltigeur had any license to beat

the Dutchman, whom, for reasons already given, I always shall believe to have been a better horse than West Australian and just about in the same notch with Gladiateur, who was one of the three best winners of the triple crown, Ormonde and Isinglass being the other two.

I read, about a year ago, in an English paper, where some writer spoke of "Volti" and the Dutchman and said "It is a most fortunate happening, indeed, that while these two horses were rank failures in the stud, their blood should have been so admirably united as to produce a first-class racehorse and a phenomenal sire in Galopin." I do not agree with that writer that these two stallions were in anywise "rank failures" in the stud. Considering that they were both in the stud simultaneously with Touchstone, Melbourne and Birdcatcher, three of the ten greatest sires in the nineteenth century, though they were much younger horses, I can only regard their success as bordering on the phenomenal, for Flying Dutchman, while he never headed the list, was sold to France at a big price, previous to which he was four times second on the list, once to Orlando, twice to Stockwell and once to Newminster, who, between them, headed the list for an aggregate of twelve years. You certainly cannot call any such horse as that a failure. Now let us pass on to the little brown horse from the Zetland stable. Voltigeur's best year was in 1857 when his son Vedette won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Doncaster Cup and the Great Yorkshire Stakes, which placed Voltigeur fifth on the list. He was ninth in the next year when Vedette won the Doncaster Cup for the second time, the Northumberland Plate and the Great Ebor at York. My own belief is that Vedette, had he been nominated in the Derby and St. Leger of 1857, which was a "mares year," would have won both those classics, placing himself alongside of West Australian; and that Blink Bonny and Imperieuse would never have been heard of, save as winners of the Oaks and One Thousand Guineas, respectively. Voltigeur died at Hampton Court at the ripe age of 27 years and was one of the first twelve on the list for no less a period than sixteen seasons.

Here is a comparison for you:

GOT WINNERS OF—	VOLTIGEUR	STOCKWELL
The Doncaster Cup	3	1
The Ascot Cup	2	2
The Great Yorkshire Stakes	4	1
The Great Ebor Handicap	3	0
The Cesarewitch Handicap	2	2
The Chester Cup	1	2
	15	8

Of course Stockwell got 17 classic winners to Voltigeur's 1, but you cannot ignore a horse that gets winners of such weight-for-age as the Ascot and Doncaster Cups and the Great Yorkshire Stakes, the latter race being run at the St. Leger weights and distance. Voltigeur got Sabreur, Vedette, Zetland and Skirmisher as winners of this race, Sabreur winning the Doncaster Cup once, Vedette twice and Skirmisher the Ascot Cup at three years old, beating Gemma di Vergy, Saunterer, Fisherman and Arsenal. How any sane man can call such a horse as Voltigeur "a failure in the stud" after such a showing as this, passes my comprehension. Skirmisher was also a full brother to the Ranger, the first horse to win the Grand Prix de Paris and sire of the imported horse Uhlan who won the Doncaster Cup in 1873. I hold that the classic events are a good test of a sire's precreative powers but far from infallible. Nobody would think of calling Touchstone a failure, would he? Yet the interesting fact remains that Touchstone never got a winner of the Doncaster, Ascot or Goodwood Cups nor of the Queen's Vase, his only cup winner being Vanity who won the Chester Cup and that race is a handicap and not at weight for age.

In a similar way I have heard men say Blair Athol was a failure at the stud. In

the name of candor if Blair Athol was a failure what was a success? Blair Athol headed the list for four seasons and was four times second, once to his own sire, Stockwell, and once each to Thormanby, Buccaneer and Lord Clifden. Stockwell got St. Albans and Doncaster, both of which reached second place but never attained the premiership; and he also got Citadel, Thunderbolt, Ostreger, Glenlyon, Breadalbane, Gang Forward, Bothwell and a dozen other good sires but none of them was ever better than fifth; and it was not till Galtee More won "the triple crown" in 1897, that any horse whatever from Stockwell's line, outside of Blair Athol, attained the first honors of that year which went to Kendal. In 1899 Orme was premier through the victories of Flying Fox, that being the second time the male-line of Stockwell was ahead of the once despised line of Blacklock. If Blair Athol was a failure after four years of premiership and four years as the runner-up, what would you call the other sons of Stockwell? Now then, having disposed of "the accursed blood of Blacklock" up to the middle of the last century, let me hark back to the Eclipse and Herod lines since 1834.

Sultan was by far the greatest Herod stallion since the days of Sir Peter, one of whose sons was Sultan's maternal grandsire. Sultan got Bay Middleton, Derby and St. Leger winner in 1836 and sire of the Derby winners Flying Dutchman and Andover, and the Two Thousand winner of 1853, The Hermit. This horse, not to be confounded with the Newminster horse that won the Derby of 1867, was out of Jenny Lind by Touchstone and also won the Royal Vase at Ascot, after which he was sold to Australia. Look over the achievements of all the great stallions of the nineteenth century and you will agree with me that the three great speed sires between 1820 and 1870 were Sultan, Partisan and Orlando, ranking in the order named. Give me Birdcatcher, Touchstone, Melbourne, Sultan, Sweetmeat and Blacklock, and you can have all the rest of the English Stud Book. Sultan is the only stallion in history to get five winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, run over the Rowley Mile. Partisan got just one great stayer in his whole stud career of seventeen seasons, the big and beautiful Glaucus, who won the Ascot Cup at 2½ miles at 2:30 P. M. and the Eclipse Foot, 3 miles, at 4:15. He beat Rockingham and Samarcand in the former race and Consol (afterwards imported to America) and two others in the latter. The Eclipse Foot was an ink well made of the hoof of Eclipse, shod with gold and set upon a neat golden salver. I have heard nothing of this trophy in many years.

Orlando bred more speed than any other son of Touchstone and his preeminence as a sire—for he headed the list for three seasons against Newminster's two—was almost entirely due to the short races won by his get, all of whom came to hand early. Orlando got 4 winners of the July Stakes and 3 of the New Stakes, but none of the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, run at a full mile up to 1870. Touchstone is the only horse to get 4 winners of the Champagne at the old distance, as against 3 each for Whisker, King Tom and Flying Dutchman; and 2 each for Partisan, Sultan, Bay Middleton and Stockwell. Orlando got but one real stayer, Teddington, a little polo pony, that won the Derby and Doncaster Cup at three and defeated Stockwell in the Emperor of Russia's Cup at Ascot, carrying 129 pounds to Stockwell's 126. All the rest of Orlando's get were flashy, notably Fitz Roland and Fazzoletto, both winners of the Two Thousand. Orlando got this great gift of speed from his dam Vulture who was a marvel of speed and won at a mile with 136 pounds. Vulture was sadly deficient in sire blood which accounts for the fact that Orlando never got a premier sire while Newminster got three—Hermit for seven years and Lord Clifden and Adventurer for one each. Lord Clifden's branch seems now to be the strongest of the three, that of Adventurer having dropped away down and now in a fair way of extinction.

Rataplan, brother to Stockwell and a much better race horse, though inferior to him as a sire, demands a few lines of space right here. He was quite as heavy a horse as Stockwell though not as tall and had such tremendous action that no 115-pound boy could ride him. He ran third to West Australian and The Reiver (brother

to Hobbie Noble and Elthiron) in the St. Leger of 1853, which is the first of his performances that I have been able to find; and in the following year with 117 pounds up was third to West Australian and Kingston in the Ascot Gold Cup. Just one month previous to that in the Manchester Trades Plate, a handicap, Rataplan carried 130 pounds and won cleverly. Old Tom Parr (the man who "discovered" Fisherman five years later) declared that if the Ascot Cup could have been run with 130 pounds on each, so he could have gotten a "live weight" boy to ride him, Rataplan would have beaten the pair of them. Rataplan started in 71 races, of which 62 were above two miles and he won 42 times in all, not going to the stud until he was eight years old. Query, did that not lead up, very materially, to the fact that he fell far below his brother—and his half-brother, King Tom, as well, for that matter—as a begetter of great performers?

King Tom, by Harkaway out of Pocahontas, was deficient (through his sire, of course) in sire blood and that is why I understand how his line has so suddenly grown weak all over the world. But when both were alive, King Tom's fillies were not only stouter than his sons but also stouter than the daughters of either Stockwell or Rataplan. King Cole (brother to King Lud) was sent to New Zealand where he got Nelson, who raced till he was nine years old and won seventeen cups; and got many other good winners but no good sires. In this country, however, the sons of King Tom were more successful, consisting of the following good, though not great sires:

Phaeton, out of Merry Sunshine by Storm, from a daughter of Falstaff (brother to Phryne and Flatcatcher) from a sister to Pompey by Emilius, from Variation (Oaks winner in 1834) by Bustard. Sire of Ten Broeck, Aramis, King Alfonso and King Faro. King Alfonso was a true racehorse while Ten Broeck was merely a watch-breaker and the worst exaggerated horse in American turf history.

King Ernest, out of Ernestine by Touchstone, from Lady Geraldine by The Colonel. This horse was imported by the late David D. Withers and kept at Long Branch as a private stallion, otherwise he might have gotten a great many more winners than he did for he bred a great deal of class. His son King Eric (who died comparatively young) got Prince Lief, Dick Welles and Ort Wells, three better performers than generally come from one sire.

King Ban, out of Atlantis (sent to New Zealand) by Thormanby, from Hurricane by Wild Dayrell, from Midia by Scutari. This horse was the only King Tom horse I ever heard of with bad legs but he had them, even if he did belong to my good friend Barak G. Thomas, whom to know is to revere and love for all that is upright and manly. King Ban got Bamburg that won the Louisville Cup and Ban Fox, a great winner in the colors of James B. Haggin. He also got King Thomas, the only American yearling that ever brought $38,000 at public vendue but, to borrow the language of Mr. Kipyard Rudling, "that is another story."

Great Tom, a big and coarse chestnut out of Woodcraft by Voltigeur and therefore a brother to the Derby winner, Kingcraft, was imported into Tennessee by General W. H. Jackson of Belle Meade. He was barely second-class as a racehorse although he won the St. James' Palace Stakes at three years old, for at five he ran third in the Champion Stakes to Springfield who gave him a year and thirteen pounds. But Jackson made no mistake in the importation of Great Tom for his mares were all light-boned and Great Tom had timber enough under him for a cart-horse. He got the dams of Proctor Knott and about fifty other great performers and while he was a great broodmare sire, he also got some excellent performers, notably Mr. Chris Smith's mare Maid Marian and Thackeray, the latter (now probably forgotten) being the only horse to beat the famous Miss Woodford at three years old. He did not get so good a performer as either King Alfonso or Ten Broeck but he was, through his daughters, a much more useful horse in a general way than any other son of King Tom brought to these United States of ours.

The general decadence of King Tom's male-line, for it is much stronger here than in Europe or Australia; and it is none too strong here, must be ascribed solely to the lack of sire blood in Harkaway; and yet, Harkaway and Melbourne, both foaled in 1834, had more crosses of the Godolphin Arabian than any other two stallions of their day and generation. We all know that Melbourne was a great sire and made the most vigorous outcross for the Touchstone mares of any stallion in all Europe until the great Stockwell appeared on the scene. Within the past two years another male-line descendent of King Tom has appeared in America and has gotten several good performers, after having been sold for the meager price of $45. His name is Free Knight and he is by Ten Broeck out of Belle Knight (dam of the great Freeland) by Knighthood, a son of the Knight of St. George who won the St. Leger of 1854 at odds of 12 to 1. Free Knight is the sire of Elwood who won the Kentucky and Latonia Derbys of the past season, together with several good horses in the selling plater class.

The Herod horses from 1830 to 1870, were of very light timber in a general way. Ion, a good and consistent horse, for he ran second in both the St. Leger and the Derby of 1838, got Wild Dayrell, the Derby winner of 1835 and, by long odds the handsomest horse of that era. Ion was barely out of the third class as a sire in his day, but right now, he is to be found in the pedigrees of many first-class horses, through St. Simon and Hermit, as well as through Buccaneer, a first-class sire; Dan Godfrey, a good son of the exiled Musket; Favo, a good performer and equally good sire; Herald, winner of the Steward's Cup at Goodwood and eight other races; and Ocean Wave, Middlethorpe, Pepper and Salt, Petronel, Philamnon, Pirate Chief, Timothy, Torpedo, Tristan, and the flying filly Shotover, the third filly, in one hundred and two years, to win the Derby. Wild Dayrell got but one sire of any real merit—Buccaneer—sire of that great racehorse Kisber, who won the Derby and Grand Prix of 1876; Formosa, the wonderful filly of 1868, who won the Oaks, One Thousand Guineas, St. Leger, also dead-heating Moslem for the Two Thousand and last but far from least, that good filly Brigantine who won the Oaks and Ascot Cup of 1869, beating both Blue Gown and Formosa, the Derby and Oaks winner of the previous year. Outside of Kisber, who is dealt with at greater length in the Austro-Hungarian part of this work, Buccaneer got no very remarkable sires. Wild Oats, by Wild Dayrell, got some fairly good horses in England and his son Gozo got two winners of the great Melbourne Cup in Australia.

Pyrrhus the First, by Epirus out of Fortress by Defence, won the Derby of 1846 and ran third in the St. Leger to Sir Tatton Sykes. He is hardly recognized as a great sire in England, yet he got one of the greatest three-year-old fillies in history. She was called Virago and was out of Virginia by Rowton, from Pucelle by Muley, from the Oaks winner Medora who was also the grand dam of Ion. Virago won the One Thousand Guineas but went amiss and was "scratched" for the Oaks. But for this she made amends by winning the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan at Epsom, less than two hours apart, after which she went to Goodwood where she won the cup with 101 pounds, Valeria, of her own age, being third with 79. Thence she went to Doncaster where she annexed the cup with 102 pounds, beating the great Kingston who carried 131, it being at weight-for-age. Pyrrhus the First got also a horse called Panmure who raced in Ireland and was sold to go to China. The ship was commanded by a Captain Snowden and the horse's name was changed to Snowden. Two years later he was shipped to Australia where he got Suwarrow, winner of the Victoria Derby and Canterbury Plate. He also got a very good sire called Swiveller out of a Yattendon mare and Swiveller's get were great horses in long distances. Epirus, the sire of Pyrrhus the First, was premier sire of England in 1850, being just £43 in advance of Voltaire who got Voltigeur, the Derby and St. Leger winner

of that year. Mr. Allison is palpably in error when he states that Pyrrhus the First was imported into America.

Great Herod horses began to be scarce about that time but in 1858 a tall and ragged-looking three-year-old made his appearance and won the Queen's Vase at Ascot, carrying off the Ascot Cups of the next two years and about two dozen Royal Plates varying from two to three miles. His name was Fisherman and he belonged to a Mr. Starkey, who afterwards sold him to old Tom Parr. Fisherman was by Heron out of Mainbrace by Sheet Anchor (son of Lottery) from a mare by Bay Middleton, from Nitocris (sister to Memnon (St. Leger 1825) from Manuella (Oaks 1812) from Mandane, the dam of Lottery aforesaid. Fisherman will be found at greater length in the Australian chapter of this work.

Phryne, by Touchstone out of Decoy by Filho da Puta, was foaled in 1840 and a full sister to Flatcatcher, who defeated Surplice in the Two Thousand of 1848 and ran second to him in the Derby. Phryne belonged to the Marquis of Westminster, who mated her four times with Pantaloon, producing Elthiron, The Reiver, The Hobbie Noble and Windhound. Elthiron won the City and Suburban and was sold to France; The Reiver was second to West Australian in the St. Leger of 1853; The Hobbie Noble was a good deal the best two-year-old of 1851 and was the all-winter favorite for the Derby of 1852, won by the little Irish pony, Daniel O'Rourke, by Birdcatcher. I have no performances of Windhound, but he was mated with Alice Hawthorn and was undoubtedly the true sire of Thormanby, who won the Derby of 1860 in which so much was expected of the American colt, Umpire, by Lecompte out of Alice Carneal, dam of Lexington. I say this because I was told that Melbourne (given as one of the two sires of Thormanby) got no foals in that year from any of the mares with which he had been mated singly.

Thormanby was, beyond all cavil, the best horse that ever came from the male-line of the beautiful Pantaloon, whom Admiral Rous styled "The First Gentleman of Europe." Thormanby won five races off the reel at two years old, winning the Derby at three, but was defeated by St. Alban's (a great horse with an unusually bad set of legs for a son of Stockwell) in the Doncaster St. Leger. In the next year Thormanby won the Ascot Cup at weight-for-age, the three-year-old Fairwater being second and Parmesan third. A month later came the Goodwood Cup for which Thormanby was favorite at 9 to 4. He carried 132 pounds, The Wizard (winner of the Two Thousand and second to Thormanby in the Derby) 128, while Optimist, winner of the Ascot Stakes, had 112, and Starke (who had won the Goodwood Stakes of the year before) had only 122 and he six years old. A more severe race was never run at Goodwood, Starke winning by a neck from The Wizard, with Optimist third and Thormanby last. There was a good deal of crowing over this event in the American papers on account of two American-bred horses running first and third, but over thirty years later, I dined with Mr. Richard Ten Broeck as a guest of Hon. Harry Thornton, the Bayard of the California turf. In the course of conversation, Col. Thornton was speaking of Starke's victory when Mr. Ten Broeck replied:

"Well, sir, I have seen a good many races and I have seen a good many tired horses after the races; and Starke was the worst distressed horse I ever saw in my life. Nothing but Fordham's wonderful riding saved him for the Wizard was giving him two years and four pounds and for an instant it looked as if he had Starke beaten."

Later on, somebody said something about Iroquois' Derby and St. Leger victories and Mr. Ten Broeck said:

"There has never been a first-class American horse sent to England unless Mr. Keene's Foxhall was one. If Iroquois had struck any such horses as Thormanby and The Wizard, he might possibly have finished third but no better. I have not yet taught myself to believe that Iroquois was any better horse than my Umpire, who was fourth

in Thormanby's Derby. Umpire won eighteen races in England and Iroquois won nine out of thirteen; and any man who will take the trouble to read up the race for the City and Suburban of 1872, in which Umpire, a year older than Adventurer, gave him just thirty pounds and was beaten barely a neck, will arrive at the conclusion that if ever there was as good a horse as Foxhall sent from America to England, it was Umpire and not Iroquois."

So you can see what Mr. Ten Broeck thought of Thormanby, who not only won a Derby but confirmed it by winning the Ascot Cup a year later. He never got a Derby nor a St. Leger winner but got two of the Two Thousand in Charibert and Atlantic (the latter a great sire in France) and Hester, a winner of the One Thousand, she being out of Tomyris, the grand dam of Prince Charlie. Mated with the latter horse, Hester produced Prince Rudolph, imported into British Columbia and the heaviest-boned horse that ever crossed the American Continent. (A letter dated at Victoria, B. C., on the 29th of September, from Prince Rudolph's owner, tells me that the old horse broke his leg on the Mallowmot Farm in July and had to be shot. More's the pity.)

Thormanby and Buccaneer must therefore be put down as the only really good Herod horses in the British stud between 1850 and 1890. Several male-line descendants of the Flying Dutchman proved to be good sires in that period but they were all located in France. One of them was Salvator, brother to Salvanos, a French horse that won the Cesarewitch Handicap of 1872, being by Dollar (Goodwood Cup of 1864) out of Sauvagine by Ion, from Cuckoo by Elis. He had three Herod crosses straight on each side of him. Salvator is the only horse in history to win both the French Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris; and so much was he admired by English breeders that several mares were sent across the Channel to him. One of these was Music by Stockwell out of One Act by Annandale, she being the mare which beat Fandango (by Barnton) a neck for the Chester Cup of 1856, carrying 76 pounds to his 123. From this union of Salvator with Music came Ossian, who won the St. Leger of 1883, with Chislehurst second and Highland Chief third. Ossian was sold to J. B. Ferguson, of Lexington, Ky., but the steamer encountered very heavy weather on the passage over and Ossian died of exhaustion before the voyage was completed.

I have mentioned "Old Tom" Parr several times as I went along in this work. He was a peculiar and a clear-cut character being, like many good trainers I have known in America, a man of next to no education at all. He was owner of such great cup horses as Rataplan, Fisherman and Fandango, winning the Ascot, Stockbridge and Doncaster Cups all in one season with the latter horse, all of which were discoveries of his save the first named, which he purchased from the estate of Samuel Thelluson, deceased. Mr. Parr also won the St. Leger with Saucebox, although Rifleman was clearly the best horse in the race and would have won but for a vexatious delay at the post. Parr had a mania for betting and, in spite of his enormous winnings, was always more or less in debt to the "bookies." At last he became "a back number" and his friends fell away from him. At the age of 79 he was committed to a workhouse in Staffordshire, where he died at the age of 94. A few hours before his death he was telling some of the other inmates about the Chester Cup race wherein One Act beat Fandango at his enormous concession of weight; and laughing as heartily as if the race had made him a millionaire instead of starting him "over the hills to the poorhouse," for he never recovered from the effects of that race.

Thormanby got but few good sires, Atlantic being the best. He was sent to France while Glengarry, who won the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot, was imported into Tennessee, where he got some fairly good horses like Greenland, who won the Metropolitan Handicap at Jerome Park when it was two miles. England seems to have been singularly unlucky about selling great sires. She sold to the United States, Glencoe, the best son of Sultan; to France she sold Gladiator, who, as a stud horse, was worth

all the other sons of Partisan in one lot; to Australia she sold Musket, the only son of Toxophilite, that was worth the price of his halter, as a sire; to America she sold Leamington, the only half-way decent sire that Faugh-a-Ballagh ever got; and to Austro-Hungary she sold Buccaneer, who not only got those two great fillies, Formosa and Brigantine, but also got Kisber, who won the Derby and was pronounced at least seven pounds better than Petrarch, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger at three years and the Ascot Cup at four.

Right here comes the proper place to devote space to what I believe to have been the greatest sire the world has ever seen—Stockwell by The Baron out of Pocahontas by Glencoe. He was bred by a Mr. Theobalds (pronounced "Tebbals") of Stockwell and that is how he got his name. He was sold to the Marquis of Exeter, in whose colors he won the Two Thousand and the St. Leger; and would probably have won the Derby but for the heavy rain and slippery track. Stockwell really was not much of a racehorse or a littly pony like Teddington could not have beaten him at two-and-a-half miles with weight-for-age, carrying 131 pounds to Stockwell's 126; and he never on earth could have equaled the races won by his brother Rataplan, who, like Charles XII. and Lanercost, was literally raced to death. But as a sire Stockwell has no parallel for several reasons. I suppose people will say that St. Simon is a greater one than Stockwell because he headed the list nine times to Stockwell's seven, but you might as well say Hermit was as good as Stockwell because he also held the premiership for seven years, whereas the get of Hermit, although racing prizes had increased greatly since Stockwell's time, did not come within £60,000 of winning what Stockwell's get had won. As for St. Simon, a cross of Stockwell—or of his brother, Rataplan—is to be found in nearly all the best St. Simon horses. I place Stockwell above all other sires for the following well-defined reasons:

1. Because he is the only stallion to get six Leger winners, as against four each for Sir Peter, Lord Clifden and St. Simon.

2. Because he is the only one to get all three placed horses in a Derby (1866), to-wit: Lord Lyon first, Savernake second and Rustic third.

3. Because he is the only stallion to get all three placed horses in the Two Thousand Guineas (1862), to-wit: The Marquis, Caterer and Knowsley.

4. Because he is the only stallion to get the winners of over £61,000 in a single season (1866) and that in a period when there was no such a thing as a £10,000 race in England. St. Simon, in his best year, was over £1000 behind Stockwell's best year, although racing prizes in England are now worth nearly four times what they were in Stockwell's day.

5. Because he got three Derby winners to St. Simon's two. Of course St. Simon leads him and all others in the way of Oaks winners, having 5 to 3 for Melbourne, King Tom, Priam and Waxy. But that is because his fillies are stouter than his colts. It is a matter of history that St. Simon had two winners of the Oaks and three of the One Thousand Guineas before he got one really first-class colt—Persimmon.

We imported several sons of Stockwell into this country, but only one of them—the unlucky Glenlyon—was of the least actual benefit. Canwell, out of May Bell; Hillsborough, out of the Lanercost mare imported by Mr. Keene Richards; and Stockdale, imported into Canada about the outbreak of the Civil War, were about as trashy a lot as could well be imagined. The six sons of Stockwell that Australia got were horses worth having, especially Ace of Clubs and Countryman, the latter being a full brother to Rustic, who ran third to Lord Lyon in the Derby and defeated him in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes. And as if nothing but bad luck was to be America's portion in this matter of Stockwell horses, Glenlyon had to lie down and die at the end of his first season. He was by Stockwell out of Glengowrie by Touchstone, out of Glencairne (own sister to Glencoe) by Sultan. I never heard of a better-bred horse than he.

Rataplan, Stockwell's younger brother, was a good sire though hardly a great one. He got Kettledrum, who won the Derby and Doncaster Cup and lost the St. Leger by nothing but careless riding. He also got The Miner out of Manganese by Birdcatcher (paternal grandsire of Rataplan, mark you) from Loup Garou's dam; and it was The Miner that beat Blair Athol in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. I have heard men say the Great Yorkshire is not any great race, but it is run at the St. Leger weights and distance; and as it seldom has less than a dozen starters for it, you may reasonably infer that the Great Yorkshire is a fair test of a horse's powers, because Stockwell and many other good horses are enrolled among its winners. Rataplan also got Elland, winner of the Queen's Vase and four other cups in one season; and he got the little Drummer, who ran third in the Derby and won the Great Metropolitan in Pretender's year. The Drummer was sent to Australia and died at Mr. Frank Reynolds' place on the Paterson river. Rataplan is one of the world's greatest broodmare sires, however, and while his daughters have not dropped as many winners as those of Stockwell and King Tom, they have undoubtedly given to the world a stouter and more serviceable type of horses.

You will see a fine bit of in-breeding in the Australian horse King of the Ring, by the Ace of Clubs, just above mentioned. King of the Ring's dam was Rose de Florence by Flying Dutchman, from Boarding School Miss by Plenipotentiary, from Marpessa by Muley; and Marpessa was the great dam of Stockwell, the paternal grandsire of King of the Ring. That's the kind of in-breeding that is most desirable, for nothing could be bred further away from a horse than The Dutchman and Plenipo were bred away from Stockwell; and Ace of Clubs' dam was bred still further away from all of them. Such in-breeding as that is always proper and should be tried whenever it can be made practicable.

Blair Athol was by long odds the best son of Stockwell, being the only one to head the list at all, which he did for four seasons. St. Alban's came next, having been second for four years and third for two. He was one of the few Stockwell horses that had bad forelegs for if any Eclipse horse approached Melbourne in the matter of bone, it was Stockwell. St. Alban's was a great racehorse and won the Chester Cup, Great Metropolitan and St. Leger at three years old. He was tried again at four but broke down just before the Ascot meeting. St. Alban's got Springfield, the best weight-for-age horse of his day and Springfield got Sanfoin and Watercress, the latter being as good a sire as can be found in America today. Savernake was full brother to St. Alban's and was second in both the Derby and St. Leger of 1866 to that lucky horse, Lord Lyon; and Custance (who rode the latter horse in all his races, as well as Thormanby and George Frederick) told me, in England, in 1901, that Savernake was a slow horse to get away and that had he been one of the first four to leave the post he must have beaten Lord Lyon, whom Custance did not consider so good a horse as Thormanby or even his own sister, Achievement. Lord Lyon was never very prominent as a sire, his best—by a long way—being Minting, who ran second to Ormonde in the Two Thousand and afterwards won the Grand Prix de Paris in very hollow style. Doncaster must rank as the third best horse of Stockwell's get for he won the Derby at three, the Goodwood Cup and Alexander Plate at four and the Ascot Cup at five with 129 pounds. At seven years old Doncaster was sold to go to Hungary; and that is where he begat that mare Ira that was imported into the United States by my life-long friend, Simeon G. Reed, now deceased.

Thunderbolt was undoubtedly the fastest horse Stockwell ever got and no horse in Europe could beat him at six or seven furlongs, with from 125 to 135 pounds on each. He was out of Cordelia by Red Deer, from Emilia (imported to America by the late A. Keene Richards and dam of imported Australian, the nearest thing to a "double-liner" that we ever had) by Young Emilius, from Perisian by Whisker. Thunderbolt got Thunder and Tonans, both great performers. Thunder won the City and

Suburban Handicap and Epsom with 130 pounds; the Craven Stakes at Goodwood; the Queen's Vase at Ascot with 129 pounds; and the Craven Stakes at Epsom, six furlongs, with 152 pounds, and twenty other races of less general importance. Thunderbolt got Krakatoa, sold to France and he, in turn, was sold to Hungarian owners who bred from him that speed-marvel, Dolma Baghtske, that defeated Matchbox in the Grand Prix de Paris, at odds of 40 to 1. This horse will be found at greater length in the Austro-Hungarian portion of this book.

Breadalbane, brother to Blair Athol, was a very inferior performer, but, as the sire of The Ill Used, imported by the elder Belmont, he certainly is of interest to the American breeders. He was foaled the property of Mr. William l'Anson, who also bred his dam and his brother; and was, if anything, the more racy-cut colt of the two. He won the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot, an event in which the owner of the mighty Gladiateur had neglected to enter him, but in the Derby, Two Thousand and St. Leger he ran unplaced, if at all. In the following year he started against the ragged Parley-vous and the Oaks winner of the previous year, Regalia, later on the dam of Verneuil, by Mortemer, the only horse to win the Ascot Cup, Queen's Gold Vase and Alexandra Plate, all in one week. After being nursed so carefully in the descent of the hill that he was over 400 yards behind when he struck the flat, the greatest horse that France ever saw, came on with a cyclone rush and won by forty lengths from Regalia who was ten more in front of Breadalbane. The latter colt, in spite of his brotherhood to Blair Athol, could not have been much in favor with British breeders, as I only find him in the pedigrees of Friar's Balsam and Brilliant, a son of John Davis, he by Voltigeur.

Lord Lyon was, as I have said before, a very lucky horse, especially so to win the "triple crown." His other performances were very mediocre, being beaten in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes by Rustic, whose dam was Village Lass by Pyrrhus I. Lord Lyon's two best sons were Minting, who ran second to Ormonde in the Two Thousand and, being scratched for the Derby, went over to France and won the Grand Prix de Paris in a field of nine starters, his price being even money. Lord Lyon also got Touchet, a noted winner and a fairly good sire. One of his sisters, the lanky and slab-sided Achievement, won every one of her two-year-old engagements, and the One Thousand Guineas and St. Leger at three (running second to Hippia in the Oaks) and won the Doncaster Cup at four in which she beat the great Hermit with ease and Tynedale as well. Another sister to Lord Lyon was Chevisaunce, which was never raced. Mated with Lord Clifden, she produced that flying filly Jannette, the pride of Lord Falmouth's heart, for she won the Oaks and St. Leger at three and galloped over a good field for the Jockey Club Cup at four, being second to Pilgrimage (afterwards dam of Jeddah, the Derby winner and Canterbury Pilgrim, winner of the Oaks) in the One Thousand Guineas and second to Isonomy in the Doncaster Cup with Glendale third.

It is about time that I was saying something about the Oxford branch of Birdcatcher's line. Oxford was foaled in 1855, his dam being Honey Dear by Plenipotentiary, out of My Dear by Bay Middleton, from Miss Letty, Oaks winner of 1837 and dam of Weatherbit, by Priam. I have at hand no record of his races but he happened in luckily for his sire died when Oxford was four and The Baron, Birdcatcher's best son, had already been sold to France. Now there were three other sons of Birdcatcher, one the Derby winner Daniel O'Rouke; and the other two were Warlock and Knight of St. George, both St. Leger winners, but about that time along came Mr. Richards of Kentucky and purchased the latter horse who had more of the blood of Sir Hercules in him than any other horse of that era. Oxford has been described to me as the best-boned and the best tempered horse that Birdcatcher ever got, for Saunterer and Rory O'More were perfect devils. Therefore it is easy to see why Oxford should have been selected as the breeders' favorite over these horses, more especially as

Womersly, whose dam had produced one winner each of the Oaks and St. Leger, had been sold to France. The consequence was that Oxford got them a grand type of horses with legs like marble pillars. Among them were Chandos and Wilberforce, both sent to Australia; and Sterling and Standard, full brothers, as well as Nuneham and Plaiyfair; the latter a winner of the Cambridgeshire, while Nuneham's fee was £50 in 1883, which is all I know about him. Standard got Hambledon, who was quite a fine race horse and won the Doncaster Cup. As for Sterling, he needs mention at greater length.

Sterling was bred in the Yardley Stud by Mr. Graham and raced indifferently at three years, not having been trained at two. He was even a larger horse than his sire and a rich brown in color. He won the Liverpool Cup and several other races at four, but if he was good in victory, he was still grander in defeat. He had such a burst of speed that he was deemed dangerous in a short race like the Cambridgeshire, even at three years old so they stuck 123 pounds, with which he was beaten a neck by Sabinus, a well-grown four-year-old carrying 119, so he was giving him 17 pounds by the English scale. He was five years old when he started again in the same race with 133, being beaten two heads by the French horse Montargis, six years, 111 pounds, and the three-year-old Walnut with 92. He won the Liverpool Autumn Cup and several other good races, but destiny reserved for him the honor of becoming a great sire. He got one winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, three of the Two Thousand Guineas, one each of the Doncaster Cup and Cambridgeshire and three of the Ascot Gold Cup, being the only horse since Camel, foaled in 1822, to achieve that distinction. Several sons of Sterling and one or two male-line grandsons have been imported to America, the best being Topgallant, originally imported into Canada but redeemed from undeserved obscurity by John B. Ewing, Esq., then a resident of Nashville, Tenn., but now domiciled in the heart of the Blue Grass Region. The next best is Atheling, owned by the Clyde Bros., of Philadelphia, sire of Short Hose and Bryn Mawr. Loyalist, brother to Paradox, is as good as any of the rest. Sterling died without any apparent symptoms of illness and so did his great son Isonomy, a few years later. I regard Isonomy as one of the greatest performers, as well as sires, that ever lived. The mere fact that Parole beat him in the Newmarket Handicap counts for nothing with me. You can handicap Eclipse till a jackass can beat him and Parole was never a first-class horse, one hour of his life. I know of instances in other years where leather-flappers beat great horses. Passenger beat Fashion at four miles and so did Wilton Brown defeat Boston; Thackeray beat Miss Woodford; Thad Stevens beat Joe Daniels at the Ocean House, the worst robbing race ever run in America; and Congaree beat Fanny Washington.

Isonomy's career in the stud proved him to have been a great sire for he is the only horse in history whose get won over £42,000 in a single season without placing him at the head of the winning sires. This was in 1893 when his son Isinglass won the "triple crown" and in that year the great St. Simon beat him just £37. Isonomy is the only sire on record with two "triple crown" winners, Common, who won it in 1891, being the other. But neither Common nor Isinglass has as yet gotten a single classic winner. Other sons of Isonomy have done better. Janissary, out of Jeannette by Lord Clifden, got Jeddah, the Derby winner of 1898; and Gallinule, out of Moorhen by Hermit will be England's premier sire by at least £2000 majority at the close of the current year. Gallinule got Wildfowler, St. Leger of 1898, and Pretty Polly, winner of the Oaks, One Thousand Guineas and St. Leger, besides eleven other races of less import, without one single defeat. Pretty Polly is just as far ahead of Sceptre as Sceptre was ahead of Crucifix or Crucifix ahead of anything else. Isonomy's reputation does not rest alone on Common and Isinglass, for he also got that great filly Sea Breeze, who won the Oaks and St. Leger of 1888, beating the Derby winner of that year, Ayrshire, in the latter race; and Sea Breeze was one of only five mares

in fifty-four years to win the Coronation Stakes at Ascot as well as the Oaks at Epsom, her entire winnings for that season being £20,144. Isonomy was also the sire of Islington, full brother to Isinglass, who stood two seasons in California and got that great handicap horse, Kinley Mack. The fact that Islington was allowed to leave California for the want of patronage does not say much for the intelligence of the breeders in this state. Mr. Haggin has Kinley Mack at his Elmendorf Stud in Kentucky and could have gotten Islington at about one-half of what he paid for his distinguished son. Bruce Lowe was here at the time and he "turned down" Islington, or Mr. Simeon G. Reed would have bought him to replace Martenhurst, who had just died here; and this, too, in the face that Islington was of the No. 3 family, tracing back to the Byerly Turk mare that produced the two True Blues. The daughters of Isonomy are breeding splendidly all over the world and the Oxford line of Birdcatcher is, for the time being, ahead of all others by a broad margin. So far as importations of this line into America are concerned, Topgallant was far-and-away the best son of Sterling; and Hermence, the only son of Isonomy worthy of any mention whatever, now that Islington has been sent back to England. If Hermence had gotten nothing but Hermis, that alone should be enough to make him world-famous.

Galopin and St. Simon have occupied the center of the stage for fourteen years out of the past seventeen, St. Simon being premier for nine years, Galopin for three and Persimmon and St. Frusquin for one year each. Galopin is the only sire to head the list at twenty-five years, as against twenty-four for Touchstone and twenty-three for Melbourne; and now at twenty-three St. Simon is second on the list with more money to his credit than Galopin had in his last year of premiership; and that, too, with at least six weeks more before the season is finished. The most remarkable part of the whole business is that St. Simon has not a single classic winner to his credit, this year, while the large sum of money written opposite the name of Gallinule is almost exclusively the earnings of his wonderful daughter, Pretty Polly. We had about the same condition of affairs in America in 1893 when Himyar led all other stallions by nearly $80,000, and it was all due to the winnings of one colt, the big and beautiful Domino, who goes down to history as the only American stallion to get a winner of the Oaks at Epsom. Galopin's success was a very strong argument in favor of in-breeding, for his dam was by Flying Dutchman, a No. 3 horse, out of a No. 3 mare, Merope, by Voltaire. Of course, while the Dutchman and Merope each traced to the Byerly Turk mare that produced the dam of the two True Blues, it must be borne in mind that all other crosses were entirely dissimilar, as was also the case in the pedigree of Chester and Sir Modred, cited by me in the Australian division of this volume.

Mr. Allison in 1901 gave me his belief that England was virtually at the end of her tether, so far as breeding from Eclipse stallions is concerned. First it was Touchstone on Whisker; next Stockwell (and Rataplan, his brother) on Touchstone; then Newminster and Hermit on Stockwell; then Galopin and St. Simon on Hermit and Lord Clifden, also by Newminster. The male-line of Catton, Muley and Emilius now being wholly extinct, with that of Tramp so weak that it can barely stand alone, there seems to be no other recourse open to British breeders but to go back to Herod's line for sires. Matchem's line in England has been their only outcross for the last fifteen years, through Barcaldine, Kilwarlin, Morion and Winkfield; and in a list of stallions registered in Mr. Joseph Osborne's book for 1896 I found only three Herod horses out of a total of eighty-seven. That they are already in need of Herod stallions in England, cannot be denied, but whence will they be shipped into the Land of Jonbool? I pause for a reply.

It will not be long before the answer comes, in my belief. They have good Herod horses in France nobody can deny, but that they have anything as good as our Hamburg I shall most strenuously deny until positive proof shall have upset my assertions. Nor do I believe there is anything much ahead of Handsel and Handspring. They may

have as good a horse there as Mr. Ferguson's old horse St. George that got Lucian Appleby, Aladdin and Grey Friar, but I am not even so sure of that. You hear a great deal about how much money certain French-bred horses win in a single year, but you never hear about what class of horses they beat. Of course, the French breed a great many good horses but they have never sent but two to England that were strictly first-class—Gladiateur and Verneuil—unless Holocauste, who broke his leg while running ahead of Flying Fox in the Derby of 1899, was one; and that he was the first horse around Tattenham Corner, there can be no reasonable doubt. My own belief is that the French horses are about like the early Virginia horses that ran four-mile heats outside eight minutes—just about fast enough to beat one another. Gladiateur or Isinglass, one or the other, was next to Ormonde amongst the triple winners and I am not sure which, but the lanky Frenchman was whole town blocks ahead of all such horses as Rock Sand, Lord Lyon and Diamond Jubilee and you might throw in West Australian, too, for that matter. If the Ascot Cup of 1854 had been run at the present scale of weights "the West" would have been third in the race. The fact is that such French horses as Gladiateur, Vermouth, Mortemer, Boiard, Rayon d'Or and Verneuil, just appear often enough to prove exceptions to the rule that English horses can beat French horses six days in every week. I say this in the face of the stubborn fact that in the Grand Prix de Paris, Vermouth defeated Blair Athol and Frontin beat St. Blaise. These beaten ones were both first-class as sires, but not as race horses, for St. Blaise never won anything but the Derby that was worthy of mention; and as for Blair Athol he was beaten by The Miner (brother to Mineral, the dam of Kisber and Wenlock) in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Nor is there any reasonable doubt that Blair Athol was scratched out of the Ascot Cup rather than meet Scottish Chief and General Peel, both of whom he had already defeated in the Derby, even after his owner had positive assurance that no representative of the all-aged division would start in the race. St. Blaise and Blair Athol were great sires, beyond cavil, but they were barely out of the third-class as performers. There are Derby winners and Derby winners; and the mere fact that a horse wins a Derby signifies nothing unless he confirms his three-year-old winning by winning the Ascot or Doncaster Cup at four or wins some other big race at three.

I have said comparatively little about Partisan and his descendants as yet and here I am on the last half of this long, but I trust not wearisome, chapter. Partisan was foaled in 1811 and was by Walton out of Parasol (dam of the Oaks winner Pastille) by Pot-8-os, from Prunella (second dam of Whalebone and Whisker and third dam of Glencoe). Nothing of any great note showed from him till he was sixteen years old when his son, Mameluke, won the Derby and was robbed out of the St. Leger through the rascality of the starter who kept the horses at the post (in the interest of the Bookmakers, of course) an hour and twenty minutes till Mameluke fretted himself into fiddle-strings and Matilda, a very inferior daughter of Comus, won the race. Partisan got a lot of speedy horses, in fact, he ranks next to Sultan in that respect, but nothing else classic came from him till Patron won the Two Thousand for him in 1829. From that to 1836 seemed a far cry but his really best year was then, for his daughter Cyprian beat Destiny (who had won the One Thousand) and Marmalade in the Oaks of that year, in a common canter; and in the Derby his two sons Gladiator and Venison ran second and third respectively to the unbeaten Bay Middleton, which was as good as winning one-third of the Derbys that have been run. But his best son was Glaucus, foaled in 1830, who won the Ascot Gold Cup at 3 o'clock and the Eclipse Foot at 4. In the Ascot Cup Glaucus defeated Rockingham (winner of the previous year's St. Leger) and Samarcand, by Blacklock, all three carrying 114 pounds or 12 pounds less than horses of that age now carry in that race or any other weight-for-age event in England. Some very good horses came from this line, especially in France whither Gladiator was exiled at nine years of age, being far-and-away

the best stallion that has ever crossed the Channel up to the present writing. He got Mdlle de Chantilly, the first French horse to win the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom; and, before leaving England, got Prizefighter, who won the Great Yorkshire Stakes and started as second choice in the St. Leger, won by Nutwith, whose starting price was 16 to 1, Cotherstone being second and Prizefighter third. In France he got Fitz Gladiator, sire of Compeigne, sire of Mortemer whom Admiral Rous declared to be the only horse he ever saw that "was a race horse at any distance from six furlongs to four miles." Mortemer won the Ascot Gold Cup of 1871 with 131 pounds up, two and a half miles, defeating Bothwell, who had won the Two Thousand and Kingcraft, who had won the Derby of the previous year. He trailed the two four-year-olds for two miles and then made all the running of the last half mile. And in the next year another French horse—Henry, by Monarque out of Miss Ion—accomplished the same feat, beating the Derby winner Favonius and Hannah, by King Tom, who won both the Oaks and St. Leger of that year.

Gladiator got Sweetmeat also before leaving England. He was the property of Harry Hill, a well-known betting commissioner for the nobility. Sweetmeat I consider one of the six greatest factors in the modern British thoroughbred, the other five being Birdcatcher, Touchstone, Blacklock, Sultan and Melbourne. He won the Queen's Gold Vase at Ascot and the Doncaster Cup, after a terrific race with Alice Hawthorne, the third horse, Pantasa, being beaten over seventy yards. Sweetmeat got two Oaks winners in Mincemeat and Mincepie, two years apart. He also got that honest little horse Macaroni, who won the Two Thousand, the Derby and the Doncaster Cup, but paid forfeit in the St. Leger rather than risk a meeting with Lord Clifden (whom he had already twice defeated) over a flat course like the Town Moor. Sweetmeat also got Parmesan, a brown horse out of Gruyere by Verulam, son of Lottery. Parmesan was a rather plain looking horse himself, but his get had a great deal of quality. He won the Queen's Vase and the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Epsom. On his retirement to the stud he got Favonius, who won the Derby and the Goodwood Cup; and in the next year another of his sons, Cremorne, won the Derby in the most hollow style, after which he crossed the Channel and defeated a field of nine in the Grand Prix de Paris. At four Cremorne was by long odds the best horse in all Europe at weight-for-age, winning the Ascot Cup with 126 pounds and the Alexandra Plate, three miles, with 129. Cremorne was a failure at the stud but got that flying filly Kermesse, the best two-year-old of her day. Cremorne also got St. George, imported into Kentucky by the late James Ferguson of Lexington, Ky., and St. George is the only son of Cremorne that was worth a ten-dollar piece as a sire. He got Gray Friar, Lucien Appleby and Aladdin, all stake horses beyond any doubt. Favonius got Favo, a good cup horse and sire of that great sprinter, Royal Flush, now located at Sacramento; and he likewise got Madam du Barry, winner of the Goodwood Cup and many other good races. He also got Conveth, one of the only three Pocahontas horses in America, but the British Colony about Riverside turned him down and he never distinguished himself particularly although he got Formero, a two-year-old, for which an offer of $12,000 was refused, to my certain knowledge. Parmesan, sire of Cremorne and Favonius, also got Fetterlock out of Silver Hair (dam of Silvio, the Derby winner) but he was such an inferior horse that it seems idle to mention him at all. Two of his daughters were imported into California, but just why, the Lord only knows. The blood of Sweetmeat is considered great all over the world, for the best all-aged horse and the best three-year-old filly in Australia—Abercorn and his sister Spice—traced back to a Sweetmeat mare at the fourth generation, she being a full sister to the Oaks winner Mincemeat.

Sweetmeat's best known son, Macaroni, was a great broodmare sire, but did not figure extensively in the male-line. He got Macgregor, winner of the Two Thousand with Normanby and Kingcraft behind him, the latter winning the Derby a few weeks

later; and Macgregor got Brutus from Teardrop by Scottish Chief, going back to the famous Phryne and Decoy family, a branch of No. 3. Outside of Mr. Haggin's importations, no foreign-bred stallion has bred so well in California as has Brutus; and his success, moreover, was not based upon fashionably bred mares, like most of Mr. Haggin's matrons, but on what we called "the old blood" of California, chiefly that of Belmont (Henry Williamson's) who was the first thoroughbred stallion to cross the plains on foot. Belmont got Langford (first called Vigilance) and he challenged all America to come to California in 1860 and run four mile-heats for $10,000, the acceptor to be allowed $2,500 for expenses. The Doswells would probably have accepted in behalf of Planet, but deemed the stake too small for the risk to be incurred in a twenty-five days' voyage from New York to San Francisco, as there were no transcontinental railroads built until nine years later. Brutus' roll of honor is certainly interesting reading, especially when you come to compare it with the American Stud Book and see how he got good winners from mares that barely produced winners of saddle horse purses to the cover of other stallions.

Brutus' immediate predecessor in the Elmwood Stud at Milpitas was an imported horse called Hercules, brought to this country in 1861 by Shumway and Jenkins of Mountain View, Santa Clara county, in this state. I rode him several times while he was their property and he was certainly the fastest walker I ever threw my leg over. After Mr. Shumway's death the big horse was sold by the Probate Court and Mr. Boots got him for about $1,200, if I remember it all right. Mr. Williamson bid him up to that figure for me (I was living in Red Bluff at the time) and when he let go, I think Mr. Boots was the only other bidder. At all events, Mr. Boots got the horse and had only owned him a few days when Hercules broke his leg while playing in a small paddock. Dr. Jules Savidan, a French veterinary surgeon living in San Jose, was sent for and discovered that the fracture could be set and the horse saved. So Hercules lived to be about nineteen or twenty and got some good stock. Hercules was by Kingston (Goodwood Cup of 1852 and Northumberland Plate of 1853) out of Daughter of Toscar by Bay Middleton, she being the maternal grand-dam of Gamos (by Saunterer) who won the Oaks of 1870, in which she beat that great filly Sunshine, by Thormanby; and Sunshine was, in a general way, worth a dozen such mares as Gamos, for she it was who placed her sire at the top of the tree in the only year in which he was premier stallion of England.

The decadence of these great Herod lines in England has been of longer duration than in America for no Herod horse has won a Derby since Sir Bevys won it in 1879; nor has any Herod horse won a St. Leger since Ossian defeated Chislehurst and Highland Chief for that event in 1883. No such falling off characterized the Herod horses in America for little black Virgil was premier in 1886, though with the smallest amount opposite his name that was ever credited to any leader among sires. He got three winners of the Kentucky Derby—Vagrant, Hindoo and Ben Ali—a distinction achieved by no other horse, living or dead. Virgil got Hindoo, who, while he never was premier, bred a great deal of class and got the beautiful Hanover who headed the procession for four seasons and was second to imported Albert in the next one, by a margin so narrow that it was hardly worth a line of mention. And so far from going back again into what an emaciated citizen of Princeton, N. J., called "innocuous desuetude," the male-line of Glencoe is now growing stronger than ever, for six sons of Hanover are now very prominent as sires, Hamburg having already gotten two winners and one second horse in the Futurity, while The Commoner, Handspring and several others are the sires of animals of undeniable stake form.

It is an open question whether Glencoe was not the best horse that ever came from the male-line of Herod. True, he was no such race horse as his unbeaten nephew, Bay Middleton; and with the latter's son, the dashing Dutchman, he would have been indisputably overmatched. But review his racing record impartially and what do we

find? That he won the Riddesworth Stakes, the Two Thousand Guineas and Goodwood Cup at three; the Ascot Gold Cup at four; and walked over for The Whip (four miles) at five. How many great race horses make such a showing for consistency as that? Then take him as a sire in America and you find that he headed the list of sires five seasons, was seven times second and three times third, being third in 1861, four years after his death, having no two-year-olds and only two three-year-olds to run for him. And another thing, no horse that ever defeated him for a premiership of the American stud, ever held that distinction for more than one year. Glencoe was quite as well entitled to be called "the immortal" as was either Touchstone or Stockwell. They talk about the renaissance of Blacklock's line in England, after years of obscurity caused principally by calumny and persecution; it is remarkable of course, but not half as much so as that of Glencoe in America, for in 1860, you could hardly give away a son of Glencoe for stud purposes, while his daughters commanded all sorts of big prices for mating with the deservedly great Lexington.

The Matchem line in England, since the exportation of The Peer, Middlesex and Towton to the antipodes, is now represented solely through the lines of West Australian and Young Melbourne. The latter amounted to but little save as a broodmare sire, but his daughters were unquestionably great producers. Young Melbourne got Strafford, Pell Mell, Brother to Strafford, Rapid Rhone and Knight of the Garter, but I don's know of his lines being perpetuated through any of these, save Pell Mell, who got that great cup horse Carlton, who won the Chester, Manchester and Doncaster Cups all in the season of 1887, besides running third in the Cesarewitch in which he was giving twenty-four pounds for one year to the winner, Humewood. Carlton got that determined finisher, Carlton Grange, now located in Kentucky as the property of that ambitious young breeder, Mr. James E. Clay. As Matchem blood is somewhat scarce in England, I cannot understand how they came to let so good a horse as Carlton Grange get away from them, especially when we consider his close relationship to Hawkstone and Prisoner in England; and to that "gamest of the game" at the antipodes, Australian Peer, who beat Abercorn whenever the pace was hot from the fall of the flag. Now we have another male-line of Melbourne in America, through imported Darebin (pronounced as if spelt "Dah-ray-bin," with the accent on the second syllable) brought to this country by Mr. J. B. Haggin. The reader is referred to the Australian chapter of this book for further particulars concerning this enormous, and therefore legitimate, descendant of the mighty Humphrey Clinker.

Most all the Matchem blood now in England comes from the descendants of West Australian, through Solon, who got Barcaldine and Arbitrator, the latter being a good horse but in nowise the equal of the former. Arbitrator got Kilwarlin, who won the St. Leger after being virtually left at the post. Barcaldine, on the other hand, was a giant among giants. Following are some of his best performances, he winning twelve races, mostly with heavy weights and without a single defeat:

1880. Won the Railway Stakes, National Produce Stakes, Paget Stakes and Beresford Stakes.

1881. Won the Baldoyle Derby, Queen's Plate (2 miles) at the Curragh, Queen's Plate (three miles) at Roscrea and next day walked over for another Royal Plate at two and one-half miles.

1882. Barcaldine now "carried the war into Africa" by going over to England, where he won the Westminster Plate at Kempton Park, conceding forty-one pounds to Lucerne, who ran third, Tristan being second. He next won the Epsom Stakes at a mile and a half, beating Witchcraft, Beauty, Picador and Retreat, giving the first named thirty-nine pounds. He then won the Orange Cup, three miles, beating Faugh-a-Ballagh (by Lord Gough) over sixty yards in a canter. He wound up that season by starting as second choice in the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle with 136 pounds up, at a mile and a half, which he won by two lengths from the favorite

Shrewsbury, five years, 119 pounds; Havoc, four years, 97 pounds, and Bonaparte and Victor Emmanuel unplaced.

In his first season he got Bartizan, Countess Thierry, Polynesia, Pippin, The Skipper and Winkfield, the latter being the sire of that wonderful handicap horse, Winkfield's Pride. The next year he got Morion, winner of the Ascot Cup of 1891; in which year his daughter Mimi (afterwards dam of St. Maclou) won the Oaks and One Thousand; and in 1895 Sir Visto added to his crown by winning both the Derby and St. Leger. Barcaldine was three times mated with the Oaks winner Geheimniss and got three horses called Odd Fellow, Grand Master and Free Mason, all since imported into America, the last two being in Canada and the former in Kentucky, where he is owned by Mr. Christopher Chinn. I must say I was never worse disappointed than in him for, on his breeding, he ought to overtop everything in that state.

Barcaldine was a very coarse horse, to judge by the only picture I ever saw of him. It was a big oil painting, 8x5½ feet, and hung in the rooms of A. J. C. in Sydney. There was once a horse called Tom Crib, by Gladiator, imported to this country for the purpose of breeding high-class farm and coach horses, and said to be coarse enough for a bull, but if he was any coarser than Barcaldine, I am very much astonished. Barcaldine was very much inbred, his fourth dam—the Hetman Platoff mare out of Whim (Chanticleer's dam) by Drone—being also the third dam of his sire, Solon, who got Arbitrator, above mentioned. That is, to my notion, closer inbreeding than the examples of Chester and Sir Modred, given in the Australian chapter of this work. The daughters of Barcaldine, both here and in England, have bred well, with the solitary exception of Mr. Belmont's Kate Allen, whom I deemed the best of all his importations, she being a full sister to that good horse, Bartizan. But Kate was a disappointment and was sent to the auction block about two years ago. If she is still alive, it is to be hoped she will be mated with a St. Simon horse if one can be found that has a daughter of Hampton or Macaroni for his dam.

I have now progressed so far in this work that anything I say with reference to the English horse must be confined to the last twenty-five years. The leading stallions about 1880 were Galopin, Hampton and Springfield, just coming on, and Hermit and Blair Athol, just beginning to fall into "the sere and yellow leaf." Hampton was always belittled because his owner had bought him out of a selling race, while Springfield was generally overrated and Galopin received his due meed of praise. Galopin was a dark bay pony, certainly not over fifteen hands and an inch high and tracing to the same tap-root as Stockwell and King Tom. His dam, Flying Duchess, by the air-exploring Hollander, had previously produced a mare called Vex that won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. The next dam was Merope (third dam of our imported Eothen) by Voltaire out of the Juniper mare, foaled 1817, that produced Velocipede, by many deemed the best son of Blacklock. Now there was a pedigree hot enough to fry eggs with, and Galopin was clearly bred in sire-producing lines. Of his performances it is only necessary to say that he never was beaten at weight-for-age and never lost a race unless he was handicapped out of it. He won the Derby of 1875 in a common canter from Claremont (brother to our imported Stonehenge) and the colt by Macaroni-Repentance; and in the fall of that year he was matched against the St. Leger winner, Craig Millar, in a race "across the flat," whom he could not have beaten worse if he had been anchored. Next spring came the £2,500 match against Lowlander who was the fastest sprinter of that year. He was by Dalesman (brother to our imported Camilla) out of Lufra (dam of our dear little Midlothian) by Windhound; and he had never been beaten at seven furlongs and only once at a mile, but Galopin "donkey licked" him, as they say in the Australian colonies. At the stud, Galopin got Donovan, winner of the Derby and St. Leger; Disreali and Galliard, winners of the Two Thousand; and two winners of the One Thousand.

But the greatest horse he ever got was St. Simon, who won ten races off the reel

without one defeat. He was struck out of all his yearling engagements through the death of his breeder, Prince Casimir Batthyany, or he would have won beyond doubt "the triple crown" which has been won by nine horses, of whom at least six were manifestly his inferiors. As it was he won the Halnaker Stakes at Goodwood, the Maiden Stakes at the same place, the Devonshire Nursery with 124 pounds, and the Prince of Wales' Nursery Plate, in the last of which he carried 126 pounds and beat twenty others, of which Belinda with 109 pounds had the highest weight. Next year he was barred from the classics but he bagged the Epsom, Ascot and Goodwood Cups with most ridiculous ease, beating the great Tristan and three others at Ascot and Chislehurst at Goodwood. Frederick Archer said he had ridden four Derby and five St. Leger winners and St. Simon was the best horse he ever rode. On his retirement to the stud he got winners from the very bginning, among them that good horse St. Serf and the flying filly Signorina, owned by the Italian Prince Ginistrelli. As a sire of classic winners St. Simon goes down to history as the equal of Stockwell, because, while he got only four St. Leger winners to Stockwell's six he got five winners each of the Oaks and One Thousand to Stockwell's one. The peculiarity of St. Simon, as a sire is that he not only has headed the list of sires for nine seasons but headed it in 1901 without a single classic winner to his credit; and this year he is second to Gallinule under like conditions and ahead of his own son St. Frusquin, who furnished the Two Thousand and Derby winner, St. Amant. Moreover, he is the only stallion since Newminster to get two premier sires, Persimmon in 1902 and St. Frusquin in 1903, while another of his sons, Florizel II, who got both the Derby and St. Leger winners of that year, was second to him by a narrow margin in 1901. I saw several of his sons while in England in 1901 and liked Florizel best of all. Persimmon reminded me very much of our pioneer California stallion, Williamson's Belmont, whom Colonel Gift so aptly styled the "Godolphin of the Wilderness;" and has on him a hind leg that would be considered perfect by our more intelligent breeders of trotting horses. St. Frusquin is a trifle coarse to my eye but he gets some great horses. The following table shows what old St. Simon has done this year as the sire of winners, together with the achievements of his several sons up to September 15th:

HORSE AND YEAR FOALED.	SIRE AND DAM.	WINNERS.	RACES.	AMOUNT.
St. Simon 1881	Galopin—St. Angela..	9	12	£16,365
St. Frusquin.....1893	St. Simon—Isabel	8	11	15,286
Florizel 1890	St. Simon—Perdita	18	28	12,327
St. Serf 1887	St. Simon—Feronia	12	20	6,746
St. Hilaire ..... ——	St. Simon—Dist. Shore....	8	16	2,916
Tarporley ... .1890	St. Simon—Ruth	7	9	2,381
Desmond.....1891	St. Simon—L'Abbess de J..	6	10	2,323
				£58,344

This is $282,968 in American money, computing by the bank rate of $4.85 for each pound, sovereign (or quid) of English money. Not a bad showing, especially when the reader stops to consider that the old horse is over $5000 ahead of the best of all his sons. His daughters are breeding well and throwing good winners to all sorts and conditions of sires. Only one son of St. Simon—Dunure, out of Sunrise—has been taken over to Austro-Hungary, but there were three sons of Galopin's covering there in 1900. These were Guerrier, out of St. Kilda; and Ganache and Gaga, both out of Red Hot. The latter is a great favorite with the breeders and his fee is $500 to mares owned by foreigners and $400 to those owned by natives of Austria or Hungary. He won the Derby at Vienna, a feat repeated in 1900 by his son Arulo.

That most intelligent of American breeders, Mr. J. B. Haggin, has imported several sons of St. Simon, Bassetlaw and Greenan being the most prominent. He has

also imported several horses very closely related to St. Simon on the dam's side, Order, the sire of Ornament, being the best of the bunch. Caesar Young, a bookmaker, who was killed in a cab in New York last June, bought a horse called St. Avonicus, and Mr. Edward Corrigan has one called Brantome, both sons of the great St. Simon. It is most sincerely to be hoped that some one of the three just above named will do better than the other sons of St. Simon that have preceded them.

Hampton, foaled 1872, was a horse that was always sneered at by the turf critics of his day, as "the little selling plater," but he was a horse of good class for he won the Goodwood Stakes, Goodwood and Doncaster Cups and Great Metropolitan Handicap with 120 pounds in the saddle, which does not look much like a plater's performance. At the stud he got Merry Hampton, winner of the Derby; Ayrshire and Ladas, both winners of the Two Thousand and Derby and, for another singular coincidence, both second in the St. Leger. Hampton was also sire of Reve d'Or who won the Oaks and the Jockey Club Cup; and Sheen, who was the best long-distance horse of his day, winning the Cesarewitch with 129 pounds, in a field of 23, the third horse being a four-year-old with 98. For a while it looked as if Sheen were going to be Hampton's best son at the stud, for no other horse of that line ever got three such as Scintillant, (third in the St. Leger and a winner of the Cesarewitch); Batt, who was second in Jeddah's Derby, and Labrador, who lapped out Persimmon in his St. Leger. But in the last three or four years Ayrshire seems to have improved greatly with age, being the sire of Solitaire, Dunlop, Tarbolton and the Oaks winner Airs and Graces. The first above named is owned in California and of his first offering of yearlings in New York two sold for $5,000 each, an almost unprecedented figure for the get of a stallion as yet wholly untried. Tarbolton, whom I saw in England and deemed every inch a hero, was imported to America, but died shortly after landing. Sheen, poor old chap, has become impotent, so they say, and he was sold at auction for £80 some months ago for that reason.

Springfield, by St. Alban's, out of Viridis by Marsyas, from Maid of Palmyra by Pyrrhus the First (second dam of our own Kingfisher, by the way) was a horse that I hardly know how to place correctly. Not as a turf performer, however, for he was "a holy terror" for years, campaigning successfully for three seasons, winning nine straight races at three years old and five straight at four. He won three out of five at two years old, being defeated by Kisber (who won the Derby of the following year) in the Dewhurst Plate; and in the Criterion Stakes by Clanronald to whom he conceded six pounds. His greatest performance was, however, in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket, in which he carried 140 pounds, conceding twelve to Silvio, that year's winner of both the Derby and St. Leger; and twenty-one to Great Tom, Thunderstorm and Hesper, twenty-eight to Zuchero and thirty-one to Midlothian, the latter afterwards imported to California. Springfield got Sanfoin, winner of the Derby of 1890 and subsequently sire of Rock Sand; Watercress, winner of the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot, and third to La Fleche in the St. Leger; and Briar Root, winner of the One Thousand, besides some dozen other big stake-winners and about sixty horses in the "useful" class.

I say I do not know how to class Springfield as a breeding horse because Sanfoin is his only half-way successful son in England and his prestige is confined almost exclusively to the winnings of one horse, Rock Sand. In America, Springfield has two sons that I know of—Watercress and Juvenal—the former of which I like very much. Juvenal has gotten one or two good ones, including Chacornac, who won the Futurity of 1900 and I saw him in a race in England afterwards. But I don't fancy Juvenal for the reason that he is a Springfield horse and resembles Blair Athol more than he does Springfield. When I buy a horse because his father was a great sire, I want him to resemble his sire and not his maternal grandsire; and this, too, in face of my belief that Blair Athol was, by long odds, the best son of Stockwell. Now let

us see what Springfield's get won after he once became thoroughly established in the stud:

1882	£8,371	1886	9,569	1891	4,723
1883	7,589	1887	21,607	1892	9,170
1884	7,786	1888	14,643	1893	8,415
1885	10,418	1889	13,341	1894	9,972
		1890	17,228	1895	4,987
			Total for 14 seasons		£137,799

Springfield's best year was 1887, when he was third and the only time he was ever better than fifth. In that year Hampton was first with £31,454 and Hermit second with £25,733, Isonomy being fourth on the list with £18,294, the once great Rosicrucian being twentieth with £5,145. His son, Watercress, has only had, if I am correctly informed, about half a chance at Rancho del Paso; and there seems to be a sort of "hard luck story" about him for he was a very hard horse to train and could not be gotten fit to race early in the season. I pin my faith to Watercress, once and for all, and if I can get hold of him, Sir James Miller may keep Sanfoin.

St. Alban's, the sire of Springfield, had very bad legs (something unusual for a son of Stockwell) and many breeders were afraid to patronize him on that account; and while his full brother, Savernake, was not so bad in the cannon-bones as St. Alban's, he was none too good, so he was sold to Hungary for a very low price. And my idea is that many people were likewise afraid to mate their mares with Springfield, lest he should breed back to his defective sire. If Stockwell, the heaviest boned horse of his day, got two bad-legged horses like St. Alban's and Savernake, why should not Springfield do the same? So I sometimes think Springfield was one of the neglected sires of England. St. Alban's was third in 1867 with £17,601 to his credit, as against £42,521 for Stockwell and £31,083 for Newminster in that year. I now give the correct list of the premier stallions of Europe who have held that position more than one year since 1850, together with amounts won in those years:

ORLANDO		HERMIT.		BLAIR ATHOL.	
1851	£12,181	1880	£30,907	1872	£14,537
1854	16,974	1881	27,223	1873	18,362
1858	15,283	1882	47,311	1875	19,704
NEWMINSTER.		1883	30,406	1877	28,830
1859	£17,338	1884	29,418	GALOPIN.	
1863	22,465	1885	30,737	1888	£30,211
STOCKWELL.		1886	22,817	1889	43,516
1860	£18,201	BIRDCATCHER.		1898	21,699
1861	24,029	1852	£17,149	ST. SIMON.	
1862	33,336	1856	17,041	(Up to end of 1896.)	
1864	28,708	KING TOM.		1890	£32,799
1865	33,302	1870	£20,376	1891	26,890
1866	61,391	1871	18,116	1892	53,504
1867	42,521	MELBOURNE.*		1894	42,092
		1853	£21,299	1895	30,469
		1857	18,206	1896	59,734

*Melbourne was first in 1846, but I have not the figures.

I have not the figures for the later years, but St. Simon was ahead again in 1900 through "the triple crown" won by his son, Diamond Jubilee; and again in 1901 with a few pounds in excess of £60,000 without one single classical winner to his credit.

In spite of all this, the interesting fact remains that St. Simon has never reached the £61,391 mark set by Stockwell in 1866, although the cash value of racing prizes, since St. Simon's get came on the turf, are twice what they were in Hermit's time and from three to four times what they were in Stockwell's, for there were no £10,000 races like the Eclipse Stakes or the Jubilee in the days when the big Exeter chestnut was monarch of the British Stud. For all that, however, we must admire and approve old St. Simon for he is, this year, second on the list without a single classic winner, as in 1901, Gallinule being ahead of him solely through the victories of Pretty Polly. St. Simon's son, St. Frusquin, is third on the list over £1,100 behind his twenty-three-year-old sire, Florizel II ,being sixth, St. Serf ninth and Persimmon tenth. Now to do St. Simon justice, we must show, as in the case of Stockwell, wherein he differs from other horses:

1. He is the only sire in history to get five winners of the Oaks as against three for Sir Peter, Sorcerer, King Tom and Melbourne. No other horse ever got four, Touchstone and Stockwell having each one to their credit, which shows clearly that Oaks winners betoken a female-line horse. Touchstone got two premier sires and his son Newminster got three. Stockwell got but one premier (Blair Athol), but he was four times first on the list, twice second (to Adventurer and Lord Clifden), once third and twice fifth. Doncaster was never better than third and that for only one season.

2. St. Simon is the only stallion to get five winners of the One Thousand Guineas, as against three for Stockwell and Emilius.

3. He is the only horse in history to head the list of sires without a classic winner to his credit.

So impressed was I with the idea that St. Simon, being out of a King Tom mare, was a female-line horse like his maternal grandsire, that when Mr. E. S. Gardner Jr. wrote me from Paris in August, 1897, about buying a St. Simon horse, I wrote back as follows: "Don't touch a St. Simon horse. He is a female-liner, like Melbourne, King Tom and Sorcerer, none of whom ever got a premier stallion." Right on the back of that old St. Simon "shifted the cut" on them and got Persimmon and St. Frusquin, both of which have since been premiers, besides being the sire of Florizel II, who got the Derby and St. Leger winners of 1901—Volodyovski and Doricles—the former being second to Doricles in the Leger. Yet I contend that up to the time I wrote Mr. Gardner, my judgment was correct and fully warranted by "the inexorable logic of events." For a horse that never was second on the list, Bend d'Or makes a most remarkable showing, whose get first appeared in 1884 with some £4,000 to their credit:

1885	£ 7,061	1891	12,843	1896	5,017
1886	22,803	1892	17,892	1897	6,104
1887	7,158	1893	6,711	1898	7,720
1888	22,635	1894	3,985	1899	4,322
1889	6,200	1895	13,014		
1890	17,627			Total	£161,092

There were several horses running by Bend d'Or when I was in England, in 1901, but what races they won or what money, I do not know. The above amount given is equal to $781,295 in American money. My belief is that though Kendal and Orme are the only two stallions of Stockwell's male-line to head the list, since Blair Athol; and that Bend d'Or was never at the top in any year of his life, I must rank Blair Athol as the best son of Stockwell and Bend dOr his next best descendant in male-line. I write this after a mature study of the case, because Bend d'Or is the sire of two premier stallions, Kendal in England in 1897 and Ben Strome in America in 1903, besides being the sire of Ornus, a horse that sold for $200 at auction and has already this year over $60,000 in purses and stakes to the credit of his son

Oiseau alone. Didn't you hear me remark, a while ago, that American breeding was a good deal of a lottery?

We have been singularly unfortunate in the importation of sons of Stockwell into America, Glenlyon being the only one of any real value; and he died very young, having made but one season. His dam, Glengowrite, was the second dam of that good Australian stallion Wellington, winner of the Derby and Champion Race at three years old. But in male-line grandsons and great grandsons we have done exceedingly well. The following table shows what Stockwell's male-line descendants have done in America this year, up to and including the 21st day of September last:

Meddler, by St. Gatien—Busybody	$194,225
Ben Strome, by Bend d'Or—Strathfleet	93,570
Goldfinch, by Ormonde—Thistle	85,031
Esher, by Claremont—Una	59,356
Golden Garter, by Bend d'Or—Sanda	59,111
Pirate of Penzance, by Prince Charlie—Plunder	51,271
Ornament, by Order—Victorine	47,424
	$589,988

It goes without saying that the earnings of this batch of stallions will go over the $600,000 mark, and perhaps as high as $700,000, by the close of the year, as there will be six weeks of racing at Los Angeles and Oakland (or Ingleside) before the end of 1904. The Touchstone horses have only done fairly well, Octagon having $66,230 to his name, of which Beldame contributes $49,995; and Requital has $64,200, of which $-7,825 came through English Lad and $26,335 through Mr. Madden's good colt Flyback. The male-line of Don John, long since extinct in the old country, is about the strongest line in America outside of Stockwell's. Here is a sample of what it had won up to and including September 21st:

Ben Brush, by Bramble—Roseville	$152,330
Clifford, by Bramble—Duchess	41,585
	$193,915

The line of Melbourne, through West Australian, shows up stronger in America than in England, and witness the following figures for the same period:

Kingston by Spendthrift—Kapanga	$ 78,095
Hastings by Spendthrift—Cinderella	76,885
Lamplighter by Spendthrift—Torchlight	51,271
	$206,251

All the three above named are out of imported mares which reminds me to say that Wildidle, a brother-in-blood to Spendthrift, was a magnificent looking horse, but got no performers of any real merit, except from imported mares. Mr. Baldwin had nothing but native mares at Santa Anita, and that is why, in my belief, his handsome little horse Rutherford was such a signal failure. Rutherford was a full brother to Spendthrift and beat Wildidle three times, so his failure is not to be ascribed to a lack of courage, in any event.

The male line of Glencoe, extinct everywhere else on earth, has been very strong in America in the past twenty years. Its representatives this year are:

Hamburg by Hanover—Lady Reel	$ 98,440
The Commoner by Hanover—Margerine	45,838
	$144,278

There will be a change of the figures at the close of the season, but none, in my belief, in the relative positions of the horses named, for Meddler is just as far ahead of Ben Brush as Little Benny is ahead of Hamburg. Ben Strome has a bare living chance to overhaul Hamburg, but it is not probable, as his best representative, Highball, is dead.

It is therefore plain that we have not only the male-line of Glencoe, extinct everywhere else in the wide earth, but that we have among Eclipse lines what England has not had for over twenty years—a good line of Don John through Iago and Bonnie Scotland, the latter horse being the sire of the American filly Aranza that won several big races in England. In addition to that we have that great Matchem line that comes down to us through the sons of Spendthrift and Wildidle, but, of course, as those horses did not trace to any mare included in the Bruce Lowe system, neither Hastings, Kingston nor Lamplighter would be registered in the British Stud Book. That was why Mr. Keene brought Spendthrift back from England and the American public have good cause to thank him for it.

If you ask why there is no successful St. Simon horse in all America, my only answer to that is we have yet to import one that is bred from a sire-producing line of mares. True St. Andrew got Articulate, one of the greatest race horses ever foaled in California, but just stop long enough to consider how that colt's dam was bred? By Martini Henry, a son of Musket and his dam the dam of Goldsbrough, who was all of ten pounds better than Sir Modred; the next dam Uralla, sister to that great race horse Carlyon, by Chester; and the next dam Moonstone by Blair Athol from Amethyst by Touchstone, from Camphine by The Provost, a half-brother to Alice Hawthorne. And where are the rest of your St. Andrews? Masetto got two good horses in Tommy Atkins and Waring but Massetto has made thirteen seasons in the stud and certainly ought to have more good horses than those. Simple Simon, who raced under the name of Hunciecroft, was about fit to stand for a barrel of corn on the cob; and as for Simon Magus, who was out of the best mare in the bunch, he did well to get burnt up.

The intelligent reader will therefore see that the Stockwell line is a long way the best of any line we now have in these United States of ours. Take the winnings of all the St. Simon horses this year, through their progeny; and the sum total would not equal the winnings accredited to one Stockwell horse alone—Meddler. St. Simon is a great horse, to be sure, but the mere fact that he headed the list nine times to Stockwell's seven proves nothing to me because in England they judge as we do, by the amount of money won and not the number of races. Now, let us examine this thing carefully and endeavor to judge the case without prejudice. St. Simon's best season was in 1900 when he had £60,844 to his credit, with winners of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, all five of the classic events of that year. Stockwell's best season was in 1866, when Lord Lyon won the Derby, Two Thousand and St. Leger, and Tormentor, by King Tom, won the Oaks in that year, while Repulse by Stockwell won the One Thousand. In th t year Stockwell's winnings were £61,391 and Tormentor's Oaks must have been worth at least £3000 to King Tom. As racing prizes, outside of the classics, which remain about the same, are worth from three to four times what they were in Stockwell's day, I fail to see where St. Simon has shown anything greater than did Stockwell; and three out of every five of St. Simon's winners have a cross of Stockwell in them. Now then comes the query on the Bruce Lowe principle. Is not the success of these St. Simon performers from mares having a cross of Stockwell, owing largely to the fact that both Galopin, sire of St. Simon, and Stockwell also, came from the No. 3 family, originating in the Byerly Turk mare which produced the two True Blues? Outside of mares having a cross of Stockwell, where would St. Simon be under your money test? What would he have amounted to under that test, without the aid of Per-

simmon, Florizel II and Diamond Jubilee, among Derby winners; Mrs. Butterwick and Amiable, both winners of the Oaks and One Thousand; and Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee among St. Leger winners. Carrying it still further the success of his four great sons, Persimmon, St. Frusquin, Florizel II and St. Serf, and you find Stockwell in every one of them. No other sons of St. Simon have achieved anything in the stud worthy of mention, while each of the four above named is the sire of one or more classical winners. Now put that in your meerschaum and fumigate it.

ENGLAND'S BELGRAVIAN DAMES.

I do not think it would be right for me to close up this section of my book without some reference to the mighty matrons that have contributed so signally to the prestige of the English horse. People who read this work may ask why I devote so much space to English horses, but my answer is that the American thoroughbred horse is descended from the English horse of the same class, for two centuries of our existence as a nation had elapsed before we purchased the first stallion or mare imported from France or Australia. But as there can be no great stallion without a great mother, I take the ten greatest mares of England that have any direct bearing upon the American thoroughbred horse of today.

PEWET, B M, 1786.

This mare won the St. Leger in 1789 and was by Tandem (son of Syphon by Squirt-daughter of Regulus-Snap mare) her dam Termagant by Tantrum (Cripple by Godolphin-mare by the Hampton Court Childers) next dam by Regulus out of the dam of Marske who was the sire of Eclipse. Pewet's produce I do not pretend to give entire, but only such as affect modern breeding:

1802, Sir Paul, a bay colt, by Sir Peter, the Derby winner of 1787, mated with Evelina, a half-sister to Pewet, he got Paulowitz, the sire of Archibald, who won the Two Thousand; and also male-line ancestor of Wild Dayrell, the Derby winner of 1855, from whom come in direct line Buccaneer, See Saw, Kisber, Discord and other good ones in England; and Neckersgat, Dunlop, Gozo and Gaulus in the land of the Kangaroo.

1804, Paulina, winner of the St. Leger in 1807 and several other good races. Her daughters, Galatea by Amadis (son of Don Quixote) and Soldiers' Joy by the Colonel (St. Leger and dead heat for the Derby in 1828), have produced some good performers. Galatea produced Camp Follower, dam of Rifleman who lost the St. Leger of 1855 (won by Saucebox) through bad riding; and Soldiers' Joy is to be found in many excellent modern pedigrees.

1812, Clinkerina by Clinker (Sir Peter-Hyale by Phenomenon) whose great son Humphrey Clinker was the sire of Melbourne that saved the male-line of Matchem from total extinction; also the sire of Bran (twice second for the Ascot Cup), Thump, Famine, Rush and others in Ireland. From Humphrey Clinker, in direct male-line, is descended Spendthrift, greatest of all American sires since 1870 because he is the only one to get two premier sires—Kingston and Hastings.

EVELINA B M, 1791.

By Highflyer out of Termagant (dam of Pewet, above) by Tantrum. Her only notable produce were:

1799, Orville, b c, by Beningbro' (St. Leger 1794) was a great race horse and got Octavius and Emilius, winners of the Derby; Ebor who won the St. Leger of

1817, defeating Blacklock and others; Muley, the only stallion in history to get a Derby winner at 26 years of age; Master Henry, winner of The Whip (four miles) in 1810 and sire of that great broodmare Banter; Edmund, sire of Margaret, dam of Ion and Eclat, dam of Little Red Rover; Andrew, sire of Cadland who won the Derby of 1828; and of Gadabout, whose daughter, Miss Pratt, produced Echidna, dam of The Baron. Among other good matrons sired by Orville were Louisa, who produced Jerry, St. Leger 1824; Desdemona, dam of Mulatto, Doncaster Cup of 1827 and sire of Bloomsbury; and two unnamed mares, respectively the dams of Heron (sire of Fisherman) and Slane, who lacked £15 of being the premier sire of England in 1845 . Candidly, I have the most serious doubts if a better sire than Orville ever lived.

1804, ORVILLINA, by Beningbrough, produced Sandbeck, the sire of Redshank and of Barbelle, dam of Flying Dutchman, who won the Derby and St. Leger of 1849 and the Ascot Cup of 1850; and of Van Tromp, by Lanercost, winner of the St. Leger of 1847 and Emperor of Russia's Cup in 1849.

1806, CERVANTES, b c, by Don Quixote (sire of Sancho, St. Leger of 1804) got Neva, Oaks and One Thousand of 1817; the dam of Rebecca who produced Alice Hawthorn, dam of Thormanby; and the unnamed mare that produced Morpeth and Melbourne, the latter being the sire of West Australian and Blink Bonny.

1813, PAULOWITZ, b c, by Sir Paul. He got Archibald, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and Cain. The latter got Ion, who ran second in both the Derby and St. Leger of 1838; and Ion got Wild Davrell, Derby winner of 1855 and sire of Buccaneer.

PENELOPE, B M., 1708.

Bred by the Duke of Grafton and got by Trumpator out of Prunella (dam of Waxy Pope, Derby of 1809) by Highflyer, from Promise by Snap-Julia by Blank-Spectator's dam by Partner. She produced an unnamed filly that won one race.

Also 1807, WHALEBONE, brc, by Waxy, won 20 races, including the Derby. Got 3 Derby winners and one each of the Oaks, Ascot Cup and Goodwood Cup. Sire of 252 winners of £81,263 and 38 Gold Cups. Died in 1831.

1808, WEB, b f, by Waxy. Produced Middleton (by Phantom), Derby winner of 1825; Filagree, dam of Riddlesworth, 2000 guineas of 1831 and dam of Cobweb, Oaks of 1824, she being also the dam of Bay Middleton, Derby of 1836; and Trampoline, dam of the great Glencoe, who won the 2000 guineas and Goodwood Cup of 1834 and Ascot Cup of 1835.

1809, WOFUL, b c, by Waxy. Won 12 races. Got Theodore, a St. Leger winner and 2 winners of the Oaks. His get won a total of $33,589 and six cups. Sold to Germany.

1811, WIRE, br f, by Waxy. Dam of Vat and Verulam, the former being ancestress of Blue Gown, Derby of 1868.

1812, WHISKER, b c, by Waxy, and the handsomest of all her produce. He won the Derby 1815 and got The Colonel and Memnon, winners of the St. Leger. His get won £55,140 and 10 gold cups.

1814, WATERLOO, b c, by Walton. Mr. Osborne says he won the St. Leger but that is incorrect, for Reveller, by Comus, won it in that year. He won only three races but got 37 winners of £11,754 and six cups.

1819, WHIZGIG, by Rubens. Won the 1000 guineas and produced Oxygen, winner of the Oaks in 1831.

1822, WALTZ, ch f, by Election (Derby of 1806), son of Gohanna. She produced Morisco (by Muley) who is found in many good pedigrees. Penelope and all these mares are in the Bruce Lowe system as Family No. 1.

YOUNG GIANTESS, B M, 1790.

Bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, and got by Diomed (Derby of 1780 and afterwards sent to America. Her produce was:

1796, SORCERER, bl c, by Trumpator. Won 16 races and got 180 winners of £82,108.

1798, ELEANOR, by Whiskey. Won 28 races including the Derby and Oaks. Dam of Muley by Orville and Active by Partisan. See pedigree of Springbok, by imp. Australian.

1799, JULIA, br f, by Whiskey. Best two-year-old of her year. She won 15 races altogether including the July Stakes at Newmarket. Produced Phantom, who won the Derby of 1811 and got Middleton and Cedric, winners of the Derby.

1801, YOUNG WHISKEY, b c, by Whiskey. Never won. Sire of Erebus, winner of 17 good races.

1802, LYDIA, br f, by Whiskey. Won 13 good races and produced The Corporal.

1807, CRESSIDA, by Whiskey. Won 5 races and produced Priam, winner of the Derby in 1830, as well as of 2 Goodwood Cups, carrying 139 pounds in the last one.

It seems that with the solitary exception of Sorcerer, all of Young Giantess' colts were failures on the turf, while her fillies were extremely successful. Sorcerer was a great sire. He got Smolensko, Derby winner of 1813, who got the St. Leger winner Jerry; Soothsayer, St. Leger of 1811 and sire of Tiresias, who beat Sultan in the Derby of 1819; and Comus, foaled in 1809 who was by far the best of his get though he won no classic races. He won 10 events, including the Claret Stakes at Newmarket and got Reveller and Matilda, winners of the St. Leger. His get won, in all 222 races of a value of £54,892, as well as three cups. He got that big and homely horse Humphrey Clinker who was the sire of the great Melbourne, but for whom the male-line of Matchem would now be extinct.

MARPESSA, B M, 1830.

By Muley out of Clare by Marmion (son of Whiskey) from Harpalice by Gohanna. She produced:

1834, JEREMY DIDDLER, b c, by Jerry, sire of Sundeelah.

1837, POCAHONTAS, b f, by Glencoe.

1839, BOARDING SCHOOL MISS, ch f, by Plenipotentiary. She produced Rose de Florence by the Flying Dutchman. Sent to Australia. Rose de Florence produced five good winners and two good sires, Maribyrnong and King of the Ring. The former got 4 winners of the Derby, and 6 of the St. Leger and 2 of the Oaks, all colonial of course. King of the Ring got First King, who was, in 1876, probably the best horse in the world at three miles.

POCAHONTAS, B. M. 1837.

Bred by Mr. Forth and got by Glencoe out of Marpessa above. She produced:

1843, CAMBAULES, by Camel, sire of Touchstone.

1848, INDIANA, br. f. by Muley Moloch. Sent to Ireland and started twice without success.

1849, STOCKWELL, ch. c. by The Baron. Won the Two Thousand and St. Leger at three and the Whip at five. Won 12 races in all out of 17 starts. Headed the Sires' List 7 seasons.

1850, Rataplan, ch. c. by The Baron. Ran 3rd in the St. Leger at 3 (won by West Australian) and in the Ascot Cup at 4. Won 42 races out of 71 starts, including the Manchester Cup (4 years, 130 lbs.) and 25 Queen's Plates, from 2¼ to 3 miles.

1851, King Tom, b. c. by Harkaway, won 2 races and was second to Andover in the Derby. Got 1 winner each of the Derby and St. Leger, 3 of the Oaks and 2 each of the One Thousand, Alexandra Plate and Cesarewitch.

1852, Strood, ch. c. by Chatham. A very poor horse.

1854, Ayacanora, ch. f. by Birdcatcher. Won 2 races at 2 years. Produced Talk of the Hill, by Wild Dayrell; Chattanooga by Orlando, and Cachucha by Voltigeur.

1855, The Knight of Kars, by Nutwith (St. Leger 1843), son of Tomboy. He won 2 races, including the Derby Free Handicap, and was called one of the handsomest horses of his day.

1858, Knight of St. Patrick, by Knight of St. George (St. Leger of 1854 and sold to America), he by Birdcatcher. This horse won four races, including the rich Bentinck Memorial (3 miles) at Goodwood, and got Moslem, who won the Two Thousand of 1868, after a dead heat with Formosa.

1859, Automaton, by Ambrose, who beat Macaroni at 2 years old and died that winter.

1860, Auricula, by Ambrose, son of Touchstone. This mare won three races, including the Newmarket St. Leger. She produced Blandford by The Duke and that grandest looking horse of his day, Nuncham by Oxford.

1862, Araucaria, b. f. by Ambrose (No. 16 family). She never raced, but produced Chamant, winner of the 2000 guineas in 1877; Apremont, brother to Chamant and a popular sire in New Zealand, both of these being by Mortemer; and Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet (who defeated Doncaster twice), winner of the St. Leger of 1879 and imported into America by Hon. W. L. Scott. Died the property of August Belmont, Esq., of New York.

Now here is a curious matter for me, though it may not be for my readers. Camel, sire of Touchstone, and the Baron, sire of Stockwell and Rataplan, were both from No. 24 family in Mr. Bruce Lowe's system, and the only two stallions in that family that were worth a $100 bill. But it is a singular fact that Pocahontas' very worst foal should have been by Camel and her two best by The Baron, one of them being one of the greatest cup-winners that the world has ever seen, while the other was, in my belief, the greatest sire that ever looked through a bridle. Had you owned Pocahontas, as Mr. Theobald did, you would either have bred her to Touchstone or to his sire Camel; and as Touchstone had not then established his prowess as a sire, it was very natural that Mr. Theobald should have selected his progenitor. Cambaules was emasculated at three years old, having been found utterly worthless for racing purposes, and is said to have ended his days between the shafts of a cab in London, while others say he was a gentleman's hack in Nottinghamshire and a very nice horse to ride.

MANDANE, CH. M. 1800.

By Pot-8-os-Young Camilla, produced:

1804, b. f. Scratch, by Whisky.
1805, b. c. Ernest by Buzzard.
1807, b. c. Flip by Whisky.
1808, b. f. by Trumpator.
1809, b. f. Manuella by Dick Andrews. Won the Oaks.
1810, ch. f. Altisidora by same. Won the St. Leger.

1811, b. f. Petueria by Orville.
1813, b. c. Capt. Candid by Cerberus.
1816, ch. c. Procurant by Langton.
1819, b. f. Muta, by Tramp.
1820, br. c. Lottery, by Tramp. Won Doncaster Cup 1825.
1821, b. c. Brutandorf by Blacklock. Won Chester Cup 1826.
1822, b. f. unnamed by Whisker.

This foal of 1822 was the dam of Liverpool, who defeated the St. Leger winner Chorister in the Gascoigne Stakes and subsequently became the sire of the great Lanercost.

BEGGAR GIRL (BIGGOTINI), BR. F. 1815.

By Thunderbolt—Tramp's dam by Gohanna, from Fraxinella by Trenthan, produced:

1822, b. c. Bat by Oiseau.
1823, ch. c. Brass, by same.
1825, b. f. Bustle by Waxy Pope.
1826, b. f. Bittern by same.
1827, ch. f. Brine by same.
1829, b. f. Brandy Bet by Canteen.

This mare is ancestress of Russborough, who ran a dead heat for the St. Leger of 1850 with Voltigeur, and is also ancestress of the famous Australian horses Melos (by Goldsbrough) and Wallace (by Carbine), winners of the Victoria Derby and Champion race of three miles.

ELLEN HORNE, B. M., 1844.

This mare, of so little note in her own day, is now famous as the ancestress of the following noted winners, in female-tail line:

Lord Lyon, b c., 1863, winner of the 2000 Guineas, Derby and St. Leger 1866. Sire of Placida, winner of the Oaks; and Minting, winner of the Grand Prix de Paris.

Achievement, winner of the 1000 Guineas and St. Leger of 1867.

Jannette, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger at 3 years and the Jockey Club Cup at 4.

Bend Or, Derby winner of 1880, City and Suburban of 1881 and Epsom Cup of 1882. Sire of the great Ormonde.

Ladas, winner of the Derby and 2000 Guineas of 1894.

Chelandry (by Goldfinch, imported in California), winner of the 1000 Guineas of 1896.

There is no mare in English stud history which, foaled since 1840, has made any such showing as has Ellen Horne, who is also ancestress of Blue Mantle, Man-at-Arms, and Gardevisure, winner of the Cambridgeshire. Considering that she was by a third-class sire, Ellen Horne's prominence is something wonderful.

This brings me to the end of my English chapter, and I hope I have not offended any of my British critics, for I have endeavored to write free from prejudice and speak only of things as I have seen them in the fierce light of the history of a half-century. I may have erred in judgment, but believe I shall at least be given credit for honest intentions.

PART IV.

The American Thoroughbred

"The flag is low'red—they're off—they come!
The squadron is sweeping on!
There's a sway in the crowd—a murmuring hum,
They're here—they're past—they're gone.
They came with the rush of the southern surf
On the bar of the storm-girt bay;
And, like muffled drums on the sounding turf,
Their hoof-strokes echo away."

—GORDON.

LEXINGTON

Representative Stallion of America and only one to head the list eleven seasons

The American Thoroughbred

It had been the custom, up to 1870, to regard no horse as thoroughbred, in the United States, unless he could show at least seven well authenticated crosses of what the French call "le pur sang," or the blood of horses tracing to some Arabian or other Oriental stallion imported into England, where all of our earlier importations were made prior to the Revolution, by citizens of the States of New York, Massachusetts and Virginia, the planters of the "Old Dominion" being by far the most liberal investors in that direction. I append a list of many of the most valuable stallions imported in the pre-Revolutionary period. The initials stand as "D" for Darley Arabian, "B" for Byerly Turk, and "G" for the line of the Godolphin Arabian. The figures denote date of importation (about).

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE.	REMARKS.
All Fours	1774	D	All Fours	Daughter of Blank (G)	Imp. into Connecticut.
Americus	1759	G	Babraham	Creeping Molly by Second	
Antaeus	1768		Spectator	Dam not given	Stood in Virginia in 1771.
Aristotle	1764		Cullen Arabian.	Daughter of Old Crab	
Babraham	1762	G	Babraham	Imp. Silver by Bellsize Arabian	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Babraham	1776		Wildair	Daughter of Babraham	Raced as "Sir Harry."
Babraham	1768	C	Babraham	Daughter of Second	
Badger	1771	C	Bosphorus	Daughter of Black & 2 Black.	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Bajazet	1759		Bajazet	Daughter of Old Crab	
Bashaw	1773		Wildair	Imported Cub Mare	
Batchelor	1762	D	Blaze	Daughter of Gallant	
Bay Bolton			Bay Bolton	Imp. Blossom by Sloe	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Bay Richmond	1774		Highflyer	Daughter of Eclipse	Traces to Daffodil.
Bay Richmond	1772		Feather	Matron by Cullen Arabian	Imp. from Jamaica.
Black Prince			Cartouch	Bretts mare by Greyhound	Raced in Ireland.
Beau, gr. h.	1748		Babraham	Riot by Regulus	
	1767	G			
Bolton	1758		Shock	Sister to Miss Partner	
Bonnyface	1772		Regulus Colt	Fern Mare by Hutton's Royal.	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Bosphorus	1767		Bosphorus	Daughter of Tartar	
Brunswick	1764		Oronooko	Daughter of Babraham	Believed a forgery.
Brutus	1756	G	Regulus	Miss Layton by Partner	
Bucephalus	1764		Locust	Cade Mare—Partner Mare	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Buff Coat	1748	G	Godol. Arabian.	Silverlocks by B. Galloway	Died Va. 1757.
Bulle Rock	1718	D	Darley Arabian	Dam of Byerly Turk	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.

NAME.	LINE.	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE.	REMARKS.
Cade 1756		Cade, by Godol. Arabian	Silvertail by Whiterose	Stood at £35.
Carver 1774		Young Snap ..	Daughter of Blank	
Centinel ...1758		Blank	Naylor m by Cade	
Childers ..1751	D	Blaze	Daughter of Fox.....	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Crab 1746		Crab	Daughter of Counsellor	Died Va. 1750.
Crawford ..1749		Cumberland Arabian	Partner M—Snake M	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Creeper ...1772	G	Tandem	Harriet by Matchem	
Creole 1750		Ancaster Starling	Dapple's Dam	Raced as "Negro."
Cub 1748		Fox	Daughter of Snake	
Dabster ...1735		Hobgoblin	Daughter of Spanker	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
David 1763		Gower Stallion.	Daughter of Fox Cub.....	
Dormouse .1759		Dormouse	Diana by Whitefoot	
Dotterel ..1761		Changeling ...	Wynn's Arabian Colt.....	
Dove 1762	G	Young Cade ..	Daughter of Teazer.....	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Eclipse ...1754	B	Partner	Bloody Bay Buttocks	Called Harris Eclipse.
Eclipse ...1774	D	Eclipse (O'Kelly's)	Amaryllis by Adolphus	Imp. to Maryland.
Eugenius ..1773		Chrysolite	Daughter of Regulus	
Follower .1766	G	Blank	Daughter of Partner	
Fearnaught 1764	G	Regulus	Silvertail by Whitenose	
Fellow 1763	G	Cade	Daughter of Goliah.....	
Flimnap ..1771		South	Daughter of Cygnet	
Friar 1766		South	Babraham Mare	
Genius ...1759	G	Babraham	Aura by Stanford Turk	
Gift 1773		Cadormus	Daughter of Second	
Granby 1764	G	Blank	Daughter of Crab.....	
Hector 1745	G	Lath	Sister to Snip	
Hero 1758	G	Blank	Dam of Gol. Arabian	
Herod 1706	B	Y. Herod	Dam of Conductor	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Hob or Nob.1754		Goliah	Dam of Bold Galloway	
Jack o'Diamonds 1748		Cullen Arabian	Dam by Darley Arabian.....	
Jolly Roger 1760		Roundhead ...	Dam of Croft's Partner	
Julius Caesar 1762	G	Young Cade ..	Dam of Snip	
Junius 1759		Starling	Dam of Crab	
Juniper ...1761	G	Babraham	Dam of Stamford Turk	
Justice 1759	G	Regulus	Bolton's Sweepstake	Probably correct.
Justice 1763	G	Blank	Aura by Stamford Turk.....	
King Hiram 1764		Clory Hall	Rockingham m—Yaries	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Loth 1771		Shepherds Crab	Crazy by Lath	Raced as "Protector."
Lofty 1759	G	Godolphin Arabian	Spinster by Partner	
Lofty		Snap	Dam not given.....	Died S. Carolina 1778
Lonsdale		Jolly Roger...	Monkey m—Lou Arabian.....	Date not given.
Lycurgus	G	Blank	Bowery Lass by Snip	
Magnum Bonium 1775	G	Matchem	Swift m—Regulus m.....	
Mask 1764	G	Y. Babraham .	Old Cade mare.....	Imp. to So. Carolina.

NAME.	LINE	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Matchem		Bosphorus	Villager m—Cullen Ar.....	Date not given.
North Star 1772	G	Matchem	Oronooko mare.....	
Northumberland 1767		Bustard	Crab m—Babraham mare.....	
Old England...		....	.....	Ran at Phila. 1767.
Oronooko .1769		Crab	Miss Slamerkin	Imp. at 24 years.
Oscar 1766		Young Snip ..	Morton's Arabian mare.....	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Othello ...1748		Crab	Miss Slamerkin	Raced as Black and all Black.
Pacolet		Spark	Imp. Queen Mob.....	Date not given.
Pabor 1764	G	Regulus	Daughter of Cade	
Partner ...1766	B	Partner	Sister to Starling	
Partner		Moses	Godol. Arabian mare	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Pharaoh ..1761	B	Croft's Partner	Godol. Arabian mare	
Porto 1771	B	Herod	Snap, mare	(No taoineta given from Snap mare.)
Prince 1775	B	Herod	Helen by Blank	
Ranter 1762		Dimple	Daughter of Crab	
Regulus ...1754		Regulus	Daughter of Partner	
Republican		Deut. Ancaster.	Daughter of Old Royal	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Selim 1768	B	Bajzet	Miss Thigh by Rib	
Shadow ...1759	G	Babraham	Daughter of Starling	
Shock 1744	B	Jigg	Daughter of Partner	
Silver Eye.....		Cullen Arabian.	Daughter of Curwen Barb....	
Sir Walter		Marplot	Princess by Turk	(Spurious Pedigree.)
Skim 1749		Starling	Miss Mayes	
Skim 1760		Cullen Arabian	Not given	
Slip (or Slim) 1772	G	Babraham	Sadbury More	
Slouch 1752	G	Cade	Little Hartley Mare.....	
Sloven 1768		Cub	Bolton Starling mare.....	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Snap 1766	D	Snap	Vanesa by Regulus.....	
Snipe 1768		Snap	Daughter of Blank	
Sober John 1748		Rib	Dam unknown	
Spark	D	Aleppo	Bartlett's Childers mare	
Sportsman 1764		Son of Blaze...	Daughter of Gold Back	
Starling ..1767		Old Starling ..	Godol. Arabian mare	
Starling ..1764		Young Starling.	Godol. Arabian mare	
Starling (gray) 1764		Young Starling.	Godol. Arabian mare	
Sweeper ..1758		Sloe	Dam of Mogul	Stood in S. Carolina.
Tarquin ..1728		Hampt. Court Arabian	Leedes mare	Not in Eng. Stud Bk. Imp. by Col. Boyles, Va.
Tom Jones 1755		Partner	Dam of True Blue	
Traveler ..1756		Traveler	Bartlett's Childers mare	Bro. to the one above.
Traveler ..1759		Partner	B. Bloody Buttocks	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.
Vampire ..1769		Regulus	Wildair's Dam	
Young Spot ...		Old Spot.....	Regulus mare	Not in Eng. Stud Bk.

With the foregoing list of ante-Revolutionary importations before you, it is easy to see how forged pedigrees could be palmed off upon an unsuspecting public. Later on, I shall show how horses of even greater reputation as performers were palmed off as thoroughbreds, one of which was a great horse himself and the sire of the

greatest campaigner ever foaled in America. Several others will be dealt with in a like manner, and no effort made towards screening any malefactors in this direction.

From the above may be gleaned the fact that we imported winners of the Derby, of the St. Leger and of the Two Thousand Guineas, nearly all of whom turned out worthless. Glencoe was worth the whole bunch, and Margrave was certainly worth at least one-half of them. Trustee, who ran second to St. Giles in the Derby of 1832 and beat Margrave in the Claret Stakes of the year following, was worth all the Derby winners ever imported, except St. Blaise; and all the St. Leger winners, barring Margrave and Don John, the latter of whom died before making a season. Look over the list of importations into Australia and you will find that they never imported a Derby winner at all, only one of the St. Leger and two winners of the Two Thousand Guineas; and it is a grave doubt if we ever bred as good a horse as Grand Flaneur or Carbine, to say nothing of the honest little Chester, who started in 41 races, won 19 and was only four times outside the money. My idea is that, in the importation of winners of classic races, our English brethren contributed largely to our education in metallurgy by handing us a good many large-sized gold bricks. Sir Harry was one of these Derby winners, and I can only find him in the pedigree of Wild Dayrell (Derby of 1855) and of Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon, nearly fifty years later. For horses of the intervening generations of that line I would not give forty dollars apiece. Then there were two full brothers, Archduke and Paris, both by the truly great Sir Peter, both Derby winners and each about fit to stand the season for a barrel of corn—and on the cob at that—while their full brother, Stamford, of no reputation as a turf horse, was one of the greatest of broodmare sires up to 1820. Priam, who won the Derby of 1830 and the Goodwood Cup of 1832 with 139 pounds, was a different sort of animal, for he got three winners of the Oaks in his first four seasons (showing conclusively that his daughters were of more account than his sons) a stud feat equalled only a half-century later by the unrivalled St. Simon. He also got Dey of Algiers, winner of the Chester Cup, and Illiona, who won the Cesarewitch. Imported Monarch, whom he got from Delphine (almost a sister to The Colonel, St. Leger, 1828) before leaving England, was not to be included in his American progeny, all of which were very badly knee-tied and very difficult to train on account of their having big bodies and light legs. It took a half century of breeding to short-legged and substantial horses like Boston, Lexington, Lecompte and their type of horses, to eradicate the structural defects inflicted upon the American thoroughbred horse by the importation of this self-same gallant, speedy but outrageously-built Priam. Come out to California and I will show you his replica—the Emperor of Norfolk, the most magnificent horse, above his hocks and knees, that a man could ask to see. Grand Flaneur, in Australia, resembled him more than any horse I ever saw, but he had good legs and a great pedigree, while the Emperor of Norfolk comes from a line of mares that never had yet produced as good as a third-class sire. And he is the Priam of America—the only horse that ever carried off all three of the annual fixed events, for his age, at Chicago—the Derby, Sheridan and Drexel—and, probably, the only horse that ever will. Take it home to your heart, student of these pages, and remember what the Honorable James White, of Australia, told me sixteen years ago, "My Dear Sir, a breeder's path is full of thorns. We breed great race horses every year of our lives, but we breed sires about three times a century."

Hence I am frank to say that the Australians who, prior to 1860, bred merely for substance and bone, ignoring previous performances on the part of their imported stallions, have bred wiser than we. Outside of St. Blaise and Diomed, our Derby winners were absolutely worthless, while Margrave is about the only St. Leger winner whose name can, today, be found in the tabulations of any distinguished American performers. Glencoe, a Two Thousand Guineas winner and unable to reach better than third place in the Derby (to Plenipo and Shillalagh) was worth all the Derby

and St. Leger winners imported by us, if you will kindly throw out "the hammer-headed Margrave" and St. Blaise, but you must remember likewise that Glencoe won the Ascot Cup, to confirm his races of the previous year; and that, at five years old, he walked over for the "Whip" at four miles (a whip made from the tail of Eclipse), a contest in which the world-famous Touchstone declined to become a participant.

All the foregoing importations were made prior to the Revolution, which put a quietus on all breeding operations for the next ten years. About 1790, however, matters began to revive and importations of mares, as well as stallions commenced once more in earnest. The most valuable mare imported in that era was Castianira, foaled in 1796 and bred by Mr. Popham, whose grandson, more than half a century later, bred that big and beautiful Derby winner, Wild Dayrell. She was by Rockingham, son of Highflyer, out of Tabitha by Trentham, from a daughter of Bosphorus, from a sister to Grecian Princess by Forester. Her American produce was as follows:

1803 bl c by imp. Mufti.
1805 b c Sir Archy by imp. Diomed (Derby 1780).
1806 b f Highland Mary by same.
1807 cb c Hephestion by imp. Buzzard (Woodpecker).
1808 b f Castania by imp. Archduke.
1809 sr f Virgo by imp. Sir. Peter Teazle.
1810 b f Noli-me-Tangere by Topgallant.

I should always have been disposed to give imported Diomed (notwithstanding his seventeen years of failure in England) the credit for that great and prepotent sire Sir Archy, had I never gone to Australia. But when I got over there and began to study Australian pedigrees, I found "Tabitha by Trentham" hot and thick among pioneer importations, long before people had begun to import stallions or mares from England with any speculative motives in view. Hephestion by imp. Buzzard (who got Selim, Castrel and Rubens before leaving England) was a fairly good horse but nowhere near such a sire as Sir Archy. "Impar Congressus Achilli" as the Roman had said on a previous occasion. I now give the stallions imported between the close of the Revolution and the "late unpleasantness" which began in 1861.

SECOND EPOCH—1783 to 1861

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Admiral	1779	H	Florizel	Diomed's Dam	
Admiral Nelson	1805	H	John Bull	Olivia	
Ainderby (2)	1832	E	Velocipede	Kate by Catton	
Albion (11)	1837	E	Actaeon	Panthea	By Cain or Actaeon. Actaeon given as sire.
Alderman	1787	E	Pot-a-os	Lady Bolingbroke	
Alexander	1794	E	Alexander	Sweet Briar M	
Ambassador	1794	E	Emilius*·	Trapes by Tramp	
Ambassador	1839	E	Plenipotentiary	Jenny Mills, imp	Foaled after landing.
Anfield	1860	H	The Confessor	Eugenia	Landed in Nova Scotia.
Antonio	1856	H	Bay Middleton*	Sister to Aegis	Bro. to Andover*
Arracan	1860	E	Ambrose	Ava by Lanercost	
Archibald (3)	1801	H	Walnut	Javelin mare	
Atlantic	1836	E	Actaeon	Miss Craven	
Australian (11)	1858	M	West Austin*†	Emilia imp	Raced as "Millington."
Autocrat	1822	H	Grand Duke	Olivetta	
Aysgarth (9)	1856	E	Barnton	Inheritor m	Bartnon, bro. to Voltigeur.
Balrownie (10)	1850	E	Annandale	Queen Mary	
Barefoot†	1820	E	Tramp D	Rosamond	
Baronet	1785	E	Vertumnus	Penultima	
Barksdale Colt	1793	H	Highflyer	Eclipse mare	
Bedford (3)	1792	E	Dungannon	Fairy by Highfli	
Belshazzar (11)	1830	E	Blacklock	Manuella*	Ran 3rd in St. Leger.
Blenkiron	1869	E	Sauterne G	Feodrowna	Said to have got no foals.
Bonnie Scot. (10)	1853	E	Iago	Queen Mary	
Bosquet	1855	M	Game Boy	Miss Betsy	
Brahma (10)	1833	H	Solyman	Scrambler	
Brilliant (2)	1791	H	Phenomenon	Faith	
Bryan O'Lynn (5)	1796	H	Acton	Le Sang mare	
Burgundy (4)	1867	E	Claret	Miss Jephson	
Buzzard	1787	H	Woodpecker	Deux by Matchem	Sire of Selim.
Cannon	1789	E	Dungannon	Miss Spindleshanks	
Carlo	1795	H	Balloon	Sister to Peter Pindon	
Cetus	1827	E	Whalebone	Lamia	
Chance	1797	H	Lurcher	Recovery	
Chariot	1789	H	Highflyer	Florizel mare	
Clifton	1797	H	Abbe Thule	Eustalia	
Clown	1785	H	Bourdeaux	Eclipse mare	
Couer de Leon	1789	H	Highflyer	Dido by Eclipse	
Comus (Berner's)	1829	M	Comus	Rotterdam	
Consol	1828	E	Lottery	Cerberus mare	Sire of Miss Foote

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Consternation	1841	M	Confederate	Curiosity	
Contract	1823	E	Catton	Helen	
Cormorant	1787	H	Woodpecker	Nettletop	
Coronet	1825	E	Catton	Paymaster mare	
Crawler	1792	H	Highflyer	Harriet	
Cruiser	1852	H	Venison	Buccaneer's Dam	
Cumberland	1836	E	Camel	Matilda	
Cynthus	1799	H	Acacia	Yarico	
Daghee	1829	E	Muley	Sheik mare	
Dancing Master	1788	H	Woodpecker	Madcap	
Dare Devil	1787	H	Magnet	Hebe	
Darlington	1787	M	Clothier	Highflyer mare	Not in Eng. S. B.
Derby	1831	H	Sir Peter Lely	Imp. Urganda	
De Bash	1792	E	King Fergus	Highflyer mare	
Diomed	1777	H	Florizel	Sister to Juno	Won Derby 1780.
Dion	1795	H	Spadille	Faith	
Doncaster	1834	E	Longwaist	Lady Erro	
Don Quixote	1784	E	Eclipse	Grecian Princess	Bro. to Alexander
Dragon	1788	H	Woodpecker	Juno by Spectator	
Driver	1806	M	Driver	Dorimant mare	
Druid	1780	E	Pot-8-os	Maid of the Oaks	
Dungannon	1786	E	Dungannon	Flirtilla	
Eagle	1796	E	Volunteer	Highflyer mare	Bro. to Derby winner.
Emancipation	1827	E	Whisker	Beeswing's Dam	Ran 3d in St. Leger.
Emu	1832	M	Picton	Cuirass	
Englishman	1812	E	Eagle (imp.)	Sister to Timidity	
Envoy	1833	E	Memnon	Zarina	
Escape	1798	E	Precipitate	Woodpecker mare	
Escape	1784	H	Highflyer	Thistle	
Espersykes	1837	E	Belshazzar	Running Rein's Dam	
Expedition	1795	E	Pegasus	Active	A good sire.
Express	1786	M	Postmaster	Syphon mare	
Exton	1791	H	Highflyer	Io by Spectator	
Felt	1826	H	Langar	Steam	Won Chester Cup 1830.
Firebrand	1802	H	Buzzard	Fanny	
Firetail	1795	H	Phenomenon	Columbine	
Flatterer	1831	E	Muley	Clare by Marmion	
Flexible	1822	E	Whalebone	Themis	
Fly-By Night	1853	H	Fl'g Dutchm'n	The Flapper	
Fox	1832	E	Stumps	Fitz James mare	
Frederick	1810	H	Selim	Englishman's Dam	
Fylde	1824	H	Antonio†	Fadladinada	
Gabriel	1790	H	Dorimant	Highflyer mare	
Glencoe	1831	H	Sultan	Trampoline	Best imp. to date.
Gouty	1796	H	Sir Peter	Yellow mare	She won the Oaks.
Greyhound	1794	M	Sweetbriar	Miss Green	
Hambleton	1791	E	Dungannon	Snap mare	
Hark Forward	1840	E	Economist	Fanny Dawson	Bro. to Harkaway
Hedgeford	1825	H	Filho da Puta.	Miss Craigie	Bro. to Birmingham.
Hibiscus	1834	H	Sultan	Duchess of York	

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Highflyer	1783	H	Highflyer	Angelica	
Highlander	1799	M	Paymaster	Harper's Herod mare	
Highlander (Grey)	1783	H	Bordeaux	Teetotum	
Honest John	1794	H	Sir Peter	Sister to Windlestone	
Hooton	1840	H	Despot	Catton mare	
Hugh Lupus	1836	E	Priam*	Her Highness	
Iota	1854	E	Storm	Beta by Voltaire	
Jack Andrews	1794	E	Joe Andrews	Highflyer mare	
John Bull	1833	E	Chat. Margaux	Woful mare	Not in Eng. S. B.
John Bull*	1789	H	Fortitude	Xantippe	Sister to Alexander.
Jonah	1795	H	Escape	Lavender	
Jordan	1833	H	Langar	Matilda†	
Justice	1782	H	Justice	Miss Timms	
Kilton	1833	H	Figaro	Blacklock mare	
King of Cymry	1847	E	Touchstone	Merganser	
King William	1782	H	Florizel	Milliner	
Knowsley	1796	H	Sir Peter	Capella	
Langford	1833	E	Starch	Peri	Dam of Sir Hercules.
Lapdog*	1823	E	Whalebone	Spaniel's Dam	Produced 2 Derby winners.
Lapidist	1849	E	Touchstone	Io by Taurus	Imp. into Canada.
Lawyer	1852	E	Flatcatcher	Mrs. Wright	Brought to Cal.
Leopard	1842	E	Liverpool	Sneaker by Camel	
Leviathan	1823	E	Muley	Windle mare	10th best import.
Lightning	1798	E	Mambrino	Gimcrack mare	
Liverpool Colt	1838	E	Liverpool	St. Patrick mare	
Lochiel	1855	H	Sweetmeat	The Mitre	
Ludford	1832	E	Wamba	Idalia	Dam of Pantaloon
Lurcher	1832	M	Grey Leg	Harpalice	3d dam of Stockwell.
Luzborough	1820	H	Ditto*	Dick Andrews mare.	
Magic	1794	E	Volunteer	Marcella	
Mag. Needle	1788	H	Magnet	Sweetbriar mare	
Manfred	1796	H	Woodpecker	Mercury mare	
Mango	1834	E	Emilius	Mustard	Very worthless considering his performances
Margrave†	1829	E	Muley	Election mare	A truly great sire
Master Robert	1783	H	Star	Y. Marske mare	
Mendoza	1789	E	Javelin	Paymaster mare	
Mercer	1836	E	Emilius*	Young Mouse	
Merman	1826	E	Whalebone	Mermaid	
Merryfield	1808	E	Cockfighter	Star mare	
Messenger	1781	E	Mambrino	Turf mare	Founder of the American trotting horse.
Meux	1833	H	Y. Phantom	Cerberus mare	Won Great Ebor Handicap.
Mickey Fee	1841	E	Birdcatcher	Annie (Colly)	
Monarch	1834	E	E Priam*	Imp. Delphine	Won 9 races, never beaten.
Mordecai	1833	E	Lottery	Welbeck mare	
Morven	1836	E	Rowton †	Nanine	Dam of Glaucus.

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Mousetrap	1789	E	Y. Marske	Gentle Kitty	
Mufti	1784	H	Fitz Herod	Infant mare	
Nonplus	1824	E	Catton	Miss Garforth	A good sire.
North Star	1795	M	Matchem	Lass o' the Mill	
Oberon	1805	M	Oberon	Ranthos mare	
Obscurity	1778	E	Eclipse	Careless mare	
O'Kelly	1794	H	Anvil	Eclipse mare	
Onus	1834	E	Camel	Rubens mare	
Oscar	1795	E	Saltram*	Highflyer mare	
Pantaloon	1778	H	Herod	Nutcracker	
Passaic	1836	M	Reveller	Rachel, sist. to Moses	
Paymaster	1792	H	Paymaster	Otho mare	
Phenomenon†	1780	H	Herod	Frenzy	
Philip	1828	H	Filho da Puta†	Treasure	Bro. to Leda and Arachne.
Phoenix	1798	H	Dragon	Portia	
Play or Pay	1791	H	Ulysses	Herod mare	
Portland	1834	E	Recovery	Walton mare	
Precipitate	1787	E	Mercury	Herod mare	Bro. to Gohanna.
Priam*	1827	E	Emilius*	Cressida	Won Goodwood Cup with 139 lb. at 5 years.
Puzzle	1831	M	Reveller	Juniper mare	
Restless	1789	H	Phenomenon†	Duchess of Le Sang.	
Revenge	1791	E	Achilles	Lively Lass	Not in Eng. S. B.
Richard	1818	E	Orville†	Miss Sophia	Bro. to Master Henry.
Riddlesworth	1828	E	Emilius	Filagree	
Robin Redbreast	1796	H	Sir Peter	Wren by Woodpecker	
Rhoderick Dhu	1807	H	Sir Peter	Y. Marske mare	
Rodney	1790	H	Paymaster	Nina	
Rudolph	1828	E	Der Freischutz.	Frailty	
Roman	1815	E	Camillus	Leon Forte	
Roscius	1841	H	Gambol	Negociator mare	
Rowton†	1826	E	Oiseau	Katherine	
Royalist	1790	E	Saltram*	Herod mare	
Saltram*	1780	E	Eclipse	Virago by Snap	
Sarpedon	1828	E	Emilius	Icaria	
Scout	1836	E	St. Nicholas	Mrs. Walker	Won Chester Cup 1854.
Scythian	1851	E	Orlando*	Scythia	
Sea Gull	1787	H	Woodpecker	Middlesex	
Serab	1821	H	Phantom	Jessy	
Shakespeare	1823	M	Smolensko*	Charming Molly	
Shamrock	1836	H	St. Patrick†	Delight imp	Imported in utero.
Sharpcatcher	1859	E	Flatcatcher	Daughter of Cowl	
Silver	1789	E	Mercury	Herod mare	
Sir Harry*	1795	H	Sir Peter	Matron	Sire of Haxall's Moses.
Sir Peter Teazle	1791	H	Sir Peter	Lucy	
Sir Peter Teazle	1802	H	Sir Peter	Vivaldi's dam	
Sir P. Teazle (Young)	1801	H	Sir Peter	Alexander mare	
Sir Robert	1832	H	Bobadil	Fedalma	
Sir Tatton	1856	E	Dan O'Rourke	Hampton mare	

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Skylark	1826	E	Waxy Pope*	Musician mare	Won Corinthian Stakes at York with 168 lbs. up (1832).
Slender	1780	H	Herod	Ruth	Bro. to Highflyer.
Somersault	1858	E	Voltigeur	Golconda	
Somonocodron	1830	E	Brutandorf C	Traveler mare	
Sorrow	1835	E	Defence	Imported Tears	
Sourcrout	1786	H	Highflyer	Jewel	
Sovereign	1836	E	Emilius*	Fleur de Lis	
Spadille	1785	H	Highflyer	Flora	
Speculator	1795	H	Dragon	Sister to Sting	
Spread Eagle*	1792	E	Volunteer	Highflyer mare	
Stafford	1833	E	Memnon†	Piscator mare	
Star	1785	H	Highflyer	Snap mare	
Stirling	1791	E	Volunteer	Harriet	
Stone Plover	1850	E	Cotherstone	The Wryneck	
Strap	1800	E	Beninbrough†	Highflyer mare	
Stratford	1834		Shakespeare	Pheasant	
St. George	1789	H	Highflyer	Eclipse mare	
St. Giles*	1829	E	Tramp	Arcot Lass	Dam of 2 Derby winners.
St. Paul	1787	H	Highflyer	Purity	
Tattersall	1837	H	Saracen	Minnow	
Telegraph	1795	H	Sir Peter	Fame	
Teneriffe	1832	E	Conqueror	Mulatto mare	
The Tester	1853	M	Melbourne	Pickledust	
Tickle Toby	1786	M	Alfred	Celia by Herod	
Toby	1786	H	Highflyer	Matchem mare	
Tom Breese	1835	H	St. Patrick†	Maria	
Tom Crib	1847	H	Gladiator	Jemima	
Touchstone	1794	M	Matchem	Regulus mare	
Trafalgar	1796	H	Sky Rocket	Miss Hebe	
Tranby	1826	E	Blacklock	Miss Bowe's Dam	
Traveler	1732	E	Eclipse	Herod mare	
True Blue	1797	H	Walnut	K. Fergus mare	
True Blue	1866	E	Vedette	Amaranth	
Truffle (Young)	1824	M	Truffle	Helen	
Trustee	1829	E	Catton	Emma	Bro. to Mundig, 1835
Tup	1796	E	Javelin	Flavia	
Valentine	1823	E	Magistrate	Miss Forester	
Valparaiso	1831	E	Velocipede	Juliana	
Venetian	1786	H	Doge	Helen	
Victory	1825	H	Waterloo	Adeline	
Volney	1833	E	Velocipede	Voltaire's Dam	
Warminster	1859	E	Newminster†	Black Bess	
Waxey Pope		E	Waxy Pope*	Swordsman Mare	Bred in Ireland
Whale	1850	E	Whalebone*	Rectory	
Whip	1794	E	Saltram*	Herod mare	
William IV	1834	E	Tranby (imp.)	Codicil	
Wonder	1794	H	Phenomenon†	Diomed mare	
Wonder	1788	H	Florizel	Sacharisa	
Wrangler	1794	H	Diomed*	Fleacatcher	

NAME	FOALED	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM	REMARKS
Yorkshire	1796	L	Jupiter	Madcap	
Yorkshire	1834	E	St. Nicholas	Miss Rose	
Young Barnton	1854	E	Barnton	Envy by Perion	Dam of Imp. Australian.
Young Fazzoletto	1857	E	Fazolletto	Emilia imp	
Young Flatcatcher	1856	E	Flatcatcher	Miss Gilmour	
Zinganee, A.	1825	E	Tramp D	Folly	
Zinganee Colt	1836	E	Zinganee A.	Theresa Paraza	

* Won the Derby; † won the St. Leger; A won the Ascot Cup; C won the Chester Cup; D won the Doncaster Cup; G won the Goodwood Cup.

THE THIRD EPOCH

From the Close of the Civil War to Date

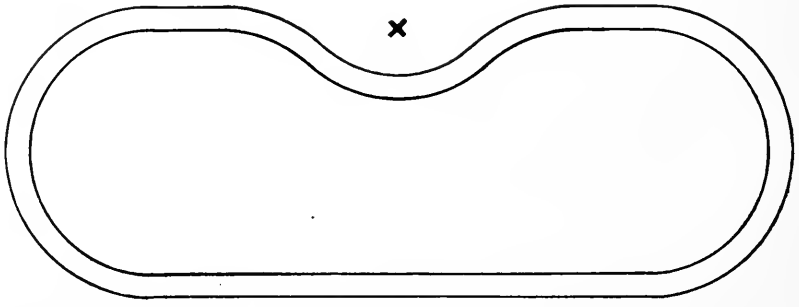
The civil war virtually closed up all the breeding farms in Virginia and put a pretty harsh crimp into those of Kentucky and Tennessee. But before peace had been declared and while the war clouds still hung over the land, the first step was taken in the direction of modern first-class racing by the Laclede Jockey Club of St. Louis, the first racing association in America to diversify its programmes by giving races at fractional distances, similar to those in England. It had long been well known to our most sagacious turfmen that there were plenty of horses that, in those days of heats at three and four miles, could stay well up to two and a half miles but were "out of it" at three miles; or that could run fast up to a mile and a half but could not win at two. The Laclede Club, therefore, gave three races each day, one for $1,000, and the other two being stake events with from $3,000 to $5,000 added. It was the most brilliant meeting held in America, outside of New Orleans, for the previous fifty years; and there it was that Norfolk, Asteroid, Ulverston, Bayflower and Rhynodine earned their first laurels.

That summer, John Morrissey, ex-prize fighter and future Congressman, leased an old trotting track at Saratoga, N. Y., that had been laid off in 1852 by William Woodruff (a brother of the only Hiram) and converted it into a running track with a lot of purse races, graduated on the following scale:

Mile heats $400	Four-mile heats $1000
Two-mile heats $600	Mile heats, 3 in 5.....$500
Three-mile heats $800	

In addition to these were two stake races of $100 each, half forfeit, with $600 added for two-year-olds, at one mile; and $800 for the three-year-old stake. The two-year-old stake was won by Satinstone, by Lapidist, and the three-year-old event by Captain Moore, by imported Balrownie, out of Jenny Rose by imported Glencoe. The two-mile heats were won by the Canadian horse Thunder, by Lexington out of Blue Bonnet; the three-mile race by Rhynodine, by Wagner out of Ann Watson by Glencoe; and the four-miles by Jerome Edger (then re-christened John Davidson) by Star Davis. It was evident that racing at the North was in a fair way of revival and Morrisey gave out there would be an increase of purses and stakes in the following year, as well as an augmentation of accommodations for visitors. It was at this Saratoga meeting that auction pools were sold (by Dr. Underwood) for the first time at the North, though they had been sold ten years previously at the Southern tracks by the same intelligent gentleman.

It was not known, however, until October, 1866, that racing at the North assumed a tangible and permanent shape, through the opening of Jerome Park, situated on the line of the Harlem railroad in Westchester County, New York, in what is now called the "Department of the Bronx," from the little river of that name. It was a curiously, yet picturesquely, located piece of ground with a high bluff about the middle of the back-stretch. This led to the construction of a mile track shaped like the accompanying diagram:



X The bluff on which was situated a beautiful club house.

This track was built as a private enterprise on the part of Leonard W. Jerome, a wealthy stock broker of New York, and leased to the American Jockey Club, of which that many-sided man, the elder August Belmont, was president; and Dr. John B. Irving, of South Carolina, was secretary, but retired at the end of two seasons in favor of Major Charles Dickinson, under whom I served as a copying clerk in the legislature of 1855, at Sacramento, he being the Secretary of the Senate.

If ever a man was fit to take up a decadent sport and place it upon a permanent and secure footing, that man was the elder August Belmont; and an acquaintance of twelve years with his son, August, enables me to pronounce him "a chip of the old block." If you wanted a leader in society, he was one, a strong believer in the money power but, for all that, a sturdy stickler for the aristocracy of intellect. Did you want a statesman who was not a chronic-office-seeker? Read Mr. Belmont's speech of 1848 before the Peace Conference at the Hague. A financier, did you say? Remember that he came to New York, about one step above a confidential clerk in 1834 and died in 1889 worth twenty-four millions, all honestly-earned money with no dirt sticking to it; and that our present foreign exchange system, in banking, is due more to his splendid business ability than to that of any other dozen men in America, living or dead. And as for the turf, he was the great High Priest. It is given to but few men to shine in as many walks of life as he did. The reason of this is that, under a very abrupt manner (at times), and a choleric temper superinduced by a bullet wound in a duel in his earlier life, he hid a strongly sympathetic nature and a helping hand at all times for "the under dog in the fight." As a more gifted writer than myself said of him at the time of his death, "he was so intensely versatile that nothing human was alien to the broad guage of his nature." Another friend of mine said of him, "Belmont is a born Spartan, brave as a bull-dog and generous as the town pump." Is it any wonder that, under the leadership and tutelage of such a man, the American Jockey Club placed racing in these United States of ours on an equal plane with the great sport in England and France The hour found the man.

On the dissolution of Jerome Park and its subdivision into residence property, the sweepstake races were taken over and continued at Morris Park in 1892. Morris Park will soon share the fate of Jerome Park and the scene will shift to the new Belmont Park, which will cost two millions before it takes in a single dollar at its gates. It is the work of the old Master Spirit's son, of course, but the few veterans who, like myself, "lag superfluous on the stage" of life, will recall the sturdy little old man with the fur-lined overcoat and the heavy cane, as they hear "the name to be conjured with." Mr. Belmont imported the stallions, Glenelg and The Ill Used, both great sires, whose daughters have been amongst our best producers; thoroughbred mares, mostly from the Rothschild and Blenkiron paddocks in England; and so many in number that I have no space in which to enumerate them but am compelled to refer the reader to the pages of the American Stud Book.

With racing fairly established at Jerome Park, there soon sprung up a rival racing plant at Pimlico, in Maryland, the leader in which was the late Colonel Odin Bowie. As permanent fixtures at that track I may mention the Bowie Stakes, at four miles, won by that great horse, imported Glenelg, in 1869, beating Niagara, own sister to the mighty Preakness, hero of the dead heat at Saratoga—the fastest race in America up to that time, 1875, and the walk-over winner of the Brighton Cup in England in the year that followed. Two other fixed events of that course were the Dixie and Breckinridge Stakes, run four days apart, both at two miles but conditioned that the winner of the Dixie should carry 5 lbs. penalty in the Breckinridge. If my memory is not surely at fault, the only horse to win both these events was the bay filly Vandalite, by Vandal (who saved the male line of Glencoe from extinction) out of Vesperlight by Childe Harold, son of Sovereign. Vandalite died the property of Mr. James B. Haggin, at Sacramento, California, in 1898. The decadence of racing at

Baltimore, for it ceased several years prior to Col. Bowie's death, was largely owing to that gentleman's insisting upon acting as presiding judge while owning contending horses in the races at that place.

The Coney Island Jockey Club's plant was established in 1884 at Sheepshead Bay and was inaugurated with the first running of the "Surburban Handicap," now worth $20,000; and the Brooklyn Jockey Club, in 1887, opened a new track at Gravesend with a race known as the "Brooklyn Handicap," won by Dry Monopole, with Blue Wing second and Hidalgo third, in a heads-apart finish that is still referred to as the greatest contest ever seen on that already classic ground. There are a large number of valuable handicaps and sweepstakes run at both of these tracks, but it is only of those at Sheepshead Bay that I now propose to speak, the Realization for three-year-olds at one mile and five furlongs, run late in June; and the Futurity Stakes for two-year-olds, run at six furlongs, during the last week in August. The Realization was inaugurated in 1887 and was won by Mr. J. B. Haggin's ch c Salvator, by imported Prince Charlie out of Salina by Lexington. Its value was $34,000 in that year, the highest sum ever reached in that race, from which it has steadily declined till in 1902 (won by Major Dangerfield) its total was but $12,875 or about 30 per cent of its original value. It has been won but once by an imported colt, The Friar, in 1897; and imported Eothen (by Hampton) is the only stallion to get two winners of the Realization, so far—Requital in 1896 and Ethelbert (Perry Belmont's colt) in 1899

The Futurity was inaugurated in 1888 and won in that year by Proctor Knott (son of Luke Blackburn) with Salvator second and a Missouri-bred colt called Galen third. I did not see the race—nor any other Futurity, for that matter, being then on duty at Melbourne as one of a Board of Commissioners from America to the World's Fair commemorating the centennial of that antipodean city. The value of the Futurity in that year was $40,900 but in 1890, when Potomac and Masher (both bred by the elder Belmont) ran one-two for it, its value had risen to $67,775, gross value of course. Since then it has steadily declined in value till, in 1899 when it was won by Mr. J. R. Keene's Chacornac, its gross value was but $30,630. I can only regard this race as a national calamity for it has led up to the training of a lot of large and growthy two-year-olds that have been knocked to pieces by the severe exercise to which they were subjected. As a proof of what I say, let me show you that, in fifteen renewals of the Realization, it has only been twice won by the Futurity winner of the previous year—Potomac in 1891 and Requital in 1896. We had already too much two-year-old racing before the Futurity was started up and it has only served to intensify a deeply-rooted evil, with little or no prospect of its amelioration. Look over this comparative table:

	FUTURITY.	REALIZATION		FUTURITY.	REALIZATION
Proctor Knott	1	0	Requital	1	1
Salvator	2	1	Ogden	1	0
Potomac	1	1	L'Alouette	1	0
Strathmeath	3	3	Martimas	1	0
His Highness	1	0	Chacornac	1	0
Tammany	0	1	Ethelbert	0	1
Morello	1	0	Pr. of Melbourne	0	1
Domino	1	0	Parader	0	1
Dobbins	3	1	Hamburg Belle	1	2
Butterflies	1	0			

Of course as long as it costs but $10 to nominate a mare in the Futurity with but one subsequent payment before the yearlings are sold at auction, just so long will extensive breeders like Mr. J. B. Haggin (who has nearly one thousand mares) and a score of others who own from fifty to one hundred matrons, to continue to nominate

the produce of their mares in the Futurity; and as a natural consequence, from 200 to 500 good two-year-olds are annually knocked to pieces in a vain effort to bring them to the post in the great Futurity. If men would only train small colts and fillies for two-year-old events, like the Futurity, the Matron and the Saratoga special, say youngsters of 15 hands high, there could be no great harm in such racing. But when they take up a sixteen-hander in April and try to make him win these big events, they chance the ruin of what might become a Henry of Navarre, a Delhi or an Irish Lad, all great winners at three. At the bottom of all this there can be nothing but greed. I speak plainly on matters of this sort, as I do on nearly everything else. I always endeavor to say a kind word where I can; and surely, the right to applaud carries with it the right to censure.

Legitimate racing in the middle West (except at St. Louis, already referred to) languished for a long time. Kentucky had become the cradle of the thoroughbred horse immediately after the Civil War was ended and the prominence of the Old Dominion, as a breeding ground was gone forever. In 1875 the Kentucky Derby and Louisville cup were established, the former race being won four times by geldings in its first seven years. Twenty years ago, the winner of a Kentucky Derby meant something, when Hindoo, Fonso, Leonatus, Joe Cotton and Spokane carried it off, but of late years it has been won by some very ordinary horses. And as for the once great Louisville Cup, once emblazoned with the victories of Montana Regent, John Davis and Lucky B, it has dropped out of sight, apparently forever. The tribe of Ikey Mo' doesn't want long races and, with the exception of the meetings held in the Atlantic seaboard States, the tracks are generally, if not wholly, run in the interest of the bookmakers, from whose "cut in" comes such a large revenue that, in many instances, the "gate money" is almost clear profit. In England, the bookmakers have to protect themselves but, in this country, and more especially at the winter tracks, they too often obtain very marked consideration at the hands of the officials. For my part, I can only regard bookmaking as the curse of modern racing. It was the means of closing up all the race-courses in New Jersey, thereby involving a clear loss of one million dollars to the estate of the late David D. Withers who built the beautiful Monmouth course at Long Branch. Other States are likely to follow in the wake of New Jersey unless a radical step is made in the direction of reform, which is not likely. The average bookmaker is a man whose motto is "After me the deluge."

The Washington Park course at Chicago, inaugurated in 1884 through the tireless efforts of John E. Brewster, now ten years dead, demands something more than a mere passing notice at the writer's hands. It was opened with several fixed events, the most prominent being the American Derby and the Washington Park Cup. The former is a mile and a half for three-year-olds, but with accrued penalties, which I do not think should exist in any Derby race, though it undoubtedly leads up to larger fields of starters on account of maiden allowances. Such a race is not a Derby but a Handicap. The Washington Park Cup was a weight-for-age race at two miles, with no penalties, but was abolished at the end of six years, much to my regret. Had they made it a handicap, it would have been the biggest drawing card of any race in America, outside of the two big handicaps at Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay.

Following the opening of Jerome Park, came an opening for breeders. All fixed events at that place were so conditioned as to close when the colt were yearlings and this made the modern auction market, which removes the burden of training from the shoulders of the breeders and places it upon the sporting element. The following are the more noted importations since that period:

(From American Stud Book, Vol. I.)

NAME	FOALED	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Aysgarth	1856	E	Barnton	Inheritor mare	Barnton is brother to Voltigeur.
Billet	1865	E	Voltigeur	Calcutta	
Blenkiron	1869	E	Saunterer	Feodrowna	Died and got no foals.
Breadalbane colt	1870	E	Breadalbane	Ellermire	Named "The Ill Used."
Buckden	1869	E	Lord Clifden	Consequence	Great sire of early speed.
Cockahoop	1861	H	The Confessor	Delia by Dick	Died before landing.
Cross the Sea	1870	H	Ely A	Beatrice	No foals reported.
Eclipse	1856	E	Orlando*	Gaze	Greatest speed sire.
Fiat	1863	E	The Judge	Van Tromp mare	Imp. into Canada.
Glen Athol	1869	E	Blair Athol*†	Greta	Fairly good sire.
Glenelg	1866	E	Citadel	Imp. Babta	Came as a yearling.
Glen Nevis	1866	M	Oulston Q	Volueris	No foals reported.
Haddington	1860	E	King of Trumps	Announcement	Imp. from China.
Hampton Court	1864	M	Y. Melbourne	Durindana	Sire of Explosion.
Hartington C	1861	E	Voltigeur	Countess Burlington	
Heir at Law	1869	M	Warlabie	Blue Belle	Imp. into Canada.
Hurrah	1862	E	Newminster†	Jovial	
Intruder	1871	E	Crater	Lady Bountiful	Died in California.
King Amadeus	1871	E	King of Trumps	Amethyst	No foals reported.
King Ernest	1869	E	King Tom	Ernestine	Sire of King Eric.
Lochiel	1856	H	Sweetmeat QD	The Mitre	
Macaroon	1871	H	Macaroni*	Songstress	
Marsyas colt	1870	E	Marsyas	Marchioness	
Nena Sahib	1857	E	Horn of Chase	Birdcatcher mare	Imp. into California
Phaeton	1865	E	King Tom	Merry Sunshine	Sire of Ten Broeck
Reveller	1867	M	Prime Minister	King Tom mare	
Saunterer colt	1870	E	Saunterer	Tested	No foals reported.
Stonehenge	1870	E	Blair Athol*†	Coimbra	
Strachino	1870	H	Parmesan Q	May Bell	Good brood mare sire.
Thunderbolt colt	1871	E	Thunderbolt	Killarney	No foals reported.
Warminster	1860	E	Newminster	Black Bess	
Y. Fazzoletto	1859	E	Fazzoletto	Emilia imp	(See Australian.)
Y. Flatcatcher	1860	E	Flatcatcher	Miss Gilmour	

(From American Stud Book, Vol. III.)

Ashtead	1865	E	Vedette	Cowl Mare	Got Apollo, Ky. Derby.
Athlete	1872	E	Gladiateur*†	Rose of Kent	
Bellenden	1868	E	Bel Demonio	Flora	
Brigadier	1869	E	Monarque G	Sweet Lucy	Bred in France.
Cobham	1870	H	Macaroni*	Reginella	No foals reported.
Earl Marshal	1871	E	Lord Lyon*	Bugle Note	Imp. into Canada.
Flodden	1868	H	Thormanby* A	Miss Ann	(Dam of Scottish Chief.
Glengarry	1866	H	Thormanby	Carbine	
Heart of Oak	1866	H	Little Pippin	La Medora	Imp. into Canada.
Hyman	1866	H	Neville	Matrimony	Dam bred in France.
King of Clubs	1866	E	Ace of Clubs	Homily	
Moccasin	1874	H	Macaroni	Madam Strauss	

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Partisan	1869	H	Tomahawk	Lady Overton	
Rapture	1869	E	Diophantus	Margery	
Rejoinder	1864	E	Kettledrum*D.	Repartee	
Rossifer	1875	E	Rosicrucian	Fenella	
St. Leger	1872	H	Man-at-Arms.	Volition	Not in Eng. S. B.
Sambo	1858	E	Goorteah	Makeless	
Slap Bang	1864	M	Art. Wellesley	Saxony	
Sou' Australian	1857	M	West Austia*†	Mountain Sylph	
The Flying Horse	1862	H	Wild Dayrell.	Chord	
Time	1869	E	Cambuscan	Jollity	

(From American Stud Book, Vol. IV.)

Abana	1878	M	Syrian	My Mary	
Bay Rum	1876	H	Schiedam	Queen Ann	
Blue Gown*A	1865	E	Beadsman*	Bas Blue	Died on the passage.
Blue Mantle	1860	H	Kingston G	Paradigm	Dam of LordLyon*
Blythewood	1872	E	Adventurer Q.	Bonny Belle	
Cavour	1875	H	Macaroni	La Favorita	
Chetwynd	1879	E	Grey Palmer.	Little Dorrit	
Constitution	1877	E	Restitution G.	Prinette	
Conveth	1877	H	Favonius*G	Cracovienne	Died in California
Dalnacardoch	1868	E	Rataplan QD.	Mayonaise	
Elsham	1867	E	Knowsley	Violet	
Fechter	1873	E	Bel Demonio.	Hilda	
Glenlyon	1866	E	Stockwell†	Glengowrie	
Great Tom	1873	E	King Tom	Woodcraft	Dam of Kingcraft, Derby '70.
Highlander	1868	E	Blair Athol	Bistre	
Kantaka	1880	E	Scottish Ch'f A	Seclusion	Dam of Hermit*
Kebbuck	1875	H	Parmesan	Paraffin	No foals reported
King Ban	1875	E	King Tom	Atlantis	A good sire
Kyrle Daly	1870	E	Artillery	Colleen Rue	Bred in Ireland.
London	1879	E	Lowlander	Bracelet	
Midlothian	1874	E	Strathconan	Lufra	Very valuable sire
Mortemer A	1865	H	Compeigne	Comtesse	Bred in France and as good a performer as ever imported
Muscovy	1873	E	The Drake	Lady of the Manor.	
Noah	1876	E	Playfair	Light Wine	
Offenbach	1879	H	Balfe	Salute	
Pizarro	1880	E	Adventurer	Milliner	
Pocatello	1880	E	Soucar	Love Bird	
Prince Charlie	1869	E	Blair Athol	East. Princess	Sire of Salvator
Rayon d'Or†	1876	E	Flageolet G.	Arancaria	Bred in France
Royalty	1878	E	Kingcraft*	Rose by Oulston	
Siddartha	1880	E	Pero Gomez†	The Pearl	
Silverstream	1875	E	Tynedale	Lina	
St. Leger	1881	E	Doncaster*A.	Schehallion	
St. Mungo	1866	E	St. Alban's†	Crotchet	Sire of Aloha
The Romany King	1878	E	Blue Gown*A.	Reine Sauvage	
Tubal Cain	1878	E	Vulcan	Melody	
Tympanum	1865	E	Kettledrum*D.	Gold Finch	

NAME	FOALED	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Uhlan	1869	E	The Ranger	La Mechante	
Wolverton	1875	E	The Miner	Themis	
Woodlands	1872	H	Nutbourne	Whiteface	Bro. to Winterlake in Australia
Y. Favonius	1878	H	Favonius*	Nutbrush	
Young Prince	1870	E	Knowsley	Queen of Spain	

(From American Stud Book, Vol. V.)

Abingdon	1887	E	Wenlock	Lady Langden	Dam of Hampton
Aerolithe	1886	H	Nougat	Astree	Bred in France
Aintree	1884	E	Sefton*	Electric	
Armorer	1891	E	Galliard	Sister Edith	
Arturo	1888	E	Petrarch†	Bella Agnes	
Atholstone	1889	E	Hawkstone	Athol Lass	Hawkstone was bro. to Lonely, Oaks 1886.
Bannoralum	1891	E	Beau Brummel	Queen	
Bassetlaw	1890	E	St. Simon AG	Marquesa	
Bathampton	1891	E	Hampton DG.	The Bat	Raced as "Batsman" in U. S. A.
Ben Strome	1886	E	Bend d'Or	Strathfleet	He was premier sire in 1903.
Albert	1882	E	Albert Victor.	Lady Hawthorn	Premier in 1899
Ardent	1885	E	Zealot	Forest Queen	
Barbados	1880	E	Tangible	Bell Breadalbane	
Charaxus	1876	E	Distin	Sappho	
Dandie Dinmont	1882	E	Siliro	Meg Merrilies	
Darebin	1878	M	The Peer	Lurline	Won Sydney Cup 1882 with 134 lbs
Deceiver	1880	E	Wenlock†	Boot and Saddle	Raced as Padlock
Discount	1885	H	Discord	Ortyx	
Double Duke	1883	E	The Duke G.	Double	
Eothen	1883	E	Hampton GD.	Sultana	Only horse to get 2 winners of Realization.
Eric	1876	E	Pretender†*	Belle Heather	
Exploit	1883	E	Exminster	Zenobia	
Escher	1883	E	Claremont	Una by Dusk	A great sire.
Floridon	1882	E	Coeruleus	Florry	
Friar Tuck	1872	E	Hermit	Romping Girl	Died in California
Gen. Gordon	1882	E	Gen. Roberts	Forest Queen	
Glyndon	1882	E	Rosicrucian	Umbria	
Harold	1882	E	Reverberation.	Lady Blanche	
Hirsch	1874	E	Savernake	Helena	
Hopeful	1881	E	Uncas	Fairweather	
Horizon	1877	E	Landmark	Saccharometer mare.	
Kildare II	1884	H	Kilmore	Chatterbox	
Kingcraft*	1867	E	King Tom	Woodcraft	Bro. to Great Tom
King's Mill	1878	E	King Tom	Syncope	
Kingston	1882	E	Hampton	Last Love	
Librarian	1885	E	Bookworm	Lady Henrietta	
Mariner	1881	H	Wild Oats	Miss Emma	Raced in Australia as "Oatcake"
Mr. Pickwick	1878	E	Hermit*	Tomato	A truly great sire.
Newcourt	1883	E	The Miser	Princess Charles	

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE	SIRE:	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Oaklands	1884	E	Consternation.	Elmina	
Oakley	1884	E	Touchet	Ignoramus mare	
Osprey	1887	H	Ossian†	Question	
Pirate of Penzante.	1882	E	Prince Charlie.	Plunder	
Preceptor	1864	E	Rataplan QD.	Teacher	
Redskin	1882	E	Carnation	Slander	
Richmond	1881	H	Bold Dayrell.	Miss Harriott	
Rossifer	1875	E	Rosicrucian	Fenella	Dam bred in Fran.
Rossington	1881	E	Doncaster*A.	Lily Agnes D	(Bro. to Farewell)
Rotherhill	1872	E	Lord Clifden†.	Laura	Bro. to Petrarch)
Sagittarius	1880	E	Toxophilite	Flying Cloud	
St. Blaise*	1880	E	Hermit*	Fusee	(Bro. to Candlemas.)
Silver Mine	1881	E	Silvio†*	Nuneaton	
Sir Modred	1877	H	Traducer	Idalia	Premier in 1894 and only premier to get winners of over 200 races in 1 year.
Sir Robert	1879	E	Pero Gomez†.	Lady Stanley	
Speculator	1873	E	Speculum G	Sweetbread imp	
Stalwart	1883	E	Sterling	Sea Mark	Bro. to Topgallant.
Stylites	1876	E	Hermit	Coimbra	
Superior	1884	E	Petrarch†	Thoughtless	
Surge	1882	E	Coltness	Surf by Lifeboat	
Sutler	1875	H	Vancresson	Barbillone	Bred in France.
The Jacobite	1876	E	Pr. Charlie	Orlando mare	
True Briton	1884	H	John Bull	Ruby	Imp. from Australia.
Vancouver	1882	H	Van Amberg.	Maid of Perth	
Verger	1881	E	Cathedral	Marie Louise	
Von Kulak	1880	H	Cremorne	Miss Evelyn	
Wagner	1882	E	Pr. Charlie	Duchess Malfi	
Westcombe	1876	E	Cathedral	St. Angela	Raced as "Episcopus."
Woodstock	1881	H	Sir. Bevys*	Itella	Imp. into Canada.
Y. Caractacus	1868	H	Caractacus*	Overreach	
Zorilla	1882	E	Rosicrucian	Salamanca	

(From American Stud Book, Vol. VI.)

Blackbird	1882	E	Pr. Charlie	Beatrice	(Bro. to Preston-Pans)
Black and Tan	1886	E	Rosicrucian	Nameless	(Bro. to Geheimniss)
Blinkfire	1885	H	Y. Bucaneer.	Flora	Bred in Hungary.
Bona Schoenfeld	1891	E	St. Honorat	Lady Lumley	
Boycott		H	Sunstroke	One Act C	Raced as Young Sunstroke.
Boulevard	1891	E	Boulevard	Rose d'Amon	Imp. in utero.
Broadmead	1890	E	St. Leger	Envious	Imp. to Br. Columbia.
Bushfield	1885	E	Umpire	Lady Newman	Imp. to Canada.
Busy Bee	1882	E	Altyre	Queen Bee	

NAME	FOALED	LINE.	SIRE.	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Candlemas	1883	E	Hermit	Fusee	Sire of Irish Lad.
Cannie Boy	1889	E	Mast. Kildare.	Cannie Agnes	
Cavalier	1882	E	Pr. Charlie	Lady Rosebery	Died in California
Chesterfield	1876	E	The Marquis†	Lamorna	Bred in Australia.
Claudius	1876	H	Cecrops	Light by P. Minster	
Clear the Way	1884	E	Lord Gough	Weatherglass	Bred in Ireland.
Connemara	1888	H	Bold Dayrell	Staff of Life	
Conrad	1889	M	Carlton	Corn Bree	
Courtown	1887	E	Herbertstown	Lady Alice	Bred in Ireland.
Dark Days	1891	E	Credo	Baroness	
Dean Swift	1879	E	Dalnacardoch	Rapidity	
De Bourg	1891	E	Penton	Forest Belle	
Del Mar	1886	E	Somnus	Maid of Hills	Bred in Australia.
Doebart	1883	M	Statesman	Katrine	
Duncombe	1884	E	Speculum G.	Fair Helen	
Dutch Bluster	1891	E	Brag	Mentmore	
Dutch Organ	1878	E	Lowlander	Tymbestere	
Dutch Skipper	1883	H	Dutch Skater	Schierene	
Earl Clifton II	1883	E	Blair Athol	Curiosity	
Edw. d'Confessor	1878	E	Hermit	Princess of Wales	
Epigram	1886	E	Epigram	Helen Macgregor	Epigram was by
Eppleworth	1891	E	Quicklime	Spring Time	Blair Athol out
Fern Seed	1891	E	Timothy	Osmonda	of Ill Used's
Fire Ball	1881	E	Thunderbolt	Nina	dam.
Fitz Tubal	1884	H	Tubal Cain	Minnie Warren	Died after landing
Florist	1884	E	Petrarch	Pomona	
Fortissimo	1878	E	John Davis	Vocalist	
Fred Douglas	1891	E	Althotas	Lady Josslyn	
Galore	1865	E	Galopin	Lady Maura	A sire of sires.
Gascon	1886	E	Avontes	Arrogance	Imp. into Canada.
Gen. Blucher		E	Blucher	The General, mare	
Geo. Frederick*	1871	E	Marsyas	Princess of Wales	Imp. into Canada.
Gladior	1885	E	Boulier	Miss Gladiator	Bred in France.
Gold Archer	1890	E	Sterling	Typolite	
Golden Dance	1890	E	Bend d'Or*	Rose, Morn	
Graham	1889	E	Sterling	Sky Duchess	
Grand Master	1888	M	Barcaldine	Geheimniss O	
Halfling	1892	H	Macheath	Moiety	Imp. into Canada
Hallowmas	1888	E	Hermit	Fusee	Bro. to St. Blaise
Hamptonwick	1881	E	Hampton	Surprise	
Hard Lines	1884	E	Umpire	Humility	
Hawkesley	1892	E	Hawkstone	Dev'shire Lass	
Hearst	1886	E	Fergus I.	Romping Girl	Bred in Australia.
Helicon	1878	E	Card'l York	Artemise	
Henry	1888	E	Poulet	Jennie	Bred in France
Hermence	1888	E	Isonomy, A. G.	Thebais O	A Great Sire.
High Corners	1887	E	Lowland Chief	Consolation	Got no Foals.
Holyport	1891	E	Bonnet Rouge.	Carinthia	
Inverness	1888	E	Cymbal	Belle of Scotland	
Idalium	1878	H	Traducer	Idalia	Bred in New Zea-
Jongler	1889	H	Ossian†	Jingling Bells	land.
Jno. Barley Corn	1882	E	John Davis	Arista	

NAME	FOALED	LINE	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Kallicrates	1892	E	Hermit*	Isabel	(Dam of St. Frusquin)
Kismet	1883	H	Kisber*	Angelina	
L'African	1890	H	Brilliant	Splash by Spy	
Leontes	1883	E	Muncaster	Pauline	Imp. into Canada.
Litigation	1884	E	Struan	South Hatch	
Ld. Esterling	1887	E	Esterling	Lady Speculum	
Ld. Hartington	1884	E	Petrarch	Thoughtless	
Ld. Hawkstone	1891	E	Hawkstone	Eulalia	
Lovegold	1884	E	The Miser	Margery Daw	
Loyalist	1884	E	The Marquis†	Loyal Peeress	Bred in Australia.
Loyalist	1885	E	Sterling	Casuistry	
Lunar Eclipse	1888	E	Xenophon	Vectis	
Mahli	1880	E	Suffolk	Castile	Bred in France.
Martenhurst	1888	E	Wenlock	Hirondelle	Died after first season.
Master Paradox	1891	E	Paradox	Flora	
Masetto	1888	E	St. Simon	Lady Abbess	Now in England.
Mast Randolph	1891	E	Tertius	Lady Randolph	
Matt Bynes	1891	E	Hampton	Cherry	Now in England and called Cherry Tree.
Maxim	1885	E	Musket	Realization	A great sire.
Meddler	1890	E	St. Gatien* Q.	Busybody O.	Premier sire in 1904.
Merriwa	1886	E	Goldsbrough	Habena	Bred in Australia.
Monolith	1891	E	Springfield	Obelisk	
Montana	1886	E	Muncaster	Zingara	Imp. into Canada.
Morpheus	1890	E	Wenlock	Golden Dream	Imp. into Canada.
Mystery Man	1889	E	Springfield	Mystery	
Monteith	1890	E	Penton	Bessie Dora	
Objection	1886	H	Mask	Cinderella	
Odd Fellow	1887	M	Barcaldine	Geheimniss	
Ogontz	1889	E	Bend d'Or	Lady Emily	
Order	1888	E	Bend d'Or	Angelica	(Sister to St. Simon.)
Ormonde*†	1884	E	Bend d'Or	Lily Agnes	The horse of the Century.
Ormonde d'Or	1889	E	Bend d'Or	Agnostic	Raced as Red Gauntlet.
Ornus	1891	E	Bend d'Or	Ashgrave	
Parallel	1886	E	The Duke	L'y Paramount	
Paramatta	1886	E	Cheviot	Scraps	
Parisian	1885	H	Charibert	Wee Lassie	
Pescadillo	1887	H	The Confessor	Little Maud	
Peer of the Realm	1891	E	Salisbury	Miss Daisy	
Plenty	1886	H	Suwarrow	Lurline	Bred in Australia.
Plunderer	1891	E	Privateer	Lady Helen	
Pontoon	1891	E	Hampton	Plum Bonnet	
Potentate	1888	E	Peter	Cutty Sark	
Prestonpans	1877	E	Pr. Charlie	Beatrice	Fairly good sire.
Pursebearer	1879	E	Scottish Chief.	Thrift	(Dam of Tristan).
Quicklime	1879	E	Wenlock	Duvernay	
Quick Time	1891	E	Quicklime	Fair Sister	Imp. before his sire.

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS
Radnor	1890	E	Muncaster	Filagree	
Regent	1887	M	Statesman	The Orphan	
Reggy	1884	E	Hermit	Nyl Gau	All but impotent.
Riband	1890	E	Galliard	L'y Chatelaine	
Rigadoon	1886	E	Mast. Kildare	Highland Fling	(Dam of Sara-
Rough and Ready	1887	E	Quicklime	Rufford Maid	band).
Scorpion	1887	E	St. Simon	Anemone	
Shillingstone	1883	E	Doncaster	Manon Lescaut	
Simon Magus	1888	E	St. Simon	Wheel of Fortune	
Simple Simon	1887	E	St. Simon	Lady Gladys	Raced as Huncie-
Sir Fred Roberts	1888	E	Wisdom	Candahar	croft."
Somersault	1892	E	Trapeze	Migration	Trapeze was bro.
Stereoscope	1885	E	Hagioscope	Syren	to Tristan.
Steve Estes	1889	E	Springfield	Bloodstain	
St. Gatien, colt	1891	E	St. Gatien*	Glance	
St. George	1883	H	Cremorne	Strategy	A great sire.
Sun Dial	1885	E	Albert Victor	Time Test	
Suwarrow	1876	H	Snowden	Phizgig	Snowden raced as
The Chicken	1882	E	Billy Pitt	Pheasant	"Panmure."
The Child o'the Mist	1882	E	Blair Athol	Ma Belle	
		E	Robt. the Devil	Polonaise	
The Devil to Pay	1883		†A		
The Dude	1891	E	Esterling	The Belle	
The Hook	1871	H	Fish Hook	Juliet	Imp. from Austra-
					lia.
The Hoosier	1891	E	Florentine	Indiana	Imp. in utero.
The Sailor Prince	1880	E	Albert Victor	Hermita	An excellent sire.
Top Gallant	1887	E	Sterling	Sea Mark	Died in Kentucky
					but imp. to Can-
					ada.
Trade Wind	1885	E	Goldsbrough	Rosemary	Imp. to California.
Trevelyan	1891	H	Charibert	Muscat	
Wanamaker	1891	E	Poste Restante	Agnes	
Water Level	1887	E	Isonomy, AGD	Water Lily	
Whistle Jacket	1884	E	Hermit	Fortress	

(From American Stud Book, Vol. VII.)

Agincourt	1895	M	Autocrat	Dorset Lass	
Alfieri	1891	E	Petrarch	Agneta	
Amsterdam	1884	E	Holmby	Hampton Court	Imp. into Canada.
Anchorite	1890	E	Herrick	Substitute	
Asterling	1895	E	Esterling	Eva Jennie	Imp. into Canada.
Atheling	1883	E	Sterling	King Tom, mare	A capital sire.
Benvenuto	1888	E	Galopin*	Queen of Diamonds	Sent back to Eng-
Blaizer	1891	E	Hallowmas	Jess Cox	land.
Buzzard Wing	1880	E	Camillo	Blush by Rob Roy	Sold to Mexico.
Calphurnus	1890	H	July	Nandu	Bred in Australia.
Calvados	1889	E	Galopin	Turn of the Tide	
Caryl	1885	E	Sexton	Maritornes	
Chester	1893	E	Esterling	Lady Gwendoline	

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS.
Clienvedeu	1880	E	Yattendon	Lady Chester	Sent back to Australia.
Cormeille	1881	H	Macgregor	Narcisse	
Credential	1895	H	All's Blue	Alberta Victoria	Imp. into Canada.
Crighton	1874	E	Clieveden	Ghinni Ghinni	Bred in Australia.
Derwentwater	1885	E	Doncaster	Thorwater	A good sire.
Distant Shot	1893	E	Shotesham	Ultima Thule	Shotesham was brother to Shotover, Derby '82.
Disturbance	1893	M	Marion A	Katrine	
Eagle's Plume	1883	E	Scottish Chief	Decoration	Imp. into Canada.
Eulalon	1893	E	Tyrant D	Eulalia	
Farthing	1893	E	Peter	Moiety	
Foul Shot	1882	E	Musket	Slander	Bred in New Zealand.
Golden Badge	1893	E	Bend d'Or	Madge, imp.	Imp. in utero.
Golden Garter	1888	E	Bend d'Or	Sanda	(Dam of Sanfoin)
Goldfinch	1889	E	Ormonde	Thistle	(D'm of Common)
Grand Falconer	1887	E	Hampton	Lady Peregrine	
Green	1889	E	Childeric	Amber	
July	1880	H	Traducer	Idalia	Bro. to Sir Modred.
Juvenal	1889	E	Springfield	Satire	A good sire.
Kismet	1892	E	Melton*†	Kisberina	
Kt. of Malta		E	Kt. of Malta	Morning Star	
Likely	1891	E	Harvester	Katrine	
Lord Henry	1885	E	The Duke G.	Adesia	
Marden Horse	1892	E	Marden	Lauretta	
Monarch	1890	E	Kg. of Trumps	Miss Curry	
Musselman	1893	E	Harvester	Ayesha	Imp. into Canada.
Norwegian	1884	E	Peregrine	Shatemuc	
Oakwood	1892	E	Sheen	Rosewood	
Percy	1890	E	Frontier	Rustic Agnes	
Phaeton	1893	E	Victor Chief	Aurora	
Piccolo	1890	E	Petrarch	Lady Grace	
Pillarist	1885	E	Trappist	Philomela	
Prospector	1893	E	Pioneer	Tibby	(Sister to Geologist).
Quack, Quack	1894	E	Queen's Counsel.	Catch Duck	
Regalis	1886	E	Springfield	Wood Anemone	Imp. into Canada.
Rigoletto	1882	E	Trocadero	Reine de Saba	Bred in France.
Royal Flush	1887	E	Kg. of Trumps	Accepted	Imp. into Mexico.
Royal Stag	1893	E	Highland Chief	Barcelona	
St. Andrew	1887	E	St. Simon	Maid of Perth	Sire of Articulate.
St. Vincent	1893	E	Ollerton	Invincible	
Satellite	1895	E	Saraband	Meteora	
Sauteur	1892	E	Trapeze	Serenia	
Self-Binder	1894	E	Harvester	Pewit	
Sir Singenton	1890	E	Marden	Harmonica	
Smocking	1892	E	Minting	Sew Away	
Solid Silver	1893	E	Vibrate	Lady Uxbridge	
South Africa	1893	E	Tristan	Zanzibar	Imp. into Canada.
Star Ruby	1892	E	Hampton	Ornament	(Dam of Sceptre)
Stromboli	1888	E	Chester	Aetna	Sent back to Australia.

NAME.	FOALED.	LINE	SIRE	DAM'S SIRE	REMARKS.
The Deacon	1887	E	Zealot	Stella by XX	Imp. into Canada.
The Judge	1891	E	Loyalist (Eng)	British Queen	
Thos. A. Becket	1894	M	Autocrat	Maid of Kent	
Trentola	1890	E	Trenton	Gondola	Bred in Australia and won races in California.
Virtuose	1888	E	Fitz Plutus	Vicontesse	Bred in France.
Watercress	1889	E	Springfield	Wharfdale	
Donnadieu					
Arkle			Arklow		
Greenan			St. Simon		
Gerolstein					
Royal Flush			Favo		

* Won the Derby; † won the St. Leger; Q won the Queen's Vase; D won the Doncaster Cup; A won the Ascot Cup; G won the Goodwood Cup; C won the Cesarewitch

The stallions laid down in Vol. 8 of the American Stud Book—a very slovenly compilation, by the way, still worse printed and bound—are omitted intentionally, chiefly for the reason that most of them are young horses and have, as yet, not enough performing progeny to render them objects of interest to the breeders of America. If this little work should go to a second edition, a year or two hence (of which I am in nowise sanguine) they will be included in them. From the schedules above given it will be seen that in the period from the close of the Revolution to 1865, the end of the War of Secession, we imported thrice as many of Herod's line as of Eclipse and of Matchem blood. And from the close of the Civil War to the present date there were 138 stallions of Eclipse's male line as against 172 of Herod's and 42 of Matchem's. It looks to me as though we had overdone matters in all three periods, especially in the second one, at the close of which we found ourselves overloaded with Herod blood. The marvelous success of Leamington, Billet, Glenelg and Buckden, all Eclipse horses; and of Australian, the only Matchem horse imported for nearly a half-century, upon the Lexington-Glencoe mares, from 1870 to 1885, shows how badly we were in need of a really good and legitimate outcross. Lexington got no sons worth being called sires, but his daughters built up reputations for all five of the above named sires, with Bonnie Scotland and Prince Charlie thrown in. Of the above mentioned stallions, Leamington did not get the most winners but he bred, by long odds, the best class.

American breeding is a good deal of a lottery, at best, for horses have succeeded here that were failures, or comparatively so, in England and Australia. Leamington made three seasons in England, during which he got 19 winners of 42 races, none of which exceeded $2,000 in value. We all know what he did here for, after being buried alive on Staten Island for three years, he was sent out to Kentucky where he got Enquirer, Lyttelton, Longfellow and Hamburg, all in one season; and Hamburg, the poorest of the lot, won over $3,500 in three seasons, while Lyttelton was much better; and as for Enquirer and Longfellow, every illiterate negro rubber knows what they did. Glencoe's case is even more startling as a reverse caused by transplantation. He stood to sixteen mares in 1836, getting 13 foals, only one being a male, which died as a yearling. What his daughters achieved at the stud would fill this entire volume if I undertook to give it in detail. He was brought into Alabama where most of his get were flashy, the great Peytona excepted. When he got up into Kentucky and had access to the daughters of Medoc, Leviathan and Wagner, the records soon began to tell a very different story. Even in 1860, twenty-nine years after his birth and three years after his death, he was second on the list and that by a narrow margin.

Billet was another instrument of triumph in this country with comparatively no success in the land of his birth; and a dozen of similar cases might be cited, of less note, however. The truth is that we have so many good matrons in this country that do not trace to any one of the forty-four mares named in Mr. Bruce Lowe's system of "Breeding by Figures" that it is comparatively useless in America, save where the sire and the dam, or granddam have been imported from England. In the mother country it is all right enough and the figures come out correctly in seven cases out of every ten.

Take the cases of Picayune, Minerva Anderson, Vesper Light, Brown Kitty and Hennie Farrow, and their pedigrees are very short but there is no doubt but there was good blood in them a long way back. Yet we all know that Doubloon, Duke of Magenta, Vandalite, Rupee, and Mollie McCarthy (a winner from one mile up to four) came from comparatively obscure lineage in the first place. That is why I say that the Bruce Lowe system is good enough in England and France, but untenable in America, an opinion in which I find the concurrence of Mr. William Allison, the foremost authority on breeding in Great Britain. The "mare" from the stud of Harrison of Brandon, Va.," must have been good, or we would not have such sires as Kinglike and Joe Hooker tracing back to her. Duke of Magenta was beaten but once and that by a horse (Spartan) that never beat anything else with any just pretensions to class. Frogtown, 3 miles in 5:29¼; Barnum, the great cup horse of twenty years ago; Spendthrift, Wildidle and Miser, all good sires and the first-named deservedly great; Socks, who defeated Planet at Charleston; Fashion, who won four-mile heats at thirteen years old; Hanover, who headed the list of sires for four seasons; Thunder, Lightning and Lancaster, all distinguished winners in their day; Norfolk, Volante and Hermis, all top-notchers in their respective eras; Bill Dearing and Jonce Hooper, both good stake winners; Captain Moore, best three-year-old of 1863; Wagner, Star Davis and Rainbow, all great descendants of Maria West; and Mingo, the best four-mile horse of 1835, all these came from mares that do not trace to mares in the Bruce Lowe system. Hence, I say that system is something like a time test in galloping races, a good thing to have as a corroboration, but far from indispensible, as far as concerns American breeding. Even in Australian breeding the Bruce Lowe system is far from infallible, as Stromboli, winner of the Sydney Cup and afterwards imported into California; and Bravo, winner of the Melbourne Cup of 1889, in which the great Carbine was second, both trace to Arabian stallions at the sixth generation and to mares having no history whatever. Hence I am hardly to be censured for saying that American breeding is, to a considerable extent, a lottery. Look at the great performers that have sold as yearlings for less than $1,000; and at the high-priced yearlings that have not since won enough to pay for their straw bedding; and in the history of those horses and their performances you find a sufficient corroboration of what I say.

Lexington and Vandal, the two greatest native sires between 1860 and 1875, were differently bred from the horses just above named, tracing, as thy did, to the imported mare Diamond (of the No. 12 family) by the Cullen Arabian, this also being the family of Weatherbit, Sterling and Oxford in England; and of the imported stallions Galore and Maxim in America. The old Montague mare was the tap-root of that family. Another great American horse of that family, who should have been sent back here at the close of his racing career, was Umpire, by Lecompte (Boston-Reel) out of Alice Carneal by imported Sarpedon. He won 18 good races in England and was beaten only a head in the City and Suburban of 1862 by Adventurer, to whom he was conceding thirty pounds. But Mr. Ten Broeck sold Umpire to the Russians and thenceforth he was lost to history. Vandal, for years in comparative obscurity and wholly overshadowed by his neighbor, Lexington, was finally rescued and sent to Belle Meade, where he died and was given the funeral of a hero. Vandal goes down

to history as the horse that saved the male line of Glencoe from total extinction. Already we have seen the male line of Glencoe (through Hanover) pre-eminent for four seasons and second by the narrowest of margins in the fifth; and from present appearances, his son Hamburg is making a very earnest effort to keep up the family traditions. The renaissance of this remarkable strain of blood, so powerless in its male line from 1860 to 1880 and so strong now, is as great as the uprising of Blacklock's line in England, after a half-century of calumny and persecution. "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again."

We are now about as badly off as were the Australians in 1862 when they were so overstocked with Eclipse blood that the importation of a Herod stallion (Fisherman) was a God-send to them; and Talk o' the Hill, another Herod horse and a grandson of Pocahontas, a Herod mare, completed the work of rejuvenation that Fisherman had begun. Even in our own country, we have seen the achievements of another Herod horse, Sir Modred, but we must in all candor, remember that the pedigree of that dead hero showed 53⅜ per cent of Eclipse blood. The wonderful success of Hanover's sons in the stud (and of Hanover himself, for that matter) is surprising only in that Hanover was deficient in sire blood, for he was a horse of almost perfect conformation; and it is to his marvelous individuality, which he impressed so distinctly on all his get, rather than to all other causes combined, that I ascribe Hanover's great success in the stud. The success of Hamburg, a sire of two Futurity winners—and fillies at that—at nine years old—is something to be conjured with; and Handspring, Handsel, Buck Massie and others bringing up the rest of the parade, it looks as if the male line of Glencoe, through Hanover, had "come to stay."

The decadence of the blood of Emilius in America, is something quite as remarkable as it was in England. Emilius won the Derby in 1823 and got Priam and Plenipotentiary, winners of the Derby; Mango, winner of the St. Leger; Riddlesworth, of the Two Thousand Guineas; Oxygen, winner of the Oaks in 1831; and three fillies that not only won the One Thousand Guineas, but were better than the fourth in the Oaks. He was clearly the best stallion in England from 1822 to 1842, after which his lead grew rapidly less. America was unfortunate enough to import six sons of Emilius, to-wit: Ambassador, foaled in 1836, out of Trapes by Tramp; Mango, out of Mustard by Merlin, foaled 1834; Mercer, foaled 1836, out of Young Mouse (winner of the 1000 guineas) by Godolphin; Riddlesworth, foaled 1828, out of Filagree, dam of Cobweb, the Oaks winner; Sarpedon, foaled 1828, out of Icaria by The Flyer; Sovereign, foaled 1836, out of Fleur de Lis by Bourbon; and the most careless reader will see that the male line of Emilius did not run out for the want of good dams for the horses above named. Fleur de Lis was by twelve pounds the best mare of her day for she won the Doncaster Cup once and the Goodwood Cup twice, in addition to being second for it, to Priam, on her third attempt. It was for crooked work in this race with Priam that the then King of England, William IV., owner of Fleur de Lis, was ruled off the turf for life by the Jockey Club; and that is the way that Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, came to be the purchaser and importer of Sovereign. The last of the male line of Emilius was Villard, a little black horse by Lodi (son of Yorkshire) out of Rosa Mansfield by Rivoli. He died at Pendleton, Oregon, in the winter of 1901.

The line of Catton, a great winner himself and twice a premier sire of England, was also destined to meet its total extinction in the Far West. Its final representative was Warwick, by Hubbard out of Mayflower (Joe Hooker's dam) by imported Eclipse. This horse is not to be confounded with a son of imported Leamington and Minnie Minor, that died the property of Mr. James B. Haggin. This horse was an excellent performer and was beaten a length by Nathan Coombs (son of Lodi and Miami) in a race of two and one-half miles at Sacramento, conceding a year and 12 lbs., to the winner. He also beat Red Boy, by War Dance, at mile heats, at Star

Ranch near Boise City, the fastest race that had been run in Idaho up to that time. He was owned by two men who cared nothing for him save as a gambling machine; and once he broke down and was of no further use to them, they sold him to a cattle man who owned no thoroughbred mares. No wonder that he died in obscurity and that a once noble race of horses ended its days in him. I have heard that there is still a Catton horse in New Zealand but, after considerable research, am unable to find any trace of him whatever.

And as if the loss of the Emilius line was not disaster enough, the other line of Orville blood, through the great Muley, is also extinct, the last horse of that line being an Irish horse called Mount Gifford. America imported two great and worthy sons of Muley—Margrave, who won the St. Leger of 1832 and Leviathan who raced in England under the name of Mezereon and won a four-mile race at York. He was imported by James Jackson, of Alabama, who was afterwards the importer of Glencoe. Leviathan was inbred to Beningbrough, the St. Leger winner of 1794, his dam being by Windle and his second dam Virago by Snap, she being the dam of Saltram (also imported here) who won the Derby of 1783. Leviathan got a great many good performers but no sires worthy of mention, though his daughters bred well to several stallions and did much towards building up the fame of the immortal Glencoe. Margrave's homely head did much to discourage intending patrons of that horse, but he was a magnificent galloper himself and got many excellent performers. His best son was Brown Dick, whose race at three-mile heats, in 1856, stood as the record for that distance for a term of nine years. It is a curious thing that this old hammer-headed Margrave should have had two older sons named Blue Dick and Black Dick. Blue Dick ran against that great mare Fashion, on Long Island in 1846 and bolted the track while running ahead and certain to win the race. Black Dick belonged to Col. A. L. Bingaman, of Natchez, Miss., the greatest scholar the South ever produced. Black Dick won a race at two-mile heats and fell dead just after winning the deciding heat. An examination showed that he had died of lockjaw, caused by being "pricked" by the blacksmith who plated him.

Of late years, no greater native stallion than Spendthrift has appeared in all America; and while he was never first on the list of sires, he was always close up to the file-leader, with an exceptionally fine type of horses to run for him. After his death, two of his sons—Kingston and Hastings—headed the list in 1900 and 1902 respectively, while a third one, the big and beautiful Lamplighter, was well up among the first ten named. Not only that, but his daughters have bred well to a number of sires of entirely different lineage; and some of the best race horses turned out from the Rancho del Paso, the greatest of all American harems, have been from Spendthrift's daughters. He was sent to England to run for the Ascot Cup and Cesarewitch, but his wind became affected by that murky climate and he was unable to repeat the triumphs achieved in his native land. Spendthrift changed owners several times after his return to America and finally died, the property of Mr. J. N. Camden, Jr., of the Hartland Stud, near Versailles in Kentucky. He must rank as the best son of imported Australian, though it is hard to say what would have been the history of Waverly (out of imported Cicely Jopson by Weatherbit) had he lived. Spendthrift was a full brother to Miser and Fellowcraft and a brother-in-blood to Wildidle, a capital performer and a good sire, though by no means the equal of Spendthrift. Even if Spendthrift had gotten only Kingston and Lamplighter, they alone would have made him a famous sire. In the language of Henry VIII., he "should have died hereafter."

England has had no such Matchem stallion as Spendthrift. Barcaldine was her best exponent of that line since the death of Melbourne and while he was a better race-horse than Spendthrift, he never got a premier sire, let alone two such as Kingston and Hastings. Barcaldine was never beaten but won 13 consecutive races, in

one of which, the Northumberland Plate, at 2 miles, he won with 136 lbs. up. Barcaldine got Mimi, winner of the One Thousand and the Oaks; and Sir Visto, winner of the Derby and St. Leger of 1895. Three sons of Barcaldine, all out of the Oaks winner, Geheimniss, have been imported to this country, Free Mason, Grand Master and Odd Fellow. The latter has done only fairly well for a horse that was by the best winner of his day and out of the best filly of her era also. Free Mason got a good handicap horse called First Principal, before leaving England. Perhaps the blood of these three brothers may show up better in the next generation, as they are all heavily boned and strong horses in a general way. There is no denying that such horses are an acquisition to any country where the mares are as light-boned as they are in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Joseph Osborne (Beacon) in speaking of the decay of Herod's line in England, says, "Naturally the breeders of England look to the United States of America, as the place whence the regenerating fluid must be drawn." In my belief, we can supply England with "the regenerating fluid" from both the Herod and Matchem lines. No Matchem horse has headed the Sires' List in England since 1857, when Blink Bonny's double victory in the Derby and Oaks placed honest old lop-eared Melbourne in the premiership. We have had two premiers of Matchem's line—Kingston and Hastings—in the past five years, hence I deem our Matchem horses better than theirs. Morion is the best performer they have had for years, but considering that he was by Barcaldine out of an own sister to two such sires as The Palmer and Rosicrucian, he has done very little at the stud.

As for Herod horses, the descendants of Hanover and Jim Gore should be able to fill the bill in that direction. At the same time the line of Pantaloon, through Thormanby, Atlantic and Le Sancy, gives the French a very wide opening in England if the Herod blood is all they require. I never saw a much harder finished horse than Le Sancy in my life. And the French have preserved the male line of Selim (which is that of Hanover also) through The Flying Dutchman and his son, Dollar, to a much greater extent than most of us are aware. Mr. William Allison, of Cobham, has already imported Pastisson, a male-line descendant of Flying Dutchman, with a view to distributing the "regenerating fluid" in England. I do not think the gifted author of "The British Thoroughbred" is making any great mistake. They will have to come to us or go to France, for a supply of Herod and Matchem stallions, just as we have been compelled to go to them, in the past forty years, for better exponents of the Eclipse line than we could hope to produce at home.

The best Herod horse that has been imported from England in the past forty years is St. George, by Cremorne; and the only stallion of any real merit that Cremorne ever got, his best performer being the flying filly Kermesse. St. George's dam was Strategy by Adventurer out of Minerva by Stockwell, his sixth dam being Whim, the fifth dam of both Barcaldine and his sire, Solon. St. George is the sire of several high-class performers such as Aladdin, winner of the Sheridan Stakes and Oakwood Handicap; Lucien Appleby, winner of whole dozens of races; and Bearcatcher, a three-year-old, whose mile in 1:39¼ with a goodly weight on his back, is at least impressive. Some one of these three should serve to keep alive the blood of Sweetmeat who is one of the five greatest factors in modern pedigrees. Our best native Herod horse, without one moment's hesitation, was Lexington. No matter who else was second, Lexington undeniably was first. Lexington was very deficient in sire blood and that is why his male line has so soon run out. He succeeded on his marvelous individuality and his faultless form; and that was about all there was to Hanover, who was about as badly off for sire blood as was Lexington himself. Yet they are the two greatest Herod-line sires since 1800 and Lexington stands close beside Sir Peter with a larger number of years to his credit than the great Derby winner of 1787, who was also the greatest Herod horse that England ever knew. Like Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan, Sir

Peter belonged to the No. 3 family and was its second greatest exponent. He fell behind Stockwell in St. Leger winners but ranked one each ahead of him on winners of the Derby and Oaks. A half dozen sons of Sir Peter—two of them Derby winners, Archduke and Sir Harry—were imported to America, but none of them were worth the hay they ate on the passage across the Atlantic.

In spite of the failure of the Herod and Matchem lines in the classic British events since 1870, the intelligent English breeder knows he has got to come back to Herod and Matchem sires before long. Mr. Allison, a long way the most intelligent breeding authority in England told them, nearly six years ago, that the British thoroughbred could no longer be improved by breeding from the male line of Eclipse. And having said about all that can now be written upon this "horn of the dilemma," let me now have something to write concerning sundry importations of British-bred horses into the United States. Leamington, Glencoe, Leviathan, Bonnie Scotland, Billet and Glenelg, have all received their due meed of eulogy at the hands of the breeding public but there are some who have met with but little praise and who deserved a good deal more.

Albion, by Actaeon or Cain (the former given as the true sire and generally accepted as such) out of Panthea, sister to imported Belshazzar, by Blacklock, was a small black horse foaled in 1837. He was bred by Mr. E. Peel and imported as a yearling by Hon. Lucius J. Polk, of Tennessee, about the same time that gentleman imported Variella, a full sister to the great Voltaire, but for whom the male line of Blacklock would now be extinct. Albion was such a little runt that the Tennessee breeders fought shy of him and Mr. Polk said if nobody else would breed to him, he would breed him to his own mares, which he did with signal success. Albion got Bill Dearing, a large and handsome horse with a fair turf record; Bill Cheatham, a capital two-miler and good enough at three miles to defeat the North Carolina horse Tar River, then one of three best four-milers in America, Nicholas the First and Sue Washington being the other two; and that great three-year-old Socks who defeated the great Planet, at Charleston, twice within one week. He also got three good fillies, Sallie Woodward, Martha Worsham and Kate Hayes, all out of Eudora by imp. Priam. From 1858 to 1864, Albion was very prominent as a sire of good winners. Counting by the number of races won, instead of their moneyed value, Albion made as good a showing as any sire in America at that period, but it was as a sire of broodmares that he shone more particularly. He got Canary Bird, dam of Harry Bassett; and Lucy Fowler, dam of Tom Bowling, they being easily the two greatest sons of Lexington on the turf and about the poorest in the stud. He also got Banner, dam of Morlacchi, Bonita, and Annie Bush, three first-class fillies by Lexington, the latter being the dam of Bushwhacker, whose defeat of Checkmate in the Morrisey Stakes at Saratoga, caused a lowering of the two-mile record, in races between horses, though Ten Broeck had a lower one against Time. The blood of Albion has certainly been emblazoned on the banners of more than one mighty conqueror.

Belshazzar, ch. h. 1830, by Blacklock, out of Manuella (Oaks winner of 1812, and own sister to Altisidora who won the St. Leger of 1813) by Dick Andrews, was a very unlucky horse, having run third in the St. Leger of 1833, won by Rockingham, a son of Humphrey Clinker who got the great Melbourne. Mr. Watt, of Bishop Burton, who owned both Blacklock and Tramp, had no hesitation in saying that his colt had been poisoned. He was imported in 1838, by Mr. Thomas Flintoff, of Nashville, but, before leaving England, he got Cara who won the One Thousand Guineas; and a number of others fairly good, among which was Belle Dame, third dam of the great stallion Hermit (by Newminster and Derby winner in 1867) who is the only stallion in English history to head the list of Winning Sires for seven consecutive years. Belshazzar was leased to Capt. W. J. Minor, of Mississippi, in 1842, where he was mated with imported Brittania, a full sister to Muley Moloch, the sire of Alice Haw-

thorn. The produce was a chestnut colt called Verifier, who won eleven straight races and never was beaten until he broke down while leading that also great colt Revenue. Belshazzar got a great many good horses and two of his get, Babylon and Ninus, were sent over to England where each won a race or two. Belshazzar's male line became extinct, partly through the Civil War which almost paralyzed breeding in the South; and partly through the total indifference of the Kentucky breeders of that period, who could see no merit in anything but Lexington and Yorkshire. No horses "got the cold shoulder" worse than did Bonnie Scotland and Leamington on their first visits to the Blue Grass region.

OUR IMPORTED SIRES

Among the great stallions imported to America, Leamington, by Faugh-a-Ballagh (St. Leger and Cesarewitch winner of 1844) is clearly entitled to supremacy. No other stallion ever got four such winners, in a single season, as Longfellow, Enquirer, Lyttleton and Hamburg; and as the sire of Iroquois, the only American horse ever to win an Epsom Derby and Doncaster St. Leger, he defies approach by the best of them. He did not equal Lexington as a brood-mare sire for the reason that his daughters inherited his irascible temper and were not good milkers, while the Lexington mares were like Jersey cows. For all that his daughters dropped such great performers as Sir Dixon, who was also premier sire of America in 1901; Potomac, one of the only two horses to win the Futurity at two years old and the Realization at three; and Belvidere, a fair race horse and an excellent sire; and, of less note, such excellent performers as Manchaca and Chesapeake.

Leamington made four seasons in England prior to his importation by Mr. Cameron but, while all his get were good performers, none of them could be called great. Everybody in America knows of his great achievements in his new home and he is the only stallion since 1870 to get two premier sires, Longfellow in 1891 and Iroquois in 1893. I never saw Leamington but once and could not get anywhere near him on account of his temper, but he impressed me as having the finest hind leg and especially the best gaskin, I had ever seen under a horse. One of his sons, the brilliant Sensation, was second on the list of winning sires in England in 1899, through the victories of Democrat, Dominie and others in Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stable, trained by that splendid Confederate veteran, Mr. John Huggins, of the Lone Star State. Of eleven stallions whose get won upwards of $50,000 in 1893, three were sons of Leamington—Longfellow, Iroquois and Onondaga, the latter a full brother to Sensation. It must also be remembered that another son of Leamington—the unsexed Parole—was the only horse ever to win the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan and Newmarket Handicaps in one season; and that, in the latter race, he defeated the great Isonomy, the best cup horse of the last fifty years. Leamington was a fitting exponent of the No. 14 family, from which came the immortal Touchstone and that Australian wonder, Grand Flaneur who got Merman, one of the only three horses to walk over for the Goodwood cup in the long space of seventy-five years. Leamington was a brown horse of almost perfect conformation. He won the Chester cup and Goodwood Stakes at four and the Chester cup again at six years; and, in the Queen's Vase of the latter year, he was beaten a neck by the three-year-old Schism, carrying 97 pounds while he carried 121 pounds. It was a fitting end to the turf career of a horse whose real merit for gameness, coupled with speed, had always been underestimated by the handicappers.

It is very doubtful if America ever imported a much better stallion than Glenelg. He bred such wonderfully good legs and feet, and coupled with undeniable gameness and a fair rate of speed, that he must rank next to Leamington and Australian among the more modern importations; and for the first three seasons of his get upon the turf you could hardly find a buyer for a Glenelg colt and, as for his fillies, you could scarcely get a breeder to try one of them unless he was one of that numerous class that "Wants something for nothing." Mr. E. J. Baldwin of Santa Anita, through Mr. Lewis R. Martin (now about fifteen years dead) was fortunate enough to get six

or seven of them to mate with his stallion, Grinstead, whom I shall always regard as the best sire that ever came from the male line of Lexington. From these mares he bred Volante, winner of the American Derby and a dozen other sweepstakes; Santiago, who won the Drexel and Sheridan and who would have won the Derby with an honest ride; and Rey del Carreras (Americus) a winner in both England and America, against the very fastest horses of his day. Glenelg's triumphs, as a sire, covered nearly a quarter-century; and if ever a horse departed this life as full of laurels as of years, he was that horse, for he lived to be thirty-three and got some fair winners at twenty-nine. Glenelg was a great race horse himself and his defeat of Niagara (sister to Preakness, Rubicon and Bay Final, the only three brothers, bred in America, to win races in England) for the Bowie Stakes at Baltimore, at four miles, proved him a racer of undeniable class. Disgusted at his failures for his first three seasons at the far East, Mr. Belmont (the elder August) sold him to a Kentucky breeder, only to see him premier sire of all America for four seasons out of the six that followed. Glenelg is the only stallion in American stud history to get four horses that won over forty races each. These were Little Minch, 84 races; Gleaner, 50; Firenze, 47, and Los Angeles, 47, making 228 races won by four horses got by one sire. I doubt if any other stallion can make the same showing. Glenelg, in the four seasons of his premiership, had to his credit as follows: $98,862 in 1884; $113,638 in 1886; $120,031 in 1887, and $130,746 in 1888, or nearly $30,000 more than Hanover got in the same number of seasons.

Individual merit like this cannot easily be denied. It shows that a horse whose get won in four seasons as premier sire of America, was capable of maintaining his supremacy against all comers, when you consider the number of races won by his get and their moneyed value. Like the peerless Lexington of a previous generation, Glenelg got no sires of any great merit, but his daughters have already built up the reputation of more than one prominent winner and several fairly good stallions. As Glenelg's female tail line had not produced any sire of note, the more intelligent class of breeders fought shy of him at first. Nor was it until he had been established thoroughly as a premier sire that they began to court his favors as a sire. His mark upon the breed of thoroughbred horses in America is one that is clearly indelible and his daughters are plainly responsible for it. None of his sons has every arisen to the dignity of a first-class sire. Glenelg died at the advanced age of thirty-three years and got five foals when he was thirty-one.

Rayon d' Or classes up with the very best of our imported sires, not so much through Chaos who placed him at the head of the list in 1889 as through the general merit of his progeny. The brave old French horse not only won the St. Leger of 1879 but also carried off the Rous Memorial and the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket at four, in addition to winning the Prix du Cadran and the Prix Rainbow (3¼ miles), beating the French Derby winner, Zut, in both these races on his native soil. Very few stallions, either native or imported, get such performers as Tenny, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap with 127 pounds; Tea Tray, a winner at all distances; Don De'Oro, a great winner in the colors of the younger August Belmont; Octagon, twice a winner of the Toboggan Handicap and already sire of that peerless filly, Beldame; Chaos, winner of the Futurity; Banquet, winner of twenty-eight races, four of which were won in England, and Laura Stone, one of the best fillies of her day. In all he got 104 winners, nearly all of which won more than one race. His daughters have bred well, one of them being the dam of Handspring, the best three-year-old of 1896 and already the sire of such stake-winners as Major Daingerfield, whose time for the great Realization Stakes is still the record for that race.

Imported Wagner, who comes from the same line of mares that produced Chatham, The Nabob, The Duke, The Earl (Grand Prix de Paris in 1868) Sesostris, Springfield and Tadmor, in England; and the great Kingfisher (one of Lexington's best sons)

in America, must be awarded more than passing mention in these pages, even if he had gotten nothing but "The Coal Black Lady," known as Imp, who won the great Suburban Handicap of 1898. Wagner was by Prince Charlie, the fastest horse in England in his day, second to Wenlock in the St. Leger and winner of the Two Thousand Guineas; and his dam, the Duchess of Malfi, was by Elland, who won the Queen's Vase at Ascot and four other Cup races. The second dam, Bay Celia, produced the Duke, who won the Goodwood Cup of 1866, and the Earl, who won the Grand Prix de Paris. Hersey, the next dam, produced several winners; and Hester not only produced Chatham and The Nabob, both great sires, but also produced Palmyra, the dam of Sesostris and Tadmor and second dam of the great Springfield, who was the best horse of his day in England, at weight for age, as well as sire of Watercress and Juvenal, two of our best importations.

Billet, by Voltigeur out of Calcutta by Flatcatcher, was about as unfashionably bred horse as ever left England. He was own brother to Bivouac, a good campaigner, but was not much of a horse himself. He was imported into Illinois, where he remained in obscurity for several seasons till his son Volturno won the rich Breckenridge Stakes at Baltimore and Volturno's full brother, Elias Lawrence, ran the fastest three miles ever run at Saratoga in 5:29. Several other good ones showed up about the same time and Billet's owner received an offer from Kentucky that he could not well refuse. Billet headed the list of sires in 1884 and subsequently became famous as the sire of Miss Woodford, the best mare of that day. Then along came Belvedere, a horse of more than average class, followed by his brother, Sir Dixon, who was by far the most brilliant three-year-old of his day. Sir Dixon's career in the stud has been uniformly good and in 1901 he headed the list of sires with something over $250,000 to his credit, counting in the moneys won by his get in England and France. If a breeding expert in England had been asked to send over a good stallion, it is safe to say that he would have picked sixty before even thinking of Billet. How many horses have succeeded in America that were not bred from a line of sire-producing mares? The success of Billet only serves to show how great a lottery is breeding in America.

Buckden, by Lord Clifden out of Consequence by Bay Middleton, was a good race-horse, being imported by William R. Travers, of New York, and raced on all Eastern tracks. He won several races and was sold to Capt. William Cottrill, of Mobile, who always spent his Summers at the North. He purchased a farm in Kentucky and bought some good mares to mate with his good bay horse. Buckden bred a great deal of extreme speed, and this, coupled with the fact that his colts and fillies came early to hand, soon made him a popular young sire. He died at the early age of ten, having gotten such stake-winners as Ben d'Or (best weight-carrier of his day), Meditator, Aleck Ament and Laura Glass, together with many useful horses not quite up to stake form.

Hartington, who won the Cesarewitch of 1864, was, like Billet, a son of Voltigeur, and as much better bred horse than Billet, as was possible to be. Yet he hardly figures in any of our pedigrees, save as the sire of that good mare, Mary Howard, dam of Pearl Jennings. Hartington came from the No. 7 family which produced Mundig, West Australian, Cotherstone and Donovan, all winners of the Derby.

Glen Athol, by Blair Athol out of Greta by Voltigeur, one of the finest bred horses ever imported, got Glenmore, one of the best cup-horses of his day and a winner of the fastest second heat of four miles ever run. But outside of Glenmore, Glen Athol is hardly known save as a broodmare sire. His name occurs in several good pedigrees. Glen Athol was also the sire of that great cup horse, Checkmate, who conceded 21 pounds to Bushwhacker at Saratoga and was beaten by a bare length.

The history of imported Bonnie Scotland, who should have headed the list of winning sires long before he did, is almost a repetition of the long-deferred triumphs of the Godolphin Arabian. There seems to me to be in all the world's long history,

no other parallel to it. Imported in 1858 by Capt. Cornish and sold to Reber and Kutz, in a district in Ohio, where there were but few thoroughbred mares and none that had produced winners previous to his advent, he was again banished still further away into Illinois and Iowa, where he appeared likely to die in undeserved obscurity. But the cloud over him had, after all, a silver lining. One day old Vandal died at Belle Meade and it became necessary to select a successor to the horse that had saved the male line of Glencoe from extinction. General Jackson read over the race in which Dangerous, by Bonnie Scotland, had run so well to Idlewild and Jerome Edger in the fastest time then recorded with Northern weight. He also recalled the fact that in the only heat lost by the then peerless Asteroid, he was beaten by a son of Bonnie Scotland; and this, coupled with the fast three-mile race won by Frogtown in 5:29½, determined him in his idea of buying old Bonnie Scotland and transplanting him at Belle Meade. Of the triumphs that followed his purchase by General Jackson, it is hardly necessary for me to speak. In the third season after his removal to Tennessee, Bonnie Scotland headed the list with $135,700 won by his get, being by $15,340 the largest amount credited to any sire in America, whether native or imported. It was an unusually rainy year all over America, and the saying, "Trust a Bonnie Scotland to run in the mud," attained the proportions of an established maxim. Two years later he again reached the premiership of America with $103,475, and his son, Luke Blackburn, was the most consistent three-year-old in American history, having won 22 races out of 23 starts at that age; and George Kinney was an exemplar of the Miss Obstinate family which reaped such green laurels in England through the unsexed Parole. And where was there any horse of that period that got such fillies as the daughters of Bonnie Scotland. Glidelia won at Saratoga a mile and three-quarters and established new record for that distance, a record destined to be unbroken for nearly twenty years. Bonnie Scotland, as a sire of sires, was only fairly good, Bramble, out of Ivy Leaf, being by long odds his best. Bramble never headed the list of sires but there was hardly a year between 1885 and 1895 that he did not have from $40,000 to $60,000 to his credit; and there are but few sires that average as well. Even as late as 1901, shortly before old Bramble went the way of all horse flesh, his son, Prince of Melbourne, won the Realization Stakes at Coney Island and the Brighton Cup a few days later, the two races aggregating the handsome sum of $37,000.

The Ill Used, by Breadalbane out of Ellermire (dam of Elland and Epigram) by Chanticleer, was one of the best bred horses ever imported to America. He will be found in the Stud Book, Volume 1, as the "Breadalbane colt." He was knocked about and bruised badly in his first three races, on account of which Mr. Belmont gave him his peculiar name. After that he had no bad luck and won a number of good races, his best being in the Kenner Stakes at Saratoga, then run at two miles. He could stay all day, but strange to say, nearly all of his get were notable as sprinters, the best being Fides, who won the Toboggan Handicap. This horse was just the reverse of the English horse, Sterling, who was a very short horse himself—all out at a mile and a quarter—but got a number of good stayers, Isonomy and Gold among the number. But the daughters of the Ill Used produced many good stayers, Henry of Navarre and Kilmarnock being the most notable examples. Ill Used was a brother-in-blood to the Australian sire, Epigram, who got Le Grand, the horse that defeated the great Martini Henry in the Victoria St. Leger, Epigram being by Blair Athol. Elland by Rataplan out of The Ill Used's dam, won the Queen's Gold Vase at Ascot, the Liverpool Autumn Cup and several other big races. The Ill Used is an important factor in some of the very best American pedigrees. He was a small horse but looked every inch the warrior.

Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit, out of Tomato by King Tom, from the Oaks winner, Mincemeat, was another very valuable importation, being brought over by Charles Reed, of Gallatin, Tenn. He died in 1889, a comparatively young horse, being the sire of many good winners, the best being Dobbins, who ran a dead heat at Morris Park with

the incomparable Domino and won the Realization Stakes at three years old. Mr. Pickwick got a great many good winners, among them Ida Pickwick, who raced till eight years old and won over sixty races. He was bred in strictly sire-producing lines, his third dam being Hybla, dam of the great Kettledrum, who won the Derby of 1861; and his fifth dam produced Lanercost, the greatest campaign horse between 1839 and 1850 and over the average as a sire. Mr. Pickwick's daughters, however, do not seem to be so successful as matrons as are the daughters of St. Blaise, by the same sire. This is somewhat singular, because Mr. Pickwick was much the better-bred horse, being from the No. 3 family while St. Blaise was from No. 22. At the same time, a close review of St. Blaise's pedigree will show the reader that he contained more great broodmare sires than did Mr. Pickwick; and that may account for the superiority of St. Blaise's daughters as matrons. Dobbins, above mentioned, was sent to England to race, but broke down in training and never faced the starter. He was standing in Ireland when I was there in 1901.

It is a singular thing that with six sons of the great St. Simon in America, not one of them has ever been as good as tenth on the list of winning sires. Masetto, out of Lady Abbess (sister of Exeter, who beat the great Rayon d'Or in the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot) by Cathedral, has gotten two good horses in Waring and Tommy Atkins, the latter of which was sent over to England and died shortly after landing; and Waring, a winner of about $14,000 in two weeks, at San Francisco in 1900, is dead also. Bassetlaw, owned at the Rancho del Paso, gets a great many horses in the "useful" class but, as yet, has turned out nothing great. Scorpion got a fairly good colt in John Yerkes who won the Drexel Stakes at Chicago, but none of the rest of his get have achieved much. Two other sons of St. Simon—St Evox and Hawkswick—are more recent importations, but their get are as yet too young to give any account of themselves. The full pedigree of Hawkswick (brother of Sir Blundell Maple's Childwick who defeated the great Orme) will be found elsewhere in this book. He belongs to that upright gentleman and enterprising breeder, Hon. Henry T. Oxnard, of Los Angeles; and that gentleman will see to it that he has access to the very best mares in the country, one of which is the flying filly Lux Casta, by Donovan, who ran second to Yankee in the Futurity of 1901.

Imported Esher, by Claremont (son of Blair Athol and Coimbra) out of Una by Dusk (or Ellington) had been a great success in Kentucky up to the time of his death, in December, 1901. He was a fine big upstanding horse with all the Blair Athol power and a degree of quality which he plainly inherited from the beautiful Wild Dayrell. He got Alcedo, a winner of the Suburban of 1901; Judith Campbell and her brother, the game and speedy Moharib; Esherine, winner of the California Oaks at San Francisco; Benson Caldwell, a winner for five seasons; and a dozen other good ones. Esher has several sons already in the stud but they are as yet too young to form any adequate idea of their breeding capacity. His daughters should breed well for, while he was full of good sire blood, he also has some great broodmare blood in Venison, Wild Dayrell and Lanercost; and their daughters had over forty years ago well earned the fame enjoyed by them as matrons. Esher died the property of that splendid specimen of a young country gentleman, J. N. Camden Jr., of Kentucky.

Imported Order affords to the student of breeding a very curious problem to contemplate. He never started in a race and, amongst other mares that he served while the property of Mr. Hal Headley, of Lexington, was Victorine by Onondaga; and she, like Order, was a maiden. From this union came that good horse Ornament, winner of three Derbys at three years old and the best handicap horse in America at four. Ornament is already a fairly tried sire and gets many good horses. Order also got High Order, a very successful turf horse; and Box, a good winner at the Atlantic seaboard tracks against the very best of company. Box is now in the stud of Mr. W. Showalter, of Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, and gives promise of becoming a good sire.

The blood of little Order, whose dam was also the dam of the great Orme, has evidently "come to stay."

Stalwart and Topgallant were full brothers, imported about the same time, both being by Sterling out of Sea Mark by Adventurer, the next dam being Sea Gull, the dam of Beaudesert. Stalwart achieved nothing worth talking about, but Topgallant at once leaped into fame as the sire of Lookout, Typhoon and Algol, the latter being as good as any in his three-year-old form and about the best of the next year when he won the rich Wheeler Handicap at Chicago. Then came Sidney Lucas, the best muddy-track horse that had been seen for many a day. He won the American Derby at Chicago, after being the fifth horse to enter the stretch, beating, among others, the much vaunted Lieutenant Gibson, who had won the Kentucky Derby a few weeks before. Topgallant's benefits to the American stud were many and far reaching for several of his sons are making reputations as sires; and one of his daughters, Manola Mason, is already the dam of two such flyers as McChesney and First Mason, both stake horses of rare individual merit.

Trustee, by Catton out of Emma by Whisker, ran third in the Derby of 1832, won by St. Giles (also imported), the second horse being Perion by Whisker. Trustee afterward beat Margrave, the St. Leger, winner of that year, in a race in which St. Giles ran outside the money. Trustee was full brother to Mundig, who won the Derby of 1835 and a half-brother to Cotherstone, who won the Two Thousand and Derby in 1843. Mowerina, sister to Cotherstone, was the dam of West Australian, the first to win "the triple crown," and fourth dam of Donovan, who won both the Derby and St. Leger of 1889. So it will be seen that this is a great performing family but not much for sires, Trustee being quite as good a one as ever came from that of Gibside Fairy. He was imported by Commodore R. F. Stockton, U. S. A., and stood in New Jersey. He was rather small but full of quality, aside from a rather plain head; and was essentially different from Mundig, who was coarse like his sire, Catton. Trustee can be safely set down as a first-class sire, having gotten Fashion, the best performing mare of her day; Levity, the greatest mare in American history, considered as an ancestress; Revenue, the best stallion of his day, to a certainty; and Reube, the best gelding of his day, for he was third and close up to Lecompte and Lexington in the fastest heat of four miles ever run up to that time.

Imported Sovereign should have bred better than he did. He was by the then premier stallion of Europe (Emilius) out of the best mare for cup distances (Fleur de Lis) that had yet appeared, with the solitary exception of the nonpariel Beeswing. He got some good horses, but nothing like what should have been expected from his superb breeding. From Reel he got Ann Dunn and Prioress, the latter of which was taken to England where she won the Cesarewitch of 1857 (after a dead heat with El Hakim and Queen Bess) and the Great Yorkshire Handicap of 1858. Sovereign also got Charleston, who was also taken to England to run for the Ascot and Goodwood cups, but he became a "roarer" soon after landing. Sovereign's male line became extinct with the death of John Morgan, but some of his daughters have bred very well, more particularly Dixie, who laid the foundation of an ample fortune for my good old friend, Major B. G. Thomas, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Imported Yorkshire and Nicholas were full brothers brought to this country by R. D. Shepherd. They were by St. Nicholas, who was by Emilius out of Sea Mew (full sister to Shoveler, who won the Oaks of 1819, and to Sailor, who won the Derby in 1820) by Scud, thus being inbred to Beningbrough, Leviathan being inbred in almost a similar manner. The dam of these colts was Miss Rose by Tramp, from a mare by Sancho (St. Leger, winner in 1804) from the Coriander mare that produced Theodore (St. Leger, 1822) and the mighty Blacklock, male-line ancestor of the incomparable St. Simon. I may dismiss Nicholas by saying that his only progeny of any distinction was the black horse Tar River, who, though a trifle de-

ficient in speed, gave Sue Washington and Nicholas the First the races of their lives. Yorkshire was a different proposition. He won at mile heats on Tuesday and two mile heats on Thursday and because he could not beat George Burbridge at three mile heats the next Saturday, his owner (Com. Morgan, U. S. N.,) presented him to Hon. Henry Clay, whose son, the late John M. Clay, bred scores of good winners from him. Yorkshire never got a sire worthy of mention, nor did any of his sons run well at five or six years old. His daughters bred well to everything; and one of them, Bay Leaf, was the only American mare, up to 1890, that had dropped three horses to win races in England—Preakness, Rubicon and Bay Final. The Yorkshire mares bred exceptionally well to Lexington and another great descendant of Bay Leaf was that splendid racer and capital sire, Bramble.

Imported Scythian, who won the Chester cup of 1854, was as bad a failure as could have been expected from as well-bred a horse as he was. By Orlando (Derby of 1844), out of a mare by Hetman Platoff (sire of a Derby winner), and her dam the Oaks winner, Princess, one would have said "Seek no further," but he only got two really good ones—Sympathy and Lizzie W.—full sisters and great winners in 1864. I saw Scythian shortly after his arrival and he did not please me. He had good shoulders and grand quarters, two galloping ends stuck together with a very poor middle piece. He was a very costly purchase for Mr. Robert Alexander.

Two sons of the great Isonomy have been imported to America—Hermence and Water Level, the latter of whom is something of a disappointment. Hermence, since he passed into the possession of Mr. O. H. Chenault, of Lexington, seems to have made a marked improvement in himself. He got that deservedly great little horse, Hermis, whose dam is Katy of the West, going back to Chloe Anderson, the great grand dam of the great three-miler Norfolk, whose record made thirty-nine years ago, is still unbeaten. Hermis has won many a good race, his three best performances being the Brighton Cup of 1903 in the second best time recorded; the Suburban of the present year in the second best record for that race and the best when the weights are considered; and the Test Handicap at Brighton Beach, in which he covered a mile in 1:38 with 133 pounds, beating that great filly Beldame, conceding thirty pounds to that good filly Dainty, who finished third. Hermence is one of the best horses on earth and was imported by William Astor of New York. He is out of the Oaks winner Thebais, by Hermit from Devotion by Stockwell, thus being in-bred to that greatest of all English sires.

Martenhurst ran third in the Derby of 1891, won by Common with Gouverneur second; and was imported into America in the fall of 1892, by Mr. Simeon G. Reed of Pasadena, at a cost of about $13,000 up to the time he landed in California. He made the season of 1893 at the Rancho del Paso and died at Los Angeles of pneumonia, as the result of a cold contracted on a train while crossing the Tehachapi mountains. I do not claim that he was the superior of St. Blaise, Mr. Pickwick, Eothen or Deceiver, among the Touchstone horses imported into this country, but he had certainly a chance to become so, had he lived. Martenhurst, at the Rancho del Paso, served fifteen of Mr. Haggin's mares, getting thirteen foals, one of which got crippled and was therefore never trained. Of the remainder, each one became a winner of at least one race in good company; and several of his get exhibited genuine stake form. His death weighed heavily upon his owner, an enterprising and large-hearted man in whose employ I had the honor to be during my days as a steamboat officer. Mr. Reed imported an Irish horse called Duncombe to take Martenhurst's place, but, while he was fairly good, he achieved no such results as could have been reasonably expected from the great bay son of Wenlock, had he lived. Martenhurst's dam was Hirondelle (sister to Josyan) by Adventurer, out of Lady Langden by Kettledrum, she being the dam of the Derby winner, Sir Bevys, and of

the great little stallion Hampton, the only stallion to get three winners of the Derby since the death of Stockwell, so justly styled "The Emperor of Stallions."

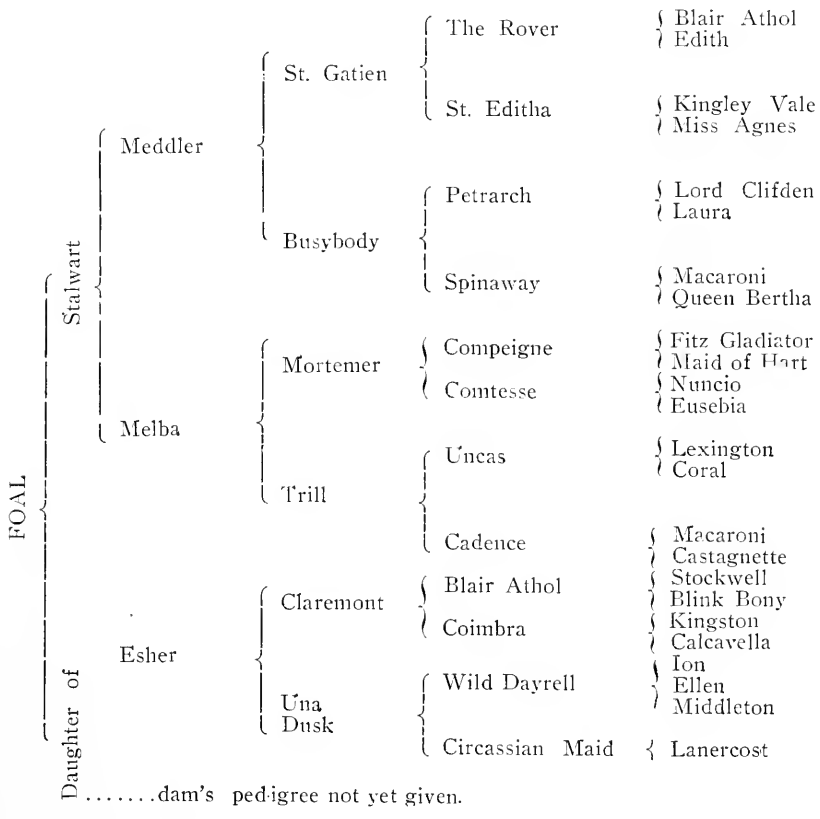
Too much praise cannot be paid Mr. James B. Haggin, of California, for the spirit of enterprise which led up to his importation, at one time, of three such stallions as Watercress, Goldfinch and Golden Garter. The first is one of the most massive and masculine horses ever imported, being nearly as heavy as Darebin, of whom I have spoken elsewhere. Watercress, being a large and growthy colt, did not start at two years old but, at three, won the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot and ran second in the St. Leger, won by that marvelous mare La Fleche. In this country he has certainly distinguished himself, being the sire of Watercure, Water Boy (a great handicap horse, the best of 1903), Watershed (a winner of the Cambridgeshire in England) and Nasturtium, who was deemed good enough to send over to run for the English Derby. In addition to these he got Headwater and a dozen other top-sawyers in the selling plater class. Watercress has made a great name for Rancho del Paso and the effects of his importation will be found to be far-reaching. He comes from the good old No. 10 family from which came Blink Bonny, Blair Athol and Breadalbane, in England; Bonnie Scotland in America, and Anteros and Light Artillery in Australia.

Goldfinch, by Ormonde, out of Thistle (dam of Common, who won the "triple crown" of England in 1891) by Scottish Chief, is a horse to my eye. He is about fifteen hands, three inches high, which is tall enough for any horse. He is a beautiful bay and about the smoothest finished horse I can remember to have seen anywhere. He ran several good races in England, including the New Stakes at Ascot, one of the biggest two-year-old events in that country. After his importation to America (he having made but one season in England) his daughter Chelandry, out of the dam of the Derby winner Ladas, came out and won the One Thousand Guineas, on the strength of which an offer of re-purchase was made but politely declined. As sire of Tradition, by long odds the best two-year-old of 1904, regardless of sex, Goldfinch now divides with Watercress the honors of Premiership at the big farm on the American river.

Golden Garter, by Bend d'Or, out of Sanda (dam of the Derby winner Sanfoin, sire of that great performer Rock Sand) by Wenlock, while he does not class with Watercress and Goldfinch, is entitled to be called the sire of something more than "useful" horses. Among his winners are Golden Maxim, Meehanus, Artvis, Girdle and Golden Rule, all winners of $15,000 and upwards. I like a horse that has lots of great mares in his pedigree and Golden Garter is well fortified in this respect, for he has Beeswing and Pocahontas, dams of winners of the Two Thousand and St. Leger; and Miss Twickenham, Alice Hawthorne, Mineral, Rouge Rose, Marigold, Martha Lynn and Vulture, all dams of Derby winners. Beeswing won 52 races out of 63; Alice Hawthorne 50½ out of 68, and Vulture 32 out of 69, Beeswing being the only animal to win the Doncaster Cup four times and the Ascot Cup twice. Golden Garter is half-brother to Black Sand, a great handicap horse who ran second for the Cesarewitch in 1901 and won it, in a field of seventeen starters, in the following year.

Meddler, who will be gazetted as the premier sire of 1904, belonged to that rough-and-tumble sportsman, George A. Baird, who raced under the name of "Mr. Abingdon." He died very suddenly and, as all his horses were disqualified in the English classic events by his death, he was sold to Mr. W. H. Forbes, of Neponset, Mass. Mr. Forbes died about two years later and all his horses were sold, Mr. William C. Whitney, of New York, becoming the purchaser at $55,000. Meddler started but three times, winning all his races, but as he was of the same age with Isinglass, the greatest money-winner the world has ever produced, it is hard to believe he could have beaten the son of Isonomy at three years old. Meddler is by St. Gatien (Derby winner of 1884) out of Busybody (Oaks of 1884) from Spinaway (Oaks 1878) from Queen.

Bertha (Oaks 1863) by Kingston, being the only stallion in the world having the first three generations, on his dam's side, as winners of the Oaks consecutively. Meddler's rise, from tenth place in 1901 to first in 1904, is the result of Mr. Whitney's liberal purchases of great mares between 1897 and 1900; and to the intelligent manner in which the pick of these mares were mated with him. Stalwart, by Meddler out of Melba, by imp. Mortemer, won the most money of all the three-year-old colts in 1904, being second only to the peerless Beldame, of his own age; and Colonial Girl a daughter of Meddler, won the St. Louis Fair Handicap, which she was lucky to catch on a muddy track, as Hermis, who ran second to her, would surely have beaten her on a good day and a good track. If I live ten years longer, I hope to see an inbred Stockwell horse, produced by mating a son of Meddler with a daughter of imported Esher. This will give a double of the blood of Blair Athol—by long odds the best son of Stockwell. Here will be the tabulation:



This would be, in my belief, the best possible way of preserving the blood of Blair Athol in America. A stallion so bred would be very valuable for the reason that there would be two crosses each of Blair Athol, Marcaroni, Orlando and Newminster; and

there would be five crosses of Touchstone and four of Birdcatcher, two horses now nearly fifty years dead. There would be three crosses of Gladiator, the best horse ever sent to France; and eight of Blacklock whose male line is now at the head of the English turf, through Galopin, St. Simon and two sons of the latter, each of whom has headed the list of England's winning sires. There would be a horse inbred to my liking because, outside of their descent from Blair Athol, nothing could be more unlike than Esher and Meddler. Who will be the first one to try this experiment?

Ben Strome, imported, headed the list of Winning Sires in America for 1903 by a very narrow margin but has already shown himself an exceptional sire of speed. His get are mostly partial to short courses but he got that great colt Highball, owned by Walter M. Scheftel, of New York, who won the American Derby at Chicago with him. Highball broke his leg, a few weeks afterwards, which necessitated his being killed. This was particularly distressing as Highball was the only really game horse that Ben Strome ever got. Ben Strome was by the Derby winner, Bend d'Or, his dam being Strathfleet by Scottish Chief, she being a full sister to Highland Fling, dam of that good horse Saraband. This is the No. 14 family of Bruce Lowe's system, being also that of Touchstone, Leamington, Macaroni and Darebin. Therefore I regard Ben Strome as the most eligible horse in America for mares having a double cross of the well-beloved Leamington. He is an old horse, just twenty, for which reason the early death of his only good staying son, Highball, must be regarded as a public misfortune. The fact that Ben Strome never got a decent selling-plater in England; and that he rose to be a premier sire in America, only serves to emphasize more strongly what I have already said about American breeding being more or less of a lottery.

Kantaka, by Scottish Chief out of Seclusion (Hermit's dam) carries on his first two crosses, the impress of a good broodmare sire but nothing more. He got Meadowthorpe, Time Maker and a great many more exceedingly useful horses, but nothing that can be called great. As both his sire and his dam's sire were good broodmare sires and distinctly female-line horses, I have no hesitation in recommending daughters of Kantaka for the foundation of new breeding studs throughout the United States, especially where a male line descendant of Galopin is installed as premier sire, Galopin having gotten Donovan (largest money winner up to 1892) from a daughter of Scottish Chief. Several sons of St. Simon from Scottish Chief mares, have also performed well.

We have been both fortunate and unfortunate in our importations of foreign-bred horses. We got the best son of Sultan in Glencoe; the best of Faugh-a-Ballagh in Leamington; the best son of West Australian in Millington, afterwards called Australian; and the best son of Compeigne in Mortemer. On the other hand, "the entertaining fact remains" that we never got a really good son of Tramp, Touchstone, Stockwell, Rataplan, Birdcatcher or Newminster, six truly great stallions whose fame as sires covered a period of over sixty years. Look over our successful horses in America —Billet, Bonnie Scotland, Glenelg and Buckden—and then go back to England for the female tail lines of those horses. Just see how many sires you will find. Take even Sir Modred—the greatest horse ever imported if you count by the number or races won, instead of money values—and what do you find in that No. 17 family, for sires? Only Pantaloon in England, Yattendon in Australia, and Verneuil in France. Hence the intelligent reader will coincide with me that breeding in America is a great lottery and the selection of yearlings for stake entries, a still greater one. This kind of reading may not be pleasing to some of my readers, as I am already aware, but it is "the frozen truth" and I would rather be considered a candid man than a great one. People may affect to dislike you because you are plain and blunt in your utterances, but they are sure to have a certain amount of secret respect for you when your back is turned.

The importation of Derby winners in the United States has been, generally speaking, disastrous to all concerned. The only exceptions to the rule were Diomed,

winner of the first Derby and St. Blaise who won it in 1883. Diomed got one great race horse, Ball's Florizel, who won seven straight races without defeat. He also got that incomparable stallion Sir Archy, who while not as good a turf horse as Florizel, was the best native sire from 1810 to 1860. Diomed also got Duroc, a big and coarse horse whose sole fame was from his being the sire of the unbeaten American Eclipse. There were two crosses of Duroc in Nantura, dam of the great Longfellow. The triumphs of Sir Archy in the stud were without any previous parallel, getting four such sires as Timoleon, Virginian, Sir Charles and Henry; and Sir Archy's daughters showed, if possible, greater merits than his sons for they made reputations for a great many other stallions. Sir Archy must have been a pretty good race-horse also, for his owner challenged all America to match him at four-mile heats in 1810, a defiance which met with no response. Nevertheless, I have always been disposed to credit a great portion of Sir Archy's excellence to his dam Castianira by Rockingham, out of Tabitha by Trentham; and both those sires—Rockingham and Trentham—got winners of the Oaks, while Diomed, notwithstanding his prestige as the first Derby winner, never got a single classic winner and is only known to the best English breeders as a broodmare sire. He got Young Giantess, the dam of Sorcerer and grand-dam of Phantom and Priam, both Derby winners and good sires. Up to 1850 Priam was the only horse, save Waxy, to get three winners of the Oaks.

St. Blaise, however, made a mark for himself that is not easily obliterated. He got Potomac, one of the only two horses to win the Futurity at two years old and the Realization at three; La Tosca, by ten pounds the best filly of her day; St. Florian, a great two-year-old and a fair sire; St. Carlo, who was undoubtedly "pulled" in the Futurity and since a capital sire; St. Maxim, Prince of Monaco, St. Julien, Magnet (now in Australia), Belisarius (winner of over 100 races) and forty or fifty other good ones. He was sold at the death of his importer, the elder Belmont, after which he achieved but little in the stud as his new owner, who paid $100,000 for him at auction, neglected to purchase the mares to whom St. Blaise owed so much of his success. His daughters are breeding well as a rule, one of them being the dam of that great performer Bannockburn.

The following is a list of the Derby winners imported to the United States, together with the years they were foaled, viz:

Archduke ...1796	Eagle 1795	Priam 1827	St. Giles 1829
Diomed 1777	John Bull ...1780	Saltram 1780	Sir Harry ...1795
	Lapdog 1823	St. Blaise ...1880	

Priam got many winners but inflicted an almost irreparable injury upon the stock of America as he was very light under the knee and had bad legs, in addition to which most of his get were knee-tied. His best was Monarch whom he got before leaving England. Monarch won ten races without defeat but carefully avoided meeting Boston, who was then the champion of the Atlantic Seaboard; and Wagner who was equally the best in the Mississippi Valley States. Monarch was a good broodmare sire.

The reader can, therefore, see for himself that the Australians in importing no Derby winners and only one winner of the St. Leger, "builded wiser than they knew." They let us import all the Derby winners we wanted; and those chiefly after the English breeders had them tried and found wanting. They imported their stallions and mares, exclusively with a regard to heavy bone and ability to carry weight. I believe that the Australians breed as good horses as ours, but not as many of them; and we breed as good horses as are to be found in England, but not so many as they do. Moreover, the English, and Australians—and the French, too, for that matter—have a heavier scale of weights than ours which is a great benefit. Our light weight system throws many good riders out of employment for, just as soon as a boy gets so that he becomes a really great rider, he becomes too heavy to do the weight. In 1890 I was at a meeting

at Melbourne where the crack jockey, Tom Hales, now dead and gone to an honest man's just reward, had an average of two mounts per day; and he was then hugging the lee shore of fifty pretty closely and could not ride at less than 122 pounds. Given such a scale of weights here as prevail there, and our crack jockeys would be retained in the saddle for several years longer than is the case at present.

Lexington certainly got two great stake horses where either Leamington or Bonnie Scotland got one, they being his principal competitors at that period. Nor was it till after Lexington was dead that Bonnie Scotland was transferred to Belle Meade and given the first fair chance of his life; and even then, poor old Bonnie was 23 years old. In all other years these great sires were buried alive, one in Pennsylvania and the other first in Ohio and then in Iowa, two states where there are but few thoroughbred mares; and the same was true of Balrownie, in a less degree, who was sent to Boston where he did not average a half-dozen thoroughbred mares each year. Granted that Leamington and Bonnie Scotland could have been sent to Kentucky on their arrival and kept there till death, I seriously doubt if Lexington would have headed the list more than six years. Yet he was about the most uniform breeder that I ever heard of, in America or elsewhere. And the reader must remember that in 1870 when Lexington headed the list with $120,360, the big moneyed events were for three-year-olds and not for two-year-olds, as at present. And for all that, with four such colts as Longfellow, Enquirer, Lyttleton and Hamburg to run for him, Leamington had to take second place to the white-legged son of Boston and Alice Carneal.

From 1850 to 1859, when Hanover first gained the top of the tree in America, no stallion under 15 years old had ever headed the list, save Lexington, who was eleven in 1861, his first year of premiership. In 1902 came a smashing of the slate when "Augie" Belmont's fine horse Hastings, was first at nine years of age, as against eleven for Stockwell, eleven for Newminster and ten for Orlando, in their first years of premiership in England. It is a strange thing that a horse of such marvelous prepotency as Lexington should never have gotten a sire above the second class, but such is the stubborn and ineffaceable fact. The elder Belmont bred over $25,000 worth of imported mares to Lexington in the hope of getting his equal as a sire; and the best he got was Kingfisher who, though great as a sire of broodmares, was barely out of the third class as a sire of winners. And the same amount of money expended now would not buy half as many mares. And yet I repeat what I said in another part of this work—that, during Lexington's lifetime there was not a year after 1862 that a man could not buy ten of his yearlings, with a positive certainty that at least three of them would turn out stake-winners, something that has not since been true of any other stallion, whether native or imported. How the male line of such a wonderfully prepotent sire ever came to be threatened with total extinction, as is now the case, passes my comprehension.

I herewith append a table of the largest American winners at two years old, beginning in 1879 with Sensation (brother to Onondaga) who was the first of that age to win even $10,000.

Sensation	$ 20,250	Potomac*	$ 78,460
Spinaway	16,250	His Highness	109,400
Onondaga	17,960	Morello	55,260
George Kinney	17,370	Domino	180,085
Wanda	35,745	Butterflies	54,690
Gen. Harding	16,635	Requital*	58,615
Ban Fox	22,940	Ogden Imp.	53,255
Tremont	40,085	L'Alouette	42,290
Emperor of Norfolk	37,020	Martimas	43,565
Proctor Knott	69,780	Mesmerist	49,152
Chaos	63,550	Commando†	40,862

* Won the Futurity; † won the Matron Stakes.

Of these Domino was clearly the best as he was never beaten. Next to him, in my opinion, came Potomac, Morello and Requital, all great performers at three. The two worst that ever won this race were L'Alouette and Chaos, neither of which were of any class afterwards. His Highness was a great two-year-old but a great disappointment at three. Chacornac won the Futurity in Mesmerist's year; Ballyhoo Bey in Commando's year, but it was only worth $33,500 in that year. In the past four years the Futurity winners have been Yankee by Hanover; Savable by Salvator; Hamburg Belle and Artful by Hamburg, both of them comparatively light weighted. Tradition is a head and shoulders the best two-year-old of either sex in this year, as was Irish Lad in 1902. It will be seen that, in the above given list of champion two-year-olds, imported Leamington was the only sire to get three and no other horse save the native-bred Hamburg got two. I append a table of largest winners of any age between 1870 and 1892, inclusive, as several of the horses therein named are still living.

1870—Kingfisher, 3	$ 25,750	1882—Pearl Jennings, 3	$ 28,850
1871—Harry Bassett, 3	34,250	1883—Miss Woodford, 3	51,420
1872—Joe Daniels, 3	25,350	1884—Wanda, 2	35,745
1873—Tom Bowling, 3	27,150	1885—Wanda, 3	30,380
1874—Vandalite, 3	23,760	1886—The Bard, 3	42,827
1875—Aristides, 3	15,750	1887—Hanover, 3	89,825
1876—Vigil, 4	25,790	1888—Proctor Knott, 2	69,780
1897—Bazil, 3	22,150	1889—Salvator, 3*	71,380
1878—Duke of Magenta, 3	35,295	1890—Tournament, 3*	89,755
1879—Spendthrift, 3	23,425	1891—His Highness, 2	109,400
1880—Luke Blackburn, 3	46,975	1892—Tammany, 3*	73,310
1881—Hindoo, 3	49,160		

* Winners of the Realization Stakes.

Between this and the present writing, "there is a great gulf fixed" for during the present year (and the season not yet closed) nine horses have won upwards of $40,000 in purses and stakes, as follows:

NAME.	SIRE.	DAM.	AMOUNT WON.
Delhi, 3	Ben Brush	Veva	$77,355.00
Ort Wells, 3	King Eric	Tea's Over	69,395.00
Tanya	Meddler*	Handspun	58,635.00
Stalwart	Meddler*	Melba	57,110.00
Artful	Hamburg	Martha II	53,975.00
Tradition	Goldfinch*	Reclare	43,698.00
Broomstick	Ben Brush	Elf*	40,120.00
Colonial Girl	Meddler	Springtide	48,635.00
Beldame	Octagon	Bella Donna	49,995.00

* Bred in England.

This gives the reader some accurate idea as to how the "Sport of Kings" has progressed in America. Of course, there were two stakes valued at over $40,000 to the winner—the World's Fair Handicap at St. Louis and the Great Republic at Saratoga—that are not to be renewed next year. So the figures at the close of 1905, which I pray I may be permitted to see, are not likely to be so large as those of the current year. Meddler's showing is something enormous, having three winners of over $45,000.00, a result attained by no other sire in the turf history of America. Outside of the above we find the following horses that have won over $20,000.00 up to September 20th:

NAME.	SIRE.	AMOUNT WON.
Highball	Ben Strome*	$33,990.00
English Lad	Requital	27,825.00
Flyback	Requital	26,335.00
Song and Wine	Goldfinch*	24,105.00
De Reske	Lamplighter	26,820.00
Hermis	Hermence*	31,725.00
Dainty	Golden Garter*	20,795.00
Bryn Mawr	Atheling*	20,020.00

* Bred in England.

With nine horses that have won $40,000 and upwards in a single season, and eight more that have won over $20,000, the season of 1904 can safely be set down as the best in the history of the American turf. To make it so hereafter, all owners, rich and poor alike, must be held accountable for the running of their horses; and the discipline of each track should be made equal in its bearing by the magisterial officers selected for the enforcement thereof. The great Admiral Rous once declared that "All men are equal on the turf—or under it," an axiom of which judges and stewards should never lose sight. Justice should be tempered with mercy wherever the attendant circumstances will permit; and the discipline of the track should never be so rigid as to border upon the tyrannical. In fact, the motto of all judges, when entering upon their official duties should be, "the greatest good to the greatest number." If they will only remember this, racing will prosper and continue to prosper. But the rights of the betters must be protected at all hazards. As long as bookmakers have to pay $20 per race for the privilege of booking, just so long will they have a "pull" on the judge's stand. Once cut it down to the rates paid in England and Australia, which is five pounds per quarter, and the stewards will take no notice of them or their claims.

The two latest importations of any note are Marius II and Solitaire, two horses brought over by Mr. H. Eugene Leigh, of Kentucky, who sold them to Mr. Adolph B. Spreckels, of San Francisco, shortly after landing. These horses were both good performers and superb individuals, imparting their great quality to their progeny to such an extent that twenty head of their get sold in New York in September for $26,000, an average of $1,300 each. Two of the get of Solitaire sold for $5,000 each, which was a tremendous price, to my idea. They were the get of a horse which, however good he may have been on the turf, was wholly untried as a sire. The logical inference is, therefore, that they sold on their looks and on their breeding, which was not to be surpassed on either side. After ten years wasted on a lot of worthless Australian sires that had "left their country for their country's good,' Mr. Spreckles is now on the high road to success.

OUR NATIVE SIRES

Of all native stallions, since racing in America was first founded, Lexington was easily the best. He headed the list of winning sires for eleven seasons, as against nine for St. Simon in England and seven each for Stockwell and Hermit. No other stallion on American soil ever approached this record, Sir Archy and Glencoe being next to him with five seasons, and Leamington, Glenelg and Hanover each four. And in 1870, when Lexington was twenty years old, he had to the credit of his progeny more money than Hanover had in his best season, with Hanover only eleven years old and the public money to be won worth nearly three times what it was in 1870. I do not think that Lexington bred as much class as did Leamington, for it is very doubtful if he ever got as good a horse as Longfellow, leaving Enquirer (who distanced Longfellow the only time they ever met) and Iroquois (who won the Derby, Prince of Wales' Stakes and St. Leger in England) entirely out of the question. Lexington's best horse was Tom Bowling and, at two miles, I believe he was the best colt ever foaled in America, but I should not have cared to start him against Longfellow (granting they had been contemporary, which they were not) at any longer distance. There is no doubt that Longfellow and Harry Bassett ran the first mile of their Cup race at Saratoga in 1:40; and some watches made it as low as 1:39½, but being a race of two and a quarter miles, it did not count as a record. Of the get of Lexington I place Tom Bowling, Harry Bassett, Duke of Magenta, Kingfisher, Norfolk, Wanderer and Asteroid in the order named. It is exceedingly to be regretted that Lexington left no son worthy to perpetuate his laurels. Considered as sires, I must place War Dance first, Kingfisher second, Norfolk third and close behind them Asteroid, Pat Malloy, Jack Malone and Wanderer. Norfolk's only really great performers were exclusively the offspring of one mare, Marian, whose produce won over $240,000 in purses and stakes. As a broodmare sire, Lexington overtops all other horses of the Century, nearly all the best winners by six different imported stallions—all of dissimilar breeding, such as Leamington, Glenelg, Bonnie Scotland, Billet, Buckden and Australian, being from Lexington mares. I hold him superior to Melbourne, Pantaloon, Touchstone and Stockwell, in this respect. This is easily explained by the fact that his daughters were all great milkers and their foals were all, when weaned, the making of strong and upstanding horses. His sons have all done well as broodmare sires; War Dance, Kingfisher and Norfolk having shown exceptional excellence in this respect. There is this always to be said about Lexington: while he was alive, a man could always go to one of Mr. Robert Alexander's sales and purchase ten yearlings with the certainty that at least three of them would turn out stakehorses, barring unforseen accidents; and that is something not true of any other stallion, native or imported, with the possible exception of St. Blaise, during the lifetime of the elder August Belmont. After his death, the battle began to waver and the English Derby winner of 1883 went down to undeserved obscurity. Lexington was sixteen when he got Kingfisher; seventeen when he got Harry Bassett; nineteen when he got Tom Bowling, the best of all his progeny; and twenty-six when he headed the list of winning sires for the last time, for he died in that same year, "Full of years and full of honors."

Leonatus, by Longfellow out of Semper Felix (grand dam also of that great

performer, Longstreet) must rank about even with The Bard among the sons of Longfellow and superior to all the others. He was foaled in 1880 and won the Kentucky Derby at three years old, with Drake Carter and Cardinal McCloskey as the two placed horses in the race. He lost one race at two years old, but was never beaten afterwards. I have heard people say he never won a really fast race, which is true, but he beat two horses that were afterwards record-breakers, notably Drake Carter, whose three-mile race, in 5:24, is still unbeaten. The truth is, he carried his horses so fast in the fore part of his races, that he left them nothing with which to finish. Leonatus was never a premier sire, but always a prominent one. He got Libertine, whose mile on a circular track was the record up to the current year, when Hermis lowered it to 1:38 with 133 pounds up. He also got Pink Coat, winner of two Derbys. From 1893 to 1899 he was a very conspicuous sire, getting an average of $45,000 worth of good winners every year; and it was a fitting end for so great a horse that, on the very day of his death, his son Pink Coat won the American Derby at Washington Park, while another son, Tillo, carried off the Suburban Handicap at Coney Island from a select field consisting of Bannockburn, Warrenton and ten other good ones. Leonatus came from the No. 12 family to which trace Lexington and Vandal.

Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland out of Ivy Leaf by Australian, from Bayflower by Lexington, is one of the native stallions well to be remembered, because he not only got winners but sires as well, his son Ben Brush being already accredited with the largest amount ever placed opposite the name of any American horse of his age. Bramble got Prince of Melbourne, winner of the Brighton Cup and Realization Stakes; Ben Brush, winner of the Kentucky and Latonia Derbys at three and the Suburban Handicap at four; Lou Bramble, winner of the Latonia Oaks; and Clifford, winner of a score of great races and already prominent as a sire; and in addition to these had always to his credit about forty thousand dollars at the close of each and every season. Just why General Jackson ever sold him and retained Luke Blackburn, is one of the mysteries I have never yet been able to unravel.

Grinstead, bay horse foaled 1871 and gotten by Gilroy out of Sister to Ruric by imported Sovereign, was one of the best sires of his day, and to my way of thinking, the best sire that ever came from the male line of Lexington. He won several good races at three years old and was sold at four to Mr. Elias J. Baldwin, of Santa Anita, in Los Angeles County, California. He was a marked success from the first, his best performers being from daughters of Virgil and imported Glenelg, selected for him by the late Lewis R. Martin. Grinstead's get ran well everywhere but seemed to have a lingering love for the Washington Park Course near Chicago. The following table shows the number of stakes won by his get in ten years, beginning with 1885:

American Derby*	2	Sheridan*	1
Drexel Stakes*	2	Boulevard Handicap*	2
Gazelle Stakes†	1	St. Louis Railway Plate	1
Hyde Park*	1	Saratoga Cup	1
Hunter Stakes†	1	Louisville Cup	1
Kentucky Stakes	2	Latonia Grand Prize	1
Ladies' Stakes	1	Westchester Handicap	1

* At Chicago; † at Coney Island.

In addition to the above, the progeny of Grinstead ran second once for the American Derby, Clipsetta Stakes at Cincinnati, Drexel Stakes, twice for the Hyde Park, and once for the U. S. Hotel Stakes at Saratoga. His daughters, the most magnificent looking herd of mares I ever saw in a single ownership, were never mated with a horse that was their equal. His sons, Gano and Volante, were both fairly good in the stud, Gano being the sire of Argentina, Wheel of Fortune and Gladiola; and there are but few stallions that get three such good fillies as they were. He also got

Galindo, a grey colt that won one of the big handicaps at Jerome Park twice. Galindo was out of Freda by Wildidle from Frolic by Thunder (brother to Lightning and Lancaster) from imported Siskin by Muscovite, thus uniting the blood of Lexington and Vandal's dam with two very strong crosses of Blacklock, through Tranby and Brutandorf. Volante won thirty-six races in all and generally in good company; and got the dam of that great horse, The Picket, who won the American Derby of 1903.

Salvator has done fairly well only when we consider how he was favored at the Rancho del Paso, where he stood until 1902. He got the cream of the matrons at that farm, to the neglect of all others save Sir Modred; and still his son's win, in the Futurity of 1903, was about the only thing to call any marked degree of attention to him. I have heard men say he was not bred right for a sire, but that is the sheerest of rot. Salvator came from a No. 12 mare, his female tail-line being that of Lexington, Vandal, Luke Blackburn, Strathmore, Grinstead, Ornament and a dozen other sires of over-average merit. I saw Salvator at the Rancho del Paso, just after he had come out of training. He was in fairly good flesh but not so fat as to obliterate his magnificent conformation, and I may have seen a more perfectly formed horse but cannot remember where.

Tenny, by imported Rayon d'Or, out of Belle of Maywood, won the Brooklyn Handicap of 1891 with the top-weight. As a sire he was good but not great. Taking him as the trial horse between Salvator and Longstreet, I am compelled to pronounce the latter the better performer as he beat Tenny always from two to three lengths, whereas Salvator had all he could do to beat Tenny a neck. Moreover, Longstreet won thirty races in all, winning more of them at five years old than Salvator ever won in his whole career. That settled it, to my notion.

Inspector B. I cannot compare with Falsetto as the representative son of Enquirer, but you cannot wholly ignore a horse that gets two such performers as George F. Smith and Endurance by Right. I have seen but few stallions I liked better than Inspector B, who was, after Hanover and Hindoo, as good a horse as ever wore the Dwyer colors. He always reminded me of that magnificent horse, Tirailleur, by Musket out of imported Florence Macarthy by Macaroni, that was killed in a bumping match over the Melbourne Cup of 1892. I had an option on him at $15,000 for a gentleman of San Francisco, to be delivered after that race; and I think now they are sorry they did not scratch him before the race. A comparatively worthless gelding ran into him, knocking him to his knees; and when he got up, his foreleg was found to be broken, so that the intervention of the "friendly bullet" became a necessity.

Jim Gore is not to be overlooked, either, for, while he does not compare with Hanover as a sire, he is the next best son of Hindoo and was really preferable to Hanover on the score of getting a sounder and better class of horses. Jim Gore was on the Barcaldine order of architecture, a big horse on short legs. He belonged to my good friend, Col. W. S. Barnes, of the Melbourne Stud, for whose recent misfortunes no sincere man could help feeling the very deepest of sympathy. I don't know who owns him now.

Macduff, by imported Macaroon out of Jersey Lass by imported King Ernest, was clearly one of the neglected sires of the past fifteen years. He got a Kentucky Derby winner in Macbeth, who won it in 1887 and was 19 years old when he got that speed marvel McChesney, one of the five greatest handicap horses of the past decade. Suppose John McGurk did beat him in the Great Western Handicap? You could handicap Ormonde till a donkey could run over him and kill him. Now that our horses are becoming nearly as badly inbred to Eclipse as are those of England, the need of as good a Herod horse as Macduff is very apparent to me. He came from the line of Partisan.

Falsetto, a great race-horse and quite as noted as a sire, is one of the best of the second generation of the Leamingtons. He was bred by the late Hunt Reynolds, near

Frankfort; and was by Enquirer out of Farfaletta by imported Australian, from Elkhorna by Lexington, from Glencona, the next dam being by Imported Envoy, a son of Memnon, who won the St. Leger of 1825. Falsetto ran second to Lord Murphy in the Kentucky Derby and won nearly every other event for which he started, beating the great Spendthrift in both the Travers and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga, as easily as Spendthrift beat everything else. On his retirement to the stud Falsetto showed such evident power as a sire that Robert Alexander bought him of Pierre Lorillard for the then famous Woodburn stud, now gone out of existence. Falsetto got Dew Drop, the best filly of her day, for whom the Dwyers paid the then enormous price of $29,000 at auction. He goes down to history as the sire of Chant and The Picket, winners of the Kentucky Derby, getting the latter horse at 24 years of age; Patron, winner of the Belmont Stakes and the Brooklyn Derby; and Counter Tenor and Kenwood, winners of the Carlton Stakes at Gravesend; Gallifet, winner of the Clark Stakes at Louisville; Jennie T, winner of the Clipsetta at Latonia; Miss Dixie, winner of the Kentucky Oaks; Fordham, winner of the Nursery at Jerome Park and sold to Germany for $20,000; Bright Phoebus, winner of the Realization of 1895; Portchester, winner of the Tidal Stakes at Coney Island, and Bob L, winner of the Tobacco Stakes at Latonia. Few horses get as many stake-winners as did the old white-faced brown horse that died at Louisville last August.

Onondaga, brother to Stratford and Sensation, got many good winners, having to his credit the winners of no less than 169 races in 1892, his get being also 161 times second and 153 times third. Iroquois was premier in that year with $179,477 to his credit, but he did not make any such showing as Onondaga in the matter of races won, but Onondaga had $107,082 to his credit in money in that year, being fifth on the list. His daughters have outbred those of any other son of Leamington, barring Enquirer and Longfellow.

Sensation was never the equal of Onondaga and never got anything but selling platers till Mr. Lorillard sent a lot of his youngsters to England to be trained. In the season of 1897, Sensation had in England the winners of £7,345; and in 1889, chiefly through the victories of Democrat, and Doninie, he was second on the list of winning sires to Orme, having the winners of £12,096. In that year Orme had to his credit £32,938, of which £23,175 was contributed by Flying Fox, now owned in France. Sensation got the dam of Jean Beraud, the best American three-year-old of 1898, while others of his daughters have bred well but not equal to those of Onondaga.

Himyar, for one season, beat all native American sires and imported ones as well, having to his credit, in 1893, the enormous sum of $246,382, of which $171,730 was won by Domino and $10,995 by Domino's full sister, Correction. This was a larger sum than had been won by the get of any other sire on earth, barring Stockwell. Hermit never equalled it, nor did St. Simon until 1890 when Diamond Jubilee carried off "the triple crown." But if you will add to what his get won in the United States, what the get of Sir Dixon won in England and France in 1901, you will find Sir Dixon considerably ahead of Himyar. However that may be, Himyar stands considerably in front of St. Blaise, Iroquois and Longfellow, they being the only others to get winners of over $180,000 in America for any given season. Himyar comes from the No. 2 family, which produced Voltigeur, Harkaway and the ineffaceable Blacklock; and his male line, through Alarm (American), Eclipse and Orlando, ranks second only to those of Sultan and Partisan, being a long way the speediest of all the Touchstone blood. If you doubt it, read the two-year-old races won by the progeny of Orlando. In 1897 Major B. G. Thomas, who bred and owned Himyar, got into trouble through endorsements of notes for some personal friends and was obliged to sell his horses. The late Mr. Edward S. Gardner, of Nashville, wrote to me to ask what he ought to bid on them; and I replied "Himyar $2,500 and Mazetto $5,000."

He got his money back long ago and the grand old son of Alarm is still alive though nearly thirty years old.

Eolus, by imported Leamington, was called "the bull-dog of the turf" while he was racing. He was a small horse, but then he was out of a very small mare, Fanny Washington, also dam of Scathelock, by Eclipse. Eolus had to his credit the fastest third heat of two miles ever run in America, he being compelled to run eight miles in all to win the race. He did not get so many winners nor so much money won as did Enquirer, Longfellow, Onondaga or Iroquois, but he bred quite as much class as any of them, for neither of them ever got so good a horse at two or three as was Eolus' son Morello. Nor in my belief did any one of the above quartette ever get two such four-year-olds as Eole and his brother, St. Saviour. They certainly did not from any one mare. Eole was sent to England to run for the Ascot Gold Cup and horsemen of intelligence, like "Eph" Snediker, do not send horses three thousand miles across the ocean without knowing what they can do. Knight of Ellerslie, by Eolus-Lizzie Hazelwood, is the only one of his sons that has achieved much at the stud; and his only really notable winner was that beautiful little chestnut, Henry of Navarre, who was not, unfortunately, entered in any stake races of importance at two years old, but made his mark at three and five, winning the Suburban cleverly at the latter age. He has not been much of a success in the stud as yet, but there are certainly good chances ahead of him.

The reader will think I have overlooked Ben Brush if I do not mention him right here and now. That a horse eleven years old should have $150,000 to his credit in his third year on the Winning Sires' list, is something remarkable. The only stallion ahead of him in 1904 is the imported horse Meddler and he only beats him through his daughter Colonial Girl, having won the St. Louis Handicap. Had the day been fine and the track fast, Hermis would have won beyond all shadow of a doubt; and that would have given Hermence the credit of first money while Ben Brush would have retained the lead among sires. Mr. Keene told me he bought Ben Brush to win the Suburban with him and did so. He certainly found him a very valuable purchase after his racing days were ended. Since the above was written a sale has been held in New York, at which Meddler was sold for $55,000 and Hamburg for $70,000; and at the same sale Mr. Keene paid $14,000 each for two imported mares to breed to Ben Brush.

Hamburg, for which Mr. Whitney paid $60,000 at the dispersal sale of Marcus Daly's horses, sold for an advance of $10,000 on that figure, last Monday night (October 10th) in New York, Mr. James R. Keene having bid $60,000 for him. This is the highest price ever paid for any horse, mare or gelding, bred in America. Hamburg comes from a great performing family but it was no great sire family until he and Domino came along. But since Domino got a winner of the English Oaks and a horse that won $12,500 in second and third moneys before he won a race; and since Hamburg has gotten two winners of the Futurity Stakes in consecutive years, in addition to one of them having won the Brighton Oaks at three, this No. 23 family can be set down safely as a sire family, so far as America is concerned, at least. We are not likely to find a much better one for some time. From this family also came Lecompte, by Boston out of Reel (of which great mare Hamburg has two crosses) by Glencoe. And Lecompte was the sire of Umpire, who won eighteen good races in England, in the colors of Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, now some twelve years dead.

Kingston, by Spendthrift, out of Kapanga (imported) by Victorious, must be considered as one of the first of American horses whether as a turf horse or a sire, for he has been one of the first ten on the list ever since his get came on the turf; and in 1900 he was premier sire of America with $116,368 written apposite his name. In 1887 he made his first appearance at the New York tracks and Frank McCabe, who trained for the Dwyer Bros., persuaded those gentlemen to buy him, for fear he might

beat the great Hanover, then the best of American three-year-olds. They acted on his advice and bought him, after which he proved a veritable gold mine to them. He started in 132 races, of which he won 87, being 30 times second, 10 times third and 5 times unplaced. He campaigned for nine seasons, his total winnings in purses and stakes being $114,757; and in his first seven seasons he was outside the money just once! He covered a mile and a quarter in 2:06½ with 122 lbs. and in 2:07½ with 126 lbs; a mile and three-sixteenths in 2:00¾ with 102 lbs. at three years old; the Futurity course (170 feet short of six furlongs) with 139 lbs. in 1:08; and seven furlongs in 1:26 with 126 lbs. up.

If this does not show him to have been a first-class racehorse, I do not know the meaning of that term. His largest winnings were at seven years old $20,655, but he got as his share over $15,000 in four other years. He stood his first season at McGrathiana, but was subsequently sold for $10,000 to James R. Keene, Esq., at whose Castleton farm he still remains, in charge of that past-master in the art of mating mares, Major Foxhall Daingerfield. He got Ballyhoo Bey, winner of the Futurity in 1900; King's Courier, winner of the Doncaster Cup and several other good races in England; and many other horses of undeniable class. That he is the best American-bred horse of Matchem's male line, goes without saying. In color he is a dark brown with tan nose and flanks, standing about 15½ hands high, but with back and loins strong enough for an elephant. His girth, now that he is in the high flesh usual among covering stallions, cannot be much less than 6 feet, 8 inches. He measures 8½ inches under the knees, which accounts satisfactorily for his great durability as a campaign horse. His possibilities as a sire might be increased, were it not for the fact that all the stallions at Castleton are kept exclusively for the owner's use.

Ornament, by imported Order, has strongly and surely worked his way to the front. He is but eleven years old and has already made a mark for himself as a worthy exponent of Stockwell's male line. He won three Derbys and a capital race for the Brooklyn Handicap, run in the mud in 2:10, beating Ben Holladay, 5 years, 121 pounds; Sly Fox, 3, 92; Tillo, 4, 118; Don de Oro, 4, 113; Semper Ego, 5, 107; Ogden, 4, 109, and On Deck, 4, 119. Ornament was fifth at the half-mile and second to Sly Fox at the head of the stretch, so it will be seen that he won purely on his gameness. The race was worth $7,800. When we consider that Ben Holladay was considered the best long-distance horse between 1895 and 1900, the fact that Ornament gave him a year and six pounds is something to cause careful men to put on their studying-caps. And yet the obstinate fact still remains that Ornament was by a maiden and out of a maiden. Was it because they were raced too much that Rataplan, Lanercost, Charles XII and Vedette, never headed the list of sires in England; or that neither Hindoo, Salvator nor The Bard ever topped the ranks in America? I believe that every stallion should either be emasculated or withdrawn from the turf at the end of five years.

Kilmarnock is the horse to whom the breeding public naturally looks as the most fitting successor to Sir Dixon. Being out of Miss Used by The Ill Used, from Madcap by Matador, from Fen Follet (dam of St. Florian by Kingfisher) the student of breeding could ask for no happier combination of speed with great staying power. He won the Alexandra Plate (3 miles) at Royal Ascot in June, 1901, and in October of that year crossed the Channel to win the Prix de Conseil Municipale at Longchamps, which he did with 140 pounds on him and had something to spare. This horse is one of the No. 19 family, from which we derive Vedette, Isonomy, Lowlander, King Lud and Fernandez in England; and Lissak, Thunderstorm, Midlothian and Woodlands in America. There is no better blood than this for Vedette got the great Galopin, sire of St. Simon; and Isonomy is the only stallion in history to get two winners of England's triple crown. It is hard to find the speed and staying lines better balanced in any horse than they are in Kilmarnock.

I give here a list of some stallions who were not premiers in the two years given below, yet were so meritorious as to demand a formal recognition as sires for the years 1895 and 1896, they being the sires of $15,000 upwards.

1895.

NAME.	AMOUNT.
Apache	$ 15,810
Bishop	20,170
Blazes	18,175
Bramble	46,542
Brutus	35,280
Buchanan	51,290
Cheviot	44,070
Darebin	30,415
Deceiver	24,575
Duke of Montrose	25,750
Emp. of Norfolk	34,560
Falsetto	70,767
Farandole	15,585
Faustus	24,490
Flambeau	17,415
Fonso	44,675
George Kinney	18,975
Harry O'Fallon	28,900
Himyar	51,915
Hindoo	47,250
Hyder Ali	15,688
Inspectator B	15,050
Iroquois	24,805
Jils Johnson	18,235
Joe Hooker	21,530
K't of Ellerslie	17,500
Leonatus	40,915
Linden	22,975
Lisbon	31,447
Longfellow	22,308
Luke Blackburn	17,290
Macduff	19,315
Mariner	23,630
Midlothian	30,040
Mr. Pickwick	21,485
Onondaga	23,795
Pirate of Penzance	17,255
Rayon d'Or	25,675
Rossington	18,222
Sensation	35,235
Sir Dixon	25,435
Sir Modred	64,435
Spendthrift	47,390
Springbok	16,650
St. Blaise	35,482
Strathmore	45,445
The Bard	18,435
Tremont	17,705
Wagner	24,030

1896.

NAME.	AMOUNT.
Belvidere	$ 25,585
Bishop	16,346
Blazes	22,897
Bramble	66,772
Brutus	26,752
Buchanan	50,458
Cheviot	22,127
Darebin	21,140
Deceiver	25,016
Duke of Montrose	18,512
Wildidle	20,265
Woodlands	15,512
Emperor of Norfolk	18,832
Falsetto	44,907
Farandole	15,342
Faustus	21,072
Fonso	64,957
Fordham	17,810
Friar's Balsam	31,145
Gano	21,490
George Kinney	14,295
Himyar	33,745
Hindoo	38,477
Inspector B	22,646
Iroquois	54,463
King Eric	31,040
Leonatus	34,289
Linden	18,350
Longfellow	24,885
Onondaga	20,729
Order	35,950
Pirate of Penzance	40,034
Prince Royal	17,020
Rayon d'Or	55,680
Rossington	27,895
Salvator	38,070
Sir Dixon	41,208
Sir Modred	52,900
Spendthrift	24,158
Springbok	15,432
St. Blaise	49,340
Strathmore	52,353
The Bard	21,234
Top Gallant	18,015
Tremont	20,463
Wagner	33,750
Whistle Jacket	17,672
Woodlands	15,840

In 1895 the total amount of moneys won by the get of all stallions in America was $3,085,523; and in 1896 it had risen to $3,488,814. Now the amount of public money to be won, cannot be far from $5,000,000 because there have been two $50,000 races—The Great Republic at Saratoga and the World's Fair Handicap at St. Louis—run in the past season, whereas in 1895-96, the Futurity and Realization Stakes, both run at Coney Island, were the only two races in America with a value exceeding $25,000. Going back as far as 1893, we find thirteen stallions in that year, credited with over $50,000 each won by their get, of which five were imported and eight native horses. The showing for that year was as follows:

Himyar* (E)	$246,382	Mr. Pickwick (E)	121,141
Sir Modred (H)	160,197	Spendthrift (M)	108,960
Iroquois (E)	137,875	St. Blaise (E)	100,375
Fonso (E)	88,480	Eolus (E)	64,360
Longfellow (E)	$ 88,352	Rayon d'Or (E)	70,305
Onondaga (E)	86,917	Midlothian (E)	52,240
Harry O'Fallon (M)	86,580		

*Indicates premier sire for that year.

As will be seen above, that list shows ten from the male line of Eclipse, two from that of Matchem and but one from the line of Herod. Counting them under their sires, there were four by the dead hero Leamington and two by imported Australian. Now, then, which are the two best imported sires, after Glencoe? Surely as daylight follows the gray dawn, just so surely does Australian follow Leamington; and it was from daughters of this self-same Australian that Leamington got many of his best winners, notably Iroquois and his beautiful, but vicious, brother Harold. Now we will go back two years behind the above table and see what some of these great stallions achieved. Where blanks occur it is because the horse named fell below the $50,000 mark in that year:

	1891	1892
Longfellow, by Leamington‡	$186,840*	$115,849
St. Blaise, by Hermit†	164,165	72,913
Ill Used, by Breadalbane	140,297	98,438
Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet‡	97,275	79,836
Iroquois, by Leamington	92,481	*179,477
Hindoo, by Virgil	89,099	90,377
Sir Modred, by Traducer¶	88,590	.....
Falsetto, by Enquirer	82,160	.....
Tremont by Virgil	53,531	.....
Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit†	.....	112,699
Spendthrift, by Australian	.....	126,882
Onondaga, by Leamington	.....	107,072
Eolus, by Leamington	.....	93,089
Miser, by Australian	.....	57,490
Billet, by Voltigeur	.....	61,405

*Indicates the horse was premier in that year. †Bred in England. ‡Bred in France. ¶Bred in New Zealand.

Sir Modred was first, both in moneys and in the number of races won—two hundred and eleven—in 1894, with $127,400; Hanover was first in the four seasons that followed with $106,605, $84,705, $116,140 and $119,590 respectively; Albert, imported, led in 1899 with $95,975; Kingston in 1900 with $116,368; Sir Dixon in 1901 with $165,682, in addition to over $80,000 won by his get in England and France; Hastings in 1902 with $111,855 and Ben Strome in 1903 with $105,250. This year Meddler is already

above the $200,000 mark and little Ben Brush, who is second, with nothing but two and three-year-olds to run for him, has already over $150,000 to his credit, a showing wholly unprecedented for a horse of his age.

The following figures show the amounts won by the progeny of the ten leading stallions in America from 1901 to 1903, both years inclusive:

WINNING SIRES OF 1901.

Sir Dixon	$165,682	Albert	$ 55,938
Hanover	163,243	Pt. of Penzance	53,909
Meddler	93,795	The Bard	53,443
Watercress	75,512	Candlemas	47,049
Esher	60,674	Brutus	45,505

The above figures apply to winnings in America only. If we add in amounts won in England and France, Sir Dixon's amount would be $206,926, Hanover's $184,005 and Watercress $102,519.

WINNING SIRES OF 1902.

Hastings	$111,855	Ben Strome	$ 74,325
Candlemas	97,250	Hanover	71,340
Sir Dixon	89,800	Handspring	70,570
St. George	81,535	Golden Garter	68,627
Lamplighter	78,120	Wadsworth	65,355

WINNING SIRES OF 1903.

Ben Strome	$105,250	Mirthful	$ 84,135
Lamplighter	94,453	Hastings	83,022
Star Ruby	94,220	Hamburg	80,470
Watercress	88,970	Pt. of Penzance	78,283
Ben Brush	84,145	Atheling	62,465

It will be seen that in 1901 Sir Dixon and Hanover each had to their credit much larger sums than the premier sires of the next two years after them. Hanover had no two-year-olds to run for him.

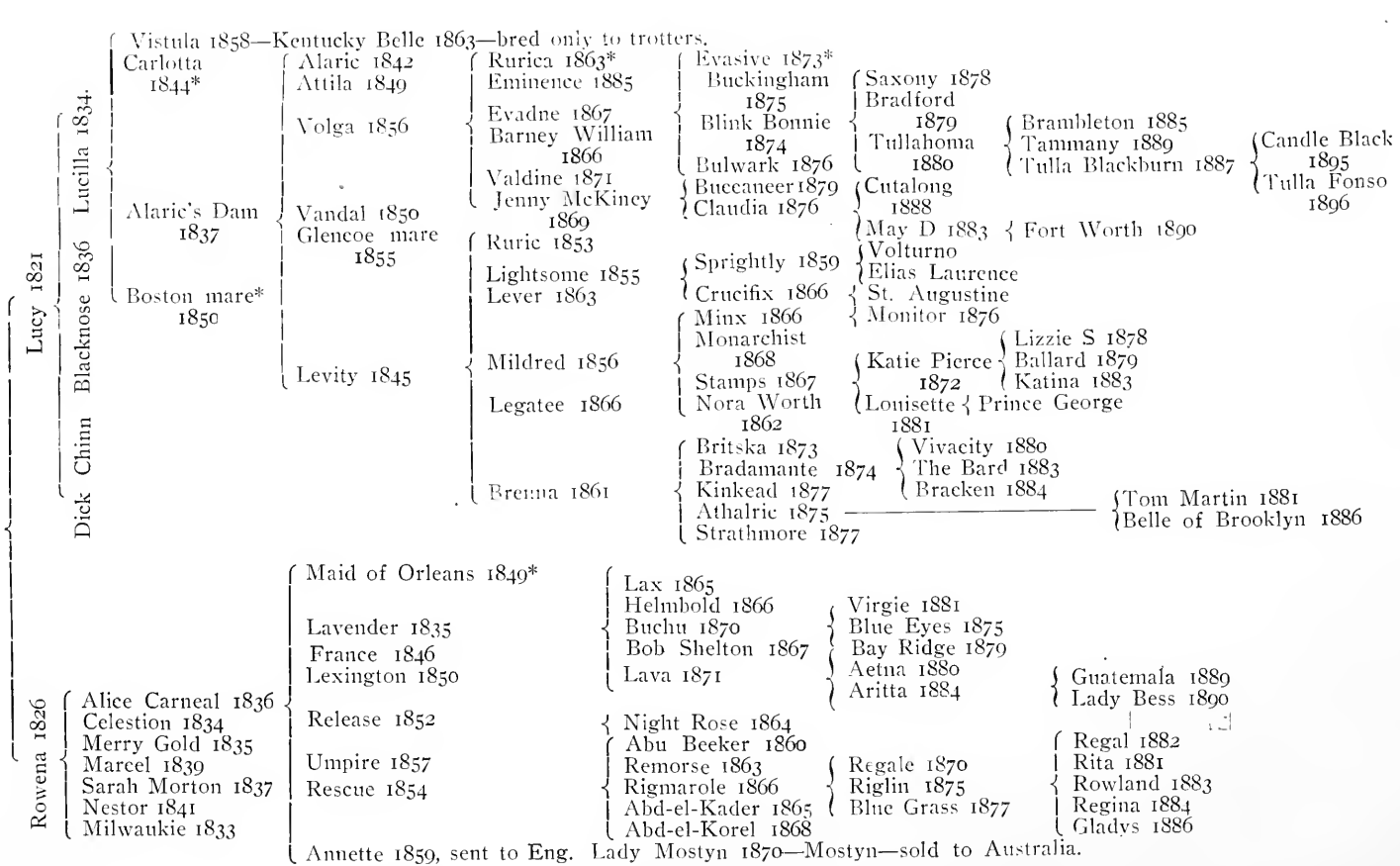
Lexington headed the list for eleven seasons, his biggest showing being in 1870 when he had $120,360 to his credit, being more than Hanover had in his best year, with racing prizes worth nearly three times what they were in Lexington's time. But the reader must remember that Lexington had no such competition as had Hanover. He was fortunate in the fact that Leamington stood but two seasons in Kentucky and Bonnie Scotland only one, being then removed into Illinois and afterwards into Iowa. Had they remained permanently in Kentucky, the premiership of America might have been an entirely different story.

The year 1904, just now nearing its close, has been a great one for wealthy men who have gone into racing, solely from a love of the sport. At the close of October there were five owners whose stables had won over $100,000 during the season. These were Messrs. H. B. Duryea, James R. Keene, E. R. Thomas, Sydney Paget and Newton Bennington; and there were five others whose stables won over $80,000. When we consider that in 1903 the late Hon. William C. Whitney was the only one to win over $100,000 in purses and stakes; and that no owner reached the $100,000 mark in 1902, this showing is a truly great one, for it will encourage other wealthy men to go into the game and an increase in the prices of well-bred horses will be the logical issue of that movement. It is clear to me that with anything like proper discipline at the tracks, the prices of yearlings sent to the auction block must undergo a material advance, but

jobbers must be punished in order that jobbery may be made odious. I have no fear but that the magisterial officers selected by the managers of the tracks about New York will be "men who their duties know and, knowing, dare maintain."

OUR GREAT NATIVE MARES

The late Col. Harry Innes Thornton—the Bayard sans peur et sans reproche of the California turf, and myself used to have many a severe argument as to which was the greatest of all American broodmares. He stuck out dogmatically for Alice Carneal, simply because she produced the immortal Lexington and the great Umpire, to whom I have alluded elsewhere. With all the esteem for him that I bore while he lived; and all the love I bear his memory now that he has "crossed the river to rest in the shade of the trees," I must still differ with him. My choice falls upon that wonderful matron Levity, for even if the gallant little Master of Resaca were alive, it is plain that the founder of the family is neither Levity nor Alice Carneal, but Lady Grey, by Robin Grey, foaled 1817 and bred by Colonel Robert Sanders, of Scott county, whom I presume to have been the father of Colonel Lewis Sanders, who died in Sacramento in 1859. Here is a reversed pedigree that will make your back teeth water and it is quite probable that I have omitted several good ones:


LADY GREY
Lucy 1821
Dick Chinn
Blacknose 1836
Lucilla 1834.
Rowena 1826
Vistula 1858—Kentucky Belle 1863—bred only to trotters.
Carlotta 1844*
Alaric 1842
Attila 1849
Alaric's Dam 1837
Volga 1856
Vandal 1850
Boston mare* 1850
Glencoe mare 1855
Levity 1845
Rurica 1863*
Eminence 1885
Evadne 1867
Barney William 1866
Valdine 1871
Jenny McKiney 1869
Ruric 1853
Lightsome 1855
Lever 1863
Mildred 1856
Legatee 1866
Brenna 1861
Evasive 1873*
Buckingham 1875
Blink Bonnie 1874
Bulwark 1876
Buccaneer 1879
Claudia 1876
Sprightly 1859
Crucifix 1866
Minx 1866
Monarchist 1868
Stamps 1867
Nora Worth 1862
Britska 1873
Bradamante 1874
Kinkead 1877
Athalric 1875
Strathmore 1877
Saxony 1878
Bradford 1879
Tullahoma 1880
Cutalong 1888
May D 1883
Volturno
Elias Laurence
St. Augustine
Monitor 1876
Katie Pierce 1872
Louisette 1881
Fort Worth 1890
Brambleton 1885
Tammany 1889
Tulla Blackburn 1887
Lizzie S 1878
Ballard 1879
Katina 1883
Prince George
Vivacity 1880
The Bard 1883
Bracken 1884
Candle Black 1895
Tulla Fonso 1896
Tom Martin 1881
Belle of Brooklyn 1886
Alice Carneal 1836
Celestion 1834
Merry Gold 1835
Marcel 1839
Sarah Morton 1837
Nestor 1841
Milwaukie 1833
Maid of Orleans 1849*
Lavender 1835
France 1846
Lexington 1850
Release 1852
Umpire 1857
Rescue 1854
Annette 1859, sent to Eng. Lady Mostyn 1870—Mostyn—sold to Australia.
Lax 1865
Helmbold 1866
Buchu 1870
Bob Shelton 1867
Lava 1871
Night Rose 1864
Abu Beeker 1860
Remorse 1863
Rigmarole 1866
Abd-el-Kader 1865
Abd-el-Korel 1868
Virgie 1881
Blue Eyes 1875
Bay Ridge 1879
Aetna 1880
Aritta 1884
Regale 1870
Riglin 1875
Blue Grass 1877
Guatemala 1889
Lady Bess 1890
Regal 1882
Rita 1881
Rowland 1883
Regina 1884
Gladys 1886

I think the foregoing chart makes the proposition quite plain that Alice Carneal was no such mare as Levity. If she were, why does her line not produce some good, if not altogether great, sire besides Lexington? Take Levity's line and you find such sires as Strathmore, Salvator, Volturno, Luke Blackburn in the fourth generation and The Bard (sire of Gold Heels) in the fifth. Abdel Kader is the best sire from Alice Carneal, after Lexington; and he got just one good horse, Algerine, whose dam was the dam also of three such performers as Planet, Exchequer and Ninette. Any man who studies pedigrees will agree with me that the merits of Levity are wide-spread and far-reaching, while those of Alice Carneal are virtually limited to one sire and to three performers—Lexington, Umpire and Helmbold. If a gentleman were to commission me to select mares for breeding purposes and I found two mares of equal individuality, one tracing back to Levity and the other to Alice Carneal, I should be more willing to pay $1,000 for the former than $600 for the latter. Levity bears the same relation to America that Prunella does to England, in my way of reasoning, for I can call no mare truly great whose line has run out in four generations as badly as Alice Carneal's has done.

A mare that you cannot well overlook in this connection is the Expedition mare called Maid of the Oaks, foaled in 1817 and dam of that great sire Medoc, who was pretty near a racehorse, having been beaten just twice in nine races. Medoc I must rank as the first and foremost of all American sires between Sir Archy and Lexington. I place him ahead of Boston because Boston got a large number of winners from the daughters of Medoc; and also because Medoc got first-class performers (for that day, at least) from mares that produced nothing of note from other sires. Take the great Wagner who beat Grey Eagle in the big four-mile post stake of 1839 at Louisville; and what would Wagner have done as a sire without the Medoc mares. And apropos of Wagner let me relate a race which took place in 1840; and I reckon that Major Barak G. Thomas, of Lexington, Ky., is the only living man who saw that race. There were four starters, Gamma by Pacific, who had previously beaten Wagner at four-mile heats; there was Wagner himself, carrying 118 pounds to the mare's 115; and there were two Medoc colts, both four years old and carrying 100 pounds—Red Bill and Blacknose, the latter of whom will be found in the reversed pedigree just above given. The race was at three-mile heats, of which Gamma won the first, Red Bill the second, and Blacknose the third and fourth, Wagner being distanced in the third heat and the Tennessee mare in the second. Next to Sir Archy and Lexington, this self-same Medoc clearly outclasses all native sires between 1810 and 1860. To this "Young Maid of the Oaks," as she is called in the stud book, trace Commando, Sensation, Onondaga, Potomac, Chesapeake, Glenmore, Linden, Eolian, Tenny, Ban Fox, King Fox, King Lee and Ajax, thirteen cracks in their respective years and five of them above the average as sires.

Argentile, foaled 1839 by Bertrand, from Allegrante by Young Truffle, from imported Phantomia by the Derby winner, Phantom, is likewise an important ancestress. To her trace such noted long-distance horses as Hubbard (whose record for 2¾ miles, made in 1874, is still unbeaten), Katie Pease (a winner of over $20,000 in California alone), Elkwood, Jerome Edger, Judge Curtis, Idler, Vestibule, C. H. Todd, Tormentor, London, D'Artagnan, Terra Cotta, Mattie A. Ringmaster and Lizzie Dwyer, all above the selling plater class and most of them big stake-winners in the last twenty-five years.

Miss Obstinate, foaled 1829 by Sumpter, out of Jenny Slamerkin by Tiger, is another great factor in American breeding, being the ancestress of such great mares as Maiden, Charlotte Buford, Eagless, Ferida, Aella, Kathleen and Lizzie Lucas, and such great male winners as Wild Irishman, Frankfort, Parole, Kingfish, George Kinney, Rhadamanthus, Montana Regent, Poet Scout, Falsetto, Morello, Grey Planet, Steel Eyes, Bulletin, Kinsman and Report. Several of these were first-class sires, especially Falsetto.

Magnolia, foaled 1841, was bred by Dr. W. T. Mercer and presented to Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky. At his death she was bequeathed to his son, John M. Clay, the greatest of all amateur trainers. From her are descended in female tail-line; Iroquois, winner of the English Derby and St. Leger of 1881; Jaconet, Sir Dixon, Belvedere, Harold, The Pepper, French Park, Incommode, Day Star, Kaloolah, Sly Dance, Daniel Boone, Gilroy, Kentucky and last, but not least, Sachem who ran second for The Thousand Guineas in England.

From imported Gallopade by Catton came the two greatest native producing mares prior to 1860, *Reel* and *Fandango*. From the first named came three great performers that were taken to England by Mr. Richard Ten Broeck—Lecompte, the only horse that ever beat Lexington; Prioress, winner of the Cesarewitch of 1857, and the great Yorkshire Handicap of 1858; and Starke, who won the Goodwood Stakes and Bentinck Memorial of 1860 and the Goodwood Cup of 1861. Prioress had two full sisters, Ann Dunn and Fanny Wells. The former was killed in a race at New Orleans, but Fanny Wells was the granddam of Jils Johnson and Banburg, the latter a winner of the Louisville Cup. From Fandango are descended such fine performers as Domino, Correction, Yankee, Dr. McBride, Audrian, Pessara, Kirkman, Glidelia, Wellswood and Geneva. Another full sister to Reel and Fandango was Cotillion by Leviathan, from whom are descended such great performers as Gold Heels, Lucky Dog, Barnes, Runnymede, Kildeer, Goldsmith, Los Angeles, Post Guard, Strathspey and that good sire O'Meara, sire of Fanny McAllister, one of the best fillies ever bred in Tennessee. She was beaten a head in each of the fastest heats of two miles ever run in Tennessee, the winner being Jack Malone. After her retirement she produced Muggins, the first four-year-old to win the Saratoga Cup with 108 pounds. Muggins got Orphan Girl, the second dam of Advance Guard, one of the greatest handicap horses that has ever run in America.

I give place here to three mares bred in England, who each produced a sire that left a very definite mark on American breeding since 1870.

Calcutta, b m. 1853, by Flatcatcher, out of Miss Martin, produced as follows:

1857	b c	Bivouac	by Voltigeur
1858	b f	Holdersky	by Hospodar
1859	br c	Watch Fire	by Voltigeur
1860	b f	Harriet Watts	by Hospodar
1861	br f	St. Eulalie	by Voltigeur
1862	b c	Eastminster	by Newminster
1863	br c	General Lee	by Weatherbit
1864	br f	Polly Perkins	by Voltigeur
1865	br c	Billet	by Voltigeur (Imp. to U. S. A.)

Unnamed mare, foaled 1841 by Pantaloon-Daphne by Laurel, produced:

1849	br c	Prosperous	by Launcelot
1850	br c	John Bull	by Falstaff
1852	ch f	Myrtle	by Sweetheart
1853	br c	Leamington	by Faugh-a-Ballagh (Imp. to U. S. A.)
1854	br c	Goldwater	by Sweetmeat
1855	br c	Pretty Pet	by Flatcatcher
1856	br c	Vault	by Vatican
1858	br c	Milverton	by Loup Garou

Ellermire, by Chanticleer-Ellerdale by Lanercost, produced:

1859	b f	St. Agnes	by West Australian
1860	b f	Stella	by West Australian
1861	b c	Ellerby	by West Australian

1862	b c	Elland	by Rataplan
1864	b c	Bandmaster	by Kettledrum
1865	b c	Kettle Holder	by Kettledrum
1867	b f	Ella	by Kettledrum
1868		Lady Dunsop	by Kettledrum
1870	b c	The Ill Used	by Breadalbane (Imp. to U. S. A.)
1872	b c	Epigram	by Blair Athol

I consider Epigram a great sire. He got Le Grand, the only horse to defeat Martini Henry at three years old.

THE VERY LATEST.

The following is a correct statement (for which I am indebted to the Thoroughbred Record, of Lexington, Ky.) of the amounts of money won by the first twenty stallions on the list of winning sires in America for this year, together with the amounts accredited to the largest winners in their respective progeny, up to and including November 2, 1904:

STALLION'S NAME.	AMOUNT.	LARGEST WINNER.	AMOUNT.
Meddler, imp	$216,325	Tanya	$58,635
Ben Brush	154,485	Delhi	77,355
Ben Strome, imp	112,344	Highball (dead)	33,990
Hamburg	108,725	Artful	57,205
Kingston	92,799	Dolly Spanker	24,980
Hastings	90,768	Glorifier	13,745
Goldfinch, imp	88,926	Tradition	44,986
Atheling, imp	86,311	Bryn Mawr	19,220
King Eric	78,952	Ort Wells	69,395
Sir Dixon	71,811	Agile	12,702
Octagon	66,705	Beldame	49,995
Gold Garter, imp	67,011	Dainty	23,565
Requital	65,100	English Lad	27,825
Lamplighter	63,743	De Reske	29,885
Esher, imp. (dead)	62,515	John Smulski	8,995
Hermence, imp	60,630	Hermis	31,725
Pt. of Penzance	59,756	Miss Inez	8,980
The Commoner	51,948	Kurtzman	12,125
Star Ruby, imp	50,273	Africander	19,085
Ornament	48,334	Sheriff Bell	9,130

In 1860, when Planet, Congaree, Daniel Boone and Sigma were the four biggest winners of the year, Revenue led with about $29,000 in round numbers, of which almost the entire amount was contributed by Planet, Exchequer and Fanny Washington. In 1861 Lexington was first and the California stallion, Williamson's Belmont, second, the latter solely through the winning of one horse, the evergreen Dashaway, who was supposed to have won a sweepstake of $10,000 at Sacramento, but in settlement of which his owner, Mr. W. A. Grigsby, was obliged to take a lot of horses worth less than $4,000. I never had any use for Col. E. S. Lathrop (owner of Langford) after that.

An amusing feature of the foregoing list is the interesting fact that Ben Strome, who is third this year (not yet completed) with $112,344 to his credit, has $5,229 more than he had at the close of 1903, when he was premier of all America. I don't think that any increase in the winnings of the horses above named will make any

material difference in the general result. Hastings passed Goldfinch about a week ago, but Goldfinch has plenty of horses to fight for him in the next six weeks, while most of the Hastings horses trained off early in the season and have already gone into winter quarters, but few being owned outside of Mr. Belmont's stables.

In reviewing the above list, Ben Brush, with nothing older than four years to run for him, makes really the best showing. Of the amount won by Meddler's get $49,685 is by Columbia Girl, whose victory over Hermis was merely a freak of the weather. Take that off Meddler and put it onto Hermence, and the great lead of Meddler would hardly be worth discussion. For the number he has had to run for him, seven in all, Mr. Belmont's Octagon makes as good a show as any of the twenty and he is eleventh on the list. The next two years will, in my belief, show a singular reversal of some of these figures.

PART V.

The French Thoroughbred

"Though he's over three hundred yards astern,
Our bets are not yet secure;
Nor ne'er will be till Regalia beats
The long stride of Gladiateur."

—Dixon.

FLYING FOX

Representative Stallion of France and only one to head the list at eight years

The French Thoroughbred

From 1823 to the French Jockey Club

To say just when racing began in France is beyond the compass of so moderate a chronicler of sport as myself, but certain it is that they had races on a small scale as early as 1328, under the reign of Charles le Bel. All their racing, however, was purely an imitation of the English races held during the corresponding period. It was not until 1833 that racing in France assumed a definite shape through the formation of the association known in its certificate of incorporation as "La Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Amelioration des Races de Chevaux en France," known now and more familiarly as the "French Jockey Club." This is, by long odds, the most exclusive of all clubs in France.

This seems almost paradoxical when we reflect that England had been, in years gone by, very largely indebted to France for the importation of four very valuable stallions. These were the St. Victor Barb, the famous Curwen Bay Barb, sire of Brockelsby Betty; the almost equally famous Tholouse Barb; and last, but far from least, the Godolphin Arabian, whom a benevolent English Quaker found working in the shafts of a cart in Paris and rescued from a brutal master by purchasing him and sending him over to England to his friend, Mr. Coke, who sold him to Lord Godolphin, whence he, "Zenada," in Arabian acquired the name of which he is now known through the brilliant pens of Mons. Eugene Sue, of France; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, of England; and Mr. George Wilkes, in America.

It does seem, however, that an earlier attempt was made, during the reign of Louis Quatorze, by Colbert, who was that monarch's prime minister, to provide France with a higher type of horses, but that monarch's administration paid no attention to racing but contented itself with the importation of Oriental horses, probably in contemplation of improving the cavalry mounts of the royal armies of France. It was merely to place the services of these Eastern stallions within reach of people having but moderate means, that such importations were made. Nor was it till long after the decadence of the First Empire and the Second Restoration that the royal stud at Mendon was established by The Dauphin (son of Charles X) with the Duke of Guiche as Master of the Horse; with an English trainer named Corringham as superintendent of the concern; and with Rowlston, son of Camillus and he by the St. Leger (of 1795) winner Hambletonian, as chief factor in the stud. This was in 1827. But there had been more or less racing during the First Empire, say from 1806 till 1811, without anything that could tend towards France becoming a great horse-producing nation. It was not till 1832 that Louis Phillipe promulgated an ordinance providing for the registration of the Thoroughbred Horse, called "pur sang" in the French language. And in the following year the "French Jockey Club," above referred to, was permanently established.

"Le Grand Monarque" was so fond of sport, however, that he allowed the Honorable Bernard Howard, a younger brother of the Duke of Norfolk and a member of Charles the Second's "Kitchen Cabinet," the privilege of driving into the sacred pre-

cincts of the Louvre Palace on the Rue Rivoli; a favor hitherto granted only to princes of the blood royal and a few court favorites. By the way, we find in the memoirs of the Marquis des Fourches, a description of a race which took place in 1685, during the reign of Louis XIV, which was worthy of the palmy days of Guttenberg, N. J. In 1785, during the reign of Louis XVI, and only a few days before that monarch was dragged from his bedroom at Versailles and hurried off to the guillotine on the Place de la Concorde, there were races at Vincennes and Fontainbleau, the participants in which were the Comte l'Artois, afterward Charles X· the Duke de Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans; the Marquis de Conflans; the Duke de Lauzan; and the Duke de Fitzjames; and some of these notables even ran horses in England. The Duke de Chartres (then known as "Philippe Egalite") ran Cantator in the Derby of 1784 and had Conqueror, Lambinos and Fortiture in his stable as late as 1790.

About that time the Comte d'Artois bought Comus, by Otho and Barbary by Pangloss; Glowworm by Eclipse and King Pepin by Turf were sold to the Duke de Chartres, while the Marquis de Conflans bought Perois and leased Teucer. At the same period, or thereabouts, several well-bred mares were sent over there for breeding purposes. Among these were Dulcinea by Whistle Jacket; Sphynx by Marske, and Helen by Conductor. The Revolution, however, sent all these into obscurity from which they never emerged and nothing is known of their descendants. After the Revolution was over and the Corsican lieutenant had promoted the First Empire, a stud farm was started at Buc, near Versailles, but subsequently removed to Viroflay. All this is merely given as prefactory to the foundation of the Societe' d' Encouragement. It may not be out of place for me to give a list (found in Mr. Robert Black's History of Racing in France) of stallions imported from England into France between the close of the Revolution of 1793 and the formation of the French Jockey Club in 1833:

NAME	SIRE	LINE	DATE IMPORTATION
Abron	Whisker*	E	1828
Ad Libitum	Whiskey	E	1817
Alford	Pavilion	H	1822
Alfred	Filho da Puta*	H	1828
Atom	Phantom*	H	1826
Barelegs	Tramp D	E	1828
Belmont	Thunderbolt	M	1831
Ben Nevis	Paynator	M	1814
Bijou	Orville†	E	1818
Borysthenes	Smolensko	M	1830
Brigand	X Y Z	H	1826
Camerton	Hambletonian†	E	1818
Captain Candid	Cerberus	E	1825
Carbon	Waxy*	E	1828
Charon	Woful	E	1827
Cinder	Woful	E	1829
Claude	Haphazard	H	1827
Clayton	Overton	E	1815
Coriolanus	Gohanna	E	1818
Diamond	Highflyer	H	1818
D I O	Whitworth	H	1818
Doge of Venice	Sir Oliver D	H	1825
Domenichino	Vandyke Jr.	H	1818
Eastham	Sir Oliver D	H	1825
Easton	Stamford	H	1813
Egremont	Skiddaw		1819

NAME	SIRE	LINE	DATE IMPORTATION
Electrometer	Thunderbolt	M	1828
Young Emilius	Out of Sal	E	1832
Young Emilius	Out of Cobweb	E	1834
Enamel	Phantom*	H	1831
Farmer, The	Pericles	H	1826
Felix	Comus	M	1826
Fulford	Orville	E	1820
Young Gohanna	Gohanna	E	1820
Hamlet	Hambletonian†	E	1818
Harlequin	Cervantes	E	1831
Holbein	Rubens	H	1826
Homer	Catton D	E	1826
Kt. Errant	Sancho†	E	1817
Linkboy	Aladdin‡	E	1830
Libertine	Filho da Puta † D	H	1831
Lockell	Selim	H	1830
Locksley	Smolensko*	M	1827
Lutzen	Gustavus*		1831
Y. Merlin	Merlin	H	1827
Middlethorpe	Shuttle	E	1818
Milton	Waxy*	E	1819
Minister	P. Minister	E	1825
Mohican	Woful	E	1832
Monkey	Shuttle	E	1830
Mustachio	Whisker*	E	1828
Myrmidon	Partisan	H	1824
Parchment	Thunderbolt	M	1824
Paulus	St. Paul	H	1818
Peter Liberty	Amadis	E	1825
Phosphor	Meteor	E	1819
Piccadilly	Buzard	H	1814
Piccadilly	Revell	M	1830
Premium	Aladdin	H	1825
Rainbow	Walton	H	1823
Rembrandt	Vandyke Jr.	H	1831
Rowlston	Camillus	E	1827
Y. Sir Joshua	Rubens	H	1825
Smolensko	Stamford	H	1818
Snail	Stamford	H	1819
Spy, The	Walton	H	1818
Y. Stavely	Sir David	H	1819
Streatlam Lad	Remembrancer†	M	1818
Tigris	Quiz	H	1818
Toil and Trouble	Manfred	H	1828
Tooley	Walton	H	1816
Tozer	Fyldener	H	1818
Trance	Phantom	H	1831
Truffle	Sorcerer	M	1817
Turcoman	Selim	H	1828
Vampyre	Waxy*	E	1830
Vanloo	Rubens	H	1817

NAME	SIRE	LINE	DATE IMPORTATION
Velvet	Sorcerer	M	1818
Velvet	Woodpecker	H	1800
Vivaldi	Filho da Puta† D	H	1828
Workworth	Sorcerer	M	1812
Zoroaster			

* Won the Derby; † won the St. Leger; D won the Doncaster Cup.

Of these importations and their get but little record has been made and even less preserved. Mr. Black, in his admirable little work, informs us that those of Rowlston, Holbein and Rainbow are alone saved from the wreck of time. Volante, by Rowlston and Corysandre, by Holbein, won the Grand Prix de Paris in 1836 and 1838, respectively; and that Felix, Frank and Lydia, all by Rainbow, won betwen them the Grand Prix de Paris in 1834, 1836 and 1837; the Prix de Cadran in 1838; and the Prix de Jockey Club (otherwise known as the French Derby) in 1836 and 1837. Rainbow's fame has been preserved by the continuance of the Prix Rainbow at Beautiful Longchamps. And Mr. Black narrates of him that he was such a grand and majestic horse in appearance, that when he stood for mares at the Viroflay Stud, the French public would flock to see him and gladly pay a franc for that privilege.

The formation of the French Jockey Club, at which period we have now arrived, was something of a curio in itself. In 1830 a pigeon-shooting club was organized by Englishmen residing in Paris, of which Lord Harry Seymour was president and a Mr. Thomas Bryan secretary. The former gentleman, who never had set foot in England, by the way, was the second son of the third Marquis of Hertford and an uncle of the great British soldier on whom Queen Victoria bestowed the title of "the Knight of Kars" for his great service in the defense of that fortress. He conceived the idea of a Jockey Club modeled on the lines of the British institution and was not long in associating with himself some of the first gentlemen of France. He became president of the club; Prince Michael Ney (Duke of the Moscova), first vice-president; Mons. A. de Russiec, second vice-president; and Mr. Charles Lafitte, the banker, who afterwards raced as "Major Fridolin," treasurer. The remaining nine members were Comte Maxio di Caccia, Comte de Cambis (equerry to the Duc d'Orleans), the Russian Prince Demidoff, Mons. D. Fasqual, Mons. Ernest Leroy, Vicomte Paul Laru and the King's two sons, the Duc de Nemours and the Duc d'Orleanse, with His Majesty, King Louis Philippe, as a patron and honorary member. Their first rooms were in the Rue Helder, thence removed to the Rue Grange Batalliere and thence to (their own property) their magnificent quarters at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue Scribe, across the street from the Grand Opera House. The Duc d'Orleans was the most active of all the members and was killed from jumping from his carriage in 1848, while his horses ran away. This was only a few days before the outbreak of the Revolution which deposed Louis Philippe. The Duc d'Orleans it was who got hold of the Duc d'Aumale's property at Chantilly and built the race course, that being the best course in France except the one at Longchamps which was completed in 1857 and is the equal of any in the world. The French Derby and Oaks (called the Prix du Jockey Club and the Prix de Diane, respectively, are run at Chantilly; and the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps, the best approach to which is a drive through that park of all parks, the Bois de Boulogne. From 1834 to 1842 the chief racing in France might be described as a single-handed encounter, from year to year, between Lord Harry Seymour and the Duc d'Orleans.

It was in 1839 that the latter ill-fated prince had his best innings with a stable composed of Esmeralda, Romulus, Nautilus, Quonium, and Giges, the latter a son of the

Derby winner Priam; and the English-bred Beggarman who lugged off the Goodwood Cup of 1840, having behind him such cracks as Lanercost (who won the Ascot and Newcastle Cups of the following year) Hetman Platoff (winner of the Northumberland Plate and sire of the Derby winner Cossack) and last, but not least, Pocahontas, destined to become the dam of the three immortals, Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan, ranking in the order named. The Duc d'Orleans won the Prix du Cadran with Nautilus (son of Cadland, Derby winner of 1828) three times in four seasons; the Grand Prix with Volante in 1836, Nautilus in 1840, and with Giges in 1841; the Poule d Essai (for two-year-olds) with Giges in 1840; the Poule des Produits with Cachemar (by Royal Oak) in 1841; and the Prix du Jockey Club, with Romulus (by Cadland) in 1839. Of course he won other races, but I have only given what might be termed the French Classics, if any French races are to be entitled to any such consideration. At this period it may not be impertinent to give an enumeration of the stallions imported into France from England between 1833 and 1848 under the auspices of the House of Orleans, given in alphabetical order:

LINE OF ECLIPSE	DATE
Aegyptian by Centaur	1834
Altereuter by Lottery	1836
Allington by Gustavus	1833
Arthur by Dick	1848
Beggarman by Zinganee	1839
Bizarre by Orville	1840
Brabant by Lapdog	1842
Brocardo by Touchstone	1848
Cadland by Andrew	1834
Canton by Cain	1845
Chance by Lottery	1837
Clarion by Catton	1834
Crispin by Lottery	1835
Dangerous by Tramp	1836
Darlington by Cleveland	1835
Edmund by Orville	1835
Emilius Young by Cobweb	1836
Faumus by Whalebone	1836
Felix by Accident	1847
Gen. Mina by Camillus	1837
Jason by Centaur	1834
Juggler by Wamba	1837
Lottery D by Tramp	1834
Mahomet by Muley	1835
Mendicant by Tramp	1840
Minister by Catton	1835
Moretto by Gustavus	1834
Novelist by Waverly	1835
Nuncio by Plenipotentiary	1847
Pagan by Muley Molock	1846
Petworth by Little John	1835
Physician by Brutandorf	1842
Prime Warden by Cadland	1847
Prince Caradoc by The Colonel	1847
Romeo by Emilius	1833

LINE OF HEROD	DATE
Anglesey by Sultan	1837
Bon Ton by Phantom	1838
Cop. Captain by Bobadil	1834
Comte d'Orsay by Faustus	1836
Delphi by Elis	1842
Dick by Lamplighter	1836
Fang by Langar	1836
Farmington by Cain	1844
Frogmore by Phantom	1838
Gladiator by Partisan	1846
His Highness by Partisan	1846
His Highness by F. da Puta	1839
Hoemus by Sultan	1834
Hurricane by Cain	1839
Ibrahim by Sultan	1835
Ionian by Ion	1847
Little Rover by Cydnus	1837
Mameluke by Partisan	1837
Mariner by Merlin	1835
Marcellus by Selim	1838
Mr. Waggs by Langar	1838
Muezzin by Sultan	1837
Napoleon by Bob Booty	1834
Paradox by Merlin	1834
Pickpocket by St. Patrick	1836
Polecat by B. Middleton	1846
Roebuck by Venison	1847
Rowager by Venison	1847
Specter by Phantom	1834
Trancred by Selim	1834
Tandem by Rubens	1836
Tragedian by Sir Isaac	1847

LINE OF ECLIPSE	DATE
Royal George by Roy Oak	1837
Royal Oak by Catton	1833
Sting by Slane	1847
Teetotum by Lottery	1834
Theodore by Woful	1838
Tyrius by Laurel	1840
Windcliffe by Waverly	1836
Worthless by Camel	1846

LINE OF MATCHEM	DATE
Abin Conley by Jerry	1836
Ascot by Tomboy	1845
Y. Bedlamite by Bedlamite	1834
Pegasus by Tiresias	1835
Tourist by Dr. Syntax	1836

Thus it appears that, while the French imported forty-eight stallions of the male line of Eclipse, as against twenty-four of the line of Herod, they only imported five of the Matchem line, something entirely disproportionate, as the Matchem blood always (or nearly so) is remarkable for carrying with it the best bone and the greatest amount of substance. For all that, the French horses show as good bone as any but those bred in Ireland. Those which are italicized became famous as sires in France, or won great races in England before their expatriation. It is due to the Royal family of France to say that they imported Gladiator (the best stallion ever sent to France, at a cost of 62,500 francs, equal to about $12,000 of our money, but Royal Oak (the second best) was the enterprise of a private individual—Lord Harry Seymour, the president of the French Jockey Club.

Lord Harry Seymour was not merely an importer of horses but of men, as well. He brought over that famous trainer, Tom Carter, who afterwards brought over the brothers, Henry and Thomas Jennings, the latter of whom subsequently became noted as the trainer of that mightiest of all three-year-olds, Gladiateur (by Monarque) the only horse to win the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the St. Leger and the Grand Prix de Paris, in none of which events was he ever fully extended. Lord Harry, with the assistance of these able trainers, won the Grand Prix de Paris with Miss Annette (by Reveller) in 1835 and with Franck (by Rainbow) in 1837, the latter horse winning also the Prix du Cadran, and the Jockey Club Prix (French Derby); and he likewise won the latter race with Lydia (by Rainbow), Vendredi (by Cain) and Poetess (afterwards famous as the dam of Monarque) by Royal Oak. His memory is still kept green by the Prix Seymour, run annually at the Paris Summer meeting. Mons. Rieussec, the second vice-president of the French Jockey Club at that period, had a large stud at Viroflay. He won the Grand Prix of 1834 (which race must not be confounded with the present race of that name—established in 1861 by Louis Napoleon, as it was run at a different distance and under different conditions) with his home-bred horse Felix, by Rainbow. At each spring meeting his fame is perpetuated by the Prix Rieussec and at the fall meetings by the Prix de Viroflay.

A very different character from these was Mons. Charles Lafitte, the rich banker, who died in 1875, being treasurer of the Jockey Club up to the time of his demise. He married an Englishwoman, Miss Conyngham, and did not race at all until some years after his escape from celibacy when he took the *nomme de course* of "Major Fridolin." After the Baron de Niviere dissolved partnership with that consummate rascal, the Comte de Lagrange, he and "Major Fridolin" became partners under the name of the "La Morlaye" stable and achieved great *coups* with such horses as Gontran, Bigarreau, Sornette and Franc-Tireur, the latter being about as good as a timber-topper as was ever bred on the continent. He bought Light (bred in France), by Prime Warden out of Balaclava, from whom he bred both Bigarreau and Sornette, the former winning the French Derby and the latter the French Oaks and the Grand Prix de Paris. Sornette also won the Goodwood Stakes and Doncaster Cup in England. Mons. Lafitte also imported Tournament from England and bred from him Sabre and Tyroliesme, as well

as that great steeplechaser, Franc-Tireur. Mons. Lafitte lives in history by having named for him the Prix de Chateau-Lafitte at the Chantilly Autumn races.

One night, in December, 1867, a poor sewing girl fainted away from hunger and exhaustion not far from where the little Rue de Gomboust cuts into the magnificent Avenue de l'Opera. A splendid carriage was driving by at the time and the driver halted his horses. An aged man stepped out and he and his coachman lifted the helpless girl into the sumptuous vehicle and drove away.

"Poor child," said a bystander, "she has been rescued from poverty to meet a worse fate."

"Pauvre enfant, pourquoi?" retorted a young rake who stood beside him. "C'est la bonne fortune! C'est le voiture du Prince Anatole Demidoff."

It was indeed the party referred to, one of the original eight non-official members of the French Jockey Club. The girl's name was Celine Montaland, the daughter of a poor old couple in Burgundy; and she was exceedingly beautiful. The next week she appeared in the Bois du Boulogne, the handsomest dressed woman there and in the most magnificent equipage. Finding that she possessed an unusually sweet voice, the old Prince, whose income from his mines in the Ural mountains in Russia was about two million francs annually, gave her a musical education and she sang in opera bouffe, not only in Paris and London, but in New York also. She appeared there in the winter of 1871-2 and it was his infatuation for her and his desertion of Josephine Mansfield for the fair-lipped Lais of France that eventually cost James Fisk, the "Prince of Erie," his life.

I think I have gone far enough in detailing the early importations of horses into France from England, as well as the personnel of the primary founders of the Societé l'Encouragement, but a word as to Mr. Charles Leroy may not be wholly out of place, for he it was who imported, along after 1845, such great English performers as Elthiron (brother to Hobbie Noble and the Reiver) who won the City and Suburban at Epsom; Ion, second in both Derby and St. Leger of 1838 and sire of the Derby winner, Wild Dayrell; Womersley by Irish Birdcatcher, out of Cinizelli, who produced one winner each of the Oaks, St. Leger and Two Thousand; and last, but not least, "Lazy Lanercost," who won the Ascot and Newcastle Cups of 1841 and third to Charles XII and Euclid in the St. Leger of 1839, the former of the twain winning in the run-off of a dead heat.

From the formation of the Societé d'Encouragement to the proclamation of the Second Empire, by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, that organization seems to have had a severe struggle for existence. From 1833 to 1840 the average number of horses trained enough to bring to the post was only 59; from 1849 to 1858, the average had grown to 125; and after 1858 to as high as 160, up to which time no one thought it possible to carry off an English Derby or even a first-class handicap. Some of the best horses were kept in training as long as seven seasons. Hervine, by Mr. Waggs, won the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) in 1851 and was seen in a race at Chantilly four years later, running for a plate of $600, and this, too, ten weeks after having dropped a foal. By 1845 the number of owners had been increased by the addition of such spirited turfmen as Messrs. Alexander Aumont, Auguste Lupin, Latache de Fay, Prince Marc de Beaurau, the Comte des Cars, Baron N. Rothschild, the Comte de Morny, Baron A. Schickler, Mons. Robin (breeder of the famous Souvenir), Henri Delamarre, Alphonse de Belaque, the Marquis de Roffignac and about twenty others of less note. As for the trainers and jockeys, they were English almost without an exception. Among the jockeys we find the names of Webb, Hall, Boast, North, Edwards, Pavis, Spreoty and Nat Flatman, who rode Voltigeur, and Orlando before him, in all their great races; and Henry Lamplugh, who rode the great Franc-Picard in all of his many victories "over the sticks." Another of these was Kitchener, who rode Red Deer to victory in

the Chester Cup at 48 pounds, the lowest weight in history; and he also rode Vermout when he defeated the great Blair Athol (Derby and St. Leger winner) in the Grand Prix of 1864.

The Revolution of 1848, which dethroned Louis Philippe, put an end to racing for several years and it was not until Louis Napoleon (whom Victor Hugo stigmatized as "the bastard son of a Dutch admiral") established the Second Empire, that racing in France assumed any notable proportions. He it was who founded the present Grand Prix de Paris, run at Longchamps, over a mile and five furlongs with 122 pounds, fillies being allowed five pounds for sex. This was raised to the present scale, 126 pounds in 1870, being the same weight as carried in the English "classics." From that date, 1861, the race being won by The Ranger, son of Voltigeur and the Gardham mare which was second dam of the great Cremorne, begins the present formidable attitude of the French-bred horse as a disputant of racing in England.

SECOND EPOCH

From the Second Empire until its Fall

Louis Napoleon may, or may not, have been a great soldier. The campaign in the Quadrilateral of Italy, concluding with the French victories at Solferino and Magenta, would indicate that he was; and a further corroboration lies in the camp equipment of the French troops in the Crimean war when the provisioning and cookery of Marshal St. Arnaud's army was placed in charge of the noted Parisian *chef*, M. Alexis Soyer. The Franco-Prussian war, in which his armies were sent into the field with rotten shoes on their feet and shoddy uniforms on their bodies, would indicate that he knew nothing of the condition of the troops sent forth to battle for the duration of his empire. But he certainly knew that no nation could successfully maintain a cavalry service without thoroughbred blood in its horses.

It is worthy of note that all, or nearly all, the best stallions in France, at that period, were the property of the state; and in 1854 the state went so far as to place at the services of breeders no less than 345 English or French-bred stallions at figures ranging from 200 francs down to a minimum fee of 40 francs. Among these were Ion, sire of the Derby winner Wild Dayrell; the Prime Warden, sire of Bassishaw, the third dam of Isonomy; Elthiron, a winner of the Suburban at Epsom; Caravan, winner of the Ascot Cup in 1839; The Baron, a winner of both the St. Leger and Cesarewitch at three and sire of the immortal Stockwell; Iago, second in the St. Leger and winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and dear to all Americans as the sire of Bonnie Scotland; Lanercost, winner of the Ascot Cup and sire of Van Tromp, who won the St. Leger of 1847; the short-lived Emperor, who defeated Faugh-a-Ballagh and Alice Hawthorne for the Emperor of Russia's Cup in 1845; and last, but not least, Gladiator (who ran second to Bay Middleton in the Derby of 1836, his only race) probably the best stallion that England ever sent to the land of the Parleyvoos. At that date nobody could have believed that the day would ever come when a French-bred horse (Flageolet, sire of Rayon d'Or, imported to America) would be sent to England to make the season of 1880, at $1,000 per mare, the only higher priced stallion in England being Hermit, who had been reserved by his owner (Mr. Henry Chaplin of Blankney) exclusively for his own mares and therefore not accessible to the rank and file of England's most select breeders. But such is the incontrovertible fact, though that condition of affairs lasted for only two seasons.

We now come down to what Mr. Robert Black, in his gracefully worded little book humorously styles "The Invasion of Perfidious Albion." This began in 1852 when a formidable stable was sent over there. Previous to that French horses had won as follows: 1840, Beggerman, by Zinganee (sent to America) owned by The Duc d'Orleans, won the Goodwood Cup; 1850, Count Haber, born in Germany but residing in France, won the Chesterfield Cup with Turnus (by Taurus, son of Morisco) who was destined to be the sire of the Epsom Oaks winner, Butterfly.

These were the only two races of any note, prior to 1852, won on English soil by foreign-bred horses, which, let me add, were given a seven-pound allowance from their scale weight, as being bred out of England. It was this allowance to foreign-bred horses which induced Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, of Louisiana, to undertake quite another "Invasion of Perfidious Albion" in 1857, when he won several big races with comparatively inferior animals. As late as 1901 Mr. John Huggins, one of the best of the

American trainers, became the utterer of the statement that "America has first-class horses but has never, so far, sent one of them to England." This, too, in the face of the stubborn fact that Iroquois had been the only horse in history to win the Derby, St. Leger, Payne Stakes, Prince of Wales Stakes (Ascot), and the St. James Palace Stakes, in one season; and that Foxhall ("bred in old Kentucky") had won in one season the Grand Prix de Paris, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, the Cesarewitch Handicap and the Cambridgeshire, carrying in the latter race the highest weight (126 pounds) ever carried to victory in that race by a three-year-old, up to the present writing. But I am digressing and the discussion is taking a very wide range. Let us, therefore, get back to the French invasion of 1852.

In 1852 the French sent over the crack filly Hervine, by Mr. Waggs. Under the allowances made to her as a foreign-bred animal, she only had to carry ninety-five pounds in the Goodwood Cup, while Kingston, a three-year-old by Venison out of Queen Anne, won the race with 104 pounds in his saddle. Hervine ran unplaced and it was claimed that she was suffering from seasickness engendered in crossing the channel. However, there were several English cracks which ran unplaced in that race, among them Hernandez (2,000 guineas of 1851), by Pantaloon; Newminster (St. Leger of 1851), by Touchstone; and Stilton, who won the Chester Cup of that very year, by Cotherstone out of Gruyere (dam of Parmesan, sire of two Derby winners in late years) by Verulam, son of Lottery and Wire. Hence it was not so disgraceful to run "in the steerage" as might first be imagined. Next year Hervine "tried it on the dog" once more with 99 pounds. She ran second with Kingston, Muscovite and Weathergage astern of her. But "every cloud has a silver lining" and the winner turned up in another French-bred mare, Jouvence, by Sting (son of Slane), out of Currency. That two French-bred mares should run 1-2 in a race like that was enough to cause a continuous illumination of the Boulevard all the way from the Rue Rivoli to the Madeleine.

In 1853 came on several sharp horses, one of which was Fitz Gladiator, now famous in the annals of the French stud; Echelle, afterwards noted as the dam of the crack Orphelin; Lycisca, by Sting and Valerie by the same sire. The two last named fillies ran hopelessly behind the marvelous Virago (who won the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan three hours apart) in both the Goodwood and Doncaster Cups. Fitz Gladiator got lame on the hard ground at Ascot (always a beastly place to train) and had to be scratched for the Goodwood Cup. Hervine got lame and had to be withdrawn from the Cambridgeshire for which she looked to have "a right smart chance." Jouvence was started six times and failed to bring home any part of the money. Trust, a five-year-old, was the only one to get a place (twice second) in any one of thirty odd contests in which the French horses were participants. But a brighter day was to dawn upon the Parleyvoos with the coming of Monarque, a horse of real class.

This was a bay horse with magnificent forehand and about as expressive a head (judging him from his pictures) as ever was set upon a horse's neck. His middle piece was only fair and his stifles looked narrow, if the portrait extant is a truthful one. But his action was perfect, and up to about 117 pounds he was the d——l's own horse to beat. His pedigree was given as being by The Baron, Sting or The Emperor, the latter of which is now the accepted one of all the foreign turf doctrinaries who know more about such things than I do. But in point of conformation, he was Sting all over and wholly unlike The Emperor, whose pictures resemble our great American cup horse, Harry Bassett, more than any other that I can name. Monarque's dam was that good winner, Poetess, by Royal Oak, already referred to. He was foaled in 1852 at Mons. Aumont's farm (Victot) near Caen. He was not a horse of extreme speed, but had a low and frictionless way of going that the English call a "daisy-cutter."

His dam had already produced Hervine, a great mare in France, but a most unlucky one in the newly invaded country; and at two years old he was most unpromising, being beaten by a most inferior animal named Alex-y-gainment, that being the only time that he ever lost a race at weight for age. In 1855, being then three, he beat everything in France and even crossed over to Belgium, where he won the Continental Derby at Ghent. His victories on his native soil consisted of the following:

	FRANCS.
Poule d' Essai	6,000
Poule des Produits	3,500
Prix du Pockey Club	52,000
Grand St. Leger (Moulins)	9,900
Total	71,400

This sum is equal to $14,280 in American money, a sum won by more than fifty second-class horses in America since 1890. After his French victories he crossed the Channel and started in the Stewards Cup (one mile) at Goodwood, in which he was accorded the top-weight of the three-year-olds in that race, but finished nowhere. He was nowhere in the Goodwood Cup, won by Baroncino, also a son of The Emperor. Strange to say, after these impressive defeats in England, Monarque returned to his native soil and actually won three races in one week. Had such a thing occurred where I am writing this, it would have been ascribed to "this glorious climate of California."

At four years old Ronzi, winner of the French Oaks of the previous year, defeated him for the Prix de l'Empereur at Chantilly, being in receipt of ten pounds weight from him, however. Lion, three years old, who had won the French Derby of that year, was third and behind him came Vermeille, by the The Baron, destined in later years to become the dam of such "illustrations" as Vermont, Vertugadin, Verdure and Verite. Monarque was sent over to England again, but the best he could do was to get third in both the Goodwood Cup and the Stewards Cup at the same meeting. Then came a change in affairs and in October of that year it was announced that M. D'Aumont had sold all his horses to Comte Frederic de Lagrange. The sale comprised Monarque and Peu d'Espoir, four years; Brutus, by Sting, three years; and Mademoiselle de Chantilly, by Gladiator-Maid of Mona, two years. The Comte also secured the services of Tom Jennings as trainer and with Monarque he won the Prix Imperial at the November Paris meeting, beating the only other starter, Valbruant, by Nuncio. The coming year, 1857, was pregnant with miracles for the great French stable, the real backer of which was the son of Hortense Beauharnais.

Monarque started off to make every race a winning one. He broke off by winning, all inside of six weeks, the Prix de Pavilion and Prix des Haras at Chantilly; the Prix d'Administration and Prix Imperial at Boulogne; the Prix Imperial at Moulins; and the Prix Imperial and Grand Prix Imperial at Longchamps. On the same day that Mademoiselle de Chantilly won the French Oaks, Monarque beat Lion with great difficulty by a neck. These two horses met again next week at a difference of ten pounds and the young horse had Monarque beaten about seventy yards from home when he suddenly faltered and Monarque won. Lion pulled up on three legs and it was found he had split a pastern.

Potocki, by The Baron, won the French Derby of that year and also beat Monarque for the Prix de la Villa, but Monarque was giving the youngster forty-eight pounds, so that did not make Potocki anything great. When midsummer came there was an exodus of French horses to Goodwood, consisting of Monarque, Paladin, Florin, Potocki, Ronzi, Chenette and Mademoiselle de Chantilly. Of these none won a single

race in England save Monarque, who, at odds of 100 to 12, annexed the Goodwood Cup with 121 pounds, Riseber second with 100, and Fisherman, four years, 127 pounds, a poor third. Gunboat, by Sir Hercules, was the favorite, but the field was a big one and a collision occurred shortly after the start, in which Gunboat, Florin and Gemma di Vergy were all knocked down, or the result might have been different for both Florin and Gunboat were in great form just then. To show how untrue was that winning it may be mentioned that on the 30th of September, Fisherman, Commotion (by Alarm) and Saunterer (by Birdcatcher) went over to France to run for the Prix de l'Empereur at Chantilly against Monarque (122 pounds), Ronzi (108), and Mademoiselle de Chantilly. Old Fisherman carried 129 pounds and so did Saunterer, while Commotion had up 126; and the English horses finished in that order, not a single French horse coming "inside the money."

The season of 1858 was destined to be the last on the turf of this equine hero, for whom in the stud awaited greater triumphs than he had ever known on the turf, brilliant as had been his long career of five seasons. He opened the ball by winning the Newmarket Handicap on April 16th, worth £845; and on the 19th his stable companion, Mademoiselle de Chantilly, won the City and Suburban at Epsom worth £1030 in a field of twenty-six. Two days after that came the sad story of the Great Metropolitan, two miles, in which the game and gallant Monarque broke down while running well to the fore. While it is hardly fair to call him a first-class race horse, yet it is evident that he "took a d——l of a lot of beating." This is made more palpable by the fact that Saunterer (never quite first-class) went over again to Chantilly to dispute for the Emperor's prize, where he was met by Miss Cath, Ventre Saint Gris (French Derby winner of that year) Le Zouave and Gouvieux. To the first named he gave ten pounds, she being five, and to each of three-year-olds twenty pounds, he being four years old. Yet he won with consummate ease.

Monarque's career in the stud was a brilliant one and yet he died at the age of twenty-two from sheer neglect, his hoofs grown out as long as Mexican oysters and his feet badly diseased. I can only attribute this to the fact that Comte de Lagrange was merely a turf gambler and not a breeder. Nevertheless, Monarque achieved what no other French stallions have ever done, before or since. His chief winners were Gladiateur, Henry, Hospodar, Le Marechal, Infante, Villafranca, Gideon, Beatrix, Young Monarque, Brigadier (imported to America) Auguste, Longchamps, Boulogne, Le Sarrazin, Patricien, Trocadero, Consul, Don Carlos, Le Mandarin and last, but not least, Reine, winner of the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, both in France and England. Trocadero won the Alexandra Plate at Ascot (three miles) with 149 pounds in the saddle, and Henry carried off the Ascot Gold Cup at 4 years old with 126.

Fille de l'Air, a brown filly by Faugh-a-Ballagh (St. Leger winner of 1844 and sold to France at 10 years) was the great three-year-old of 1864, winning both the French and English Oaks with ease, being afterwards the dam of Reine, above referred to. In the spring of 1865 she was reported to be "going great guns" in her preparation for the Chester Cup, the second of the great early handicaps. A bushel of French money, as well as English, was thrown in on her and burnt up, the winner turning up in Sir Joseph Hawley's colt Asteroid by Stockwell out of Teetotum. It subsequently transpired that the wily French Count had put his money on Asteroid, the mare having been stuffed with hay and water on the morning of the race. An investigation was had, but dismissed as "not proven."

We now come to Gladiateur, the greatest horse ever foaled on the soil of France and the second one of nine colts that have won "the triple crown" of the English Turf. He was about as ragged looking a specimen as was ever saddled for a race but a perfect galloping machine. Nothing could stand against his long and frictionless stride. He was foaled in the Royal Stud at Dangu in 1862, his dam being Miss

Gladiator by Gladiator (son of Partisan) from Taffrail by Sheet Anchor from "the Warwick mare" by Ardrossan. He was 15 hands three inches high at two years, when he went over to England and won the Clearwell stakes (won by Hospodar two years before) and ran a dead heat for third place in the Prendergast Stakes with a very moderate horse called Longdown; and in the Criterion Stakes (won by Hospodar in 1862) he ran unplaced to Chattanooga, who was good but nothing great. Gladiateur therefore retired for the winter with the reputation of "a good colt but not great." Indeed, the best English judges placed him below Hospodar and about equal with Gontran and Le Mandarin, of his own age, little dreaming of the surprise in store for them next year.

The year 1865 will go down to all time as "The French Year." Gladiateur did not take part in any of the early events in France, but showed up at Newmarket in time for the Two Thousand Guineas, for which there were only seven starters, every one being afraid of Liddington, the best two-year-old of 1864, and Bedminster, who was reported to have done a great trial. The latter was therefore made a favorite at 100 to 40, Liddington 3 to 1, Breadalbane (brother to Blair Athol) 5 to 1, Zambesi 10 to 1, and Kangaroo 25 to 1. Grimshaw was on the French colt and came in by a narrow margin, two necks and two heads being all that separated Gladiateur from Breadalbane, who was fifth. The finish did not therefore indicate Gladiateur to be anything great. But in the Derby he showed his true caliber for he was "pocketed" in all the early stages of the race and had to go around all his horses before reaching Tattenham Corner, winning with consummate ease from Christmas Carol and Eltham, whose price was 33 to 1, which made people say it was "all wrong" and "an off year" in England. The French spectators kissed one another in their delight and the cry of "Revanche Pour Waterloo" was heard long after the winning jockey had weighed out and the horse had been led away. "When Gladiateur gallops, the other horses seem to stand still," said a London paper, the next day; and the Prince of Wales gave a dinner to Comte de Lagrange, at which Lord Derby, a descendant of the nobleman for whom the great Epsom race was named, made the speech of the evening, in which he warmly congratulated him and his great horse and assured him of England's kindly feelings toward himself and La Belle France.

The Grand Prix de Paris saw a good field assembled to meet the horse with English laurels on his neck. There were Gontran, winner of the French Derby; Vertugadin, brother to Vermont, who had won this race last year, beating the big and bullocky Blair Athol; Tourmalet, winner of the Poule des Produits; Mandarin, winner of the Prix de l'Empereur, and Todleben, by Muscovite, the only English horse in the race. In order to make the race appear exciting, Grimshaw had orders to hold his horse back until the straight was reached and then set sail for home. The boy obeyed the orders faithfully but deafening roars went up when they saw Gladiateur come on with a whirlwind rush and mow down his horses till he finally got the lead and won in a canter by two lengths from Vertugadin, Tourmalet being third and Gontran fourth. The greatest horse France had ever seen went back to England about a week later but took no part in the Ascot meeting. He came out at Goodwood, however, to win the Drawing Room Stakes by forty lengths, in all but a walk from his old antagonist Longdown; walked over for the Bentinck Memorial at three miles; went back to France again, to beat Longdown one more, "by a town block" for the Newmarket Derby, after that, carried off the St. Leger; and finally started in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, for which he carried 138 pounds. It is quite unnecessary to say that he finished "in the steerage."

In 1866, he had six victories without a defeat. At the Newmarket Spring meeting he w. o. for both the Derby Trial and the Claret Stakes; then went back to Paris where he beat Fumee and Vertugadin sixty yards in the Prix de l'Imperatrice and La

Compe by ten lengths from Le Mandarin, Gontran and Ronce; came back to England to win the Ascot Cup by forty lengths from Regalia (Oaks winner of the previous year) and Breadalbane, who was beaten away off. My mother (now four years dead) saw that race. Gladiateur was very sore forward, so Jennings told Grimshaw to get him down that hill as easily as possible. "It don't matter if you're a quarter of a mile behind them," said Tom, "if you don't break him down, for as soon as he touches the flat, he'll devour 'em." It turned out just as the shrewd trainer had told him. "Grim" waited and waited until he was nearly 400 yards to the bad when he reached the base of the hill. Count Lagrange and Lord Falmouth sat in front of where my parents sat. Lord Falmouth said:

"He's a great horse, but I fear that Grimshaw has waited too long."

"Cest l' instruction, monsieur. Il veut gagne!" replied the Count.

"But look where he is—nearly a quarter of a mile in the rear," said Boscawen.

"N'importe, mon ami—Il veut gagne."

Just then Grimshaw shifted his seat and rolled the bit through Gladiateur's mouth and he tore along like a mad horse, on a stride of not less than twenty-four feet. Inch by inch he crawled up till it became yard and yard. He overhauled the fast-fading Breadalbane and then picked up the mare about 300 yards from home, winning in a common canter by forty lengths. If the French were glad of his Derby victory, they were now absolutely frantic. With over 40,000 people on the track, less than one-tenth that number of Frenchmen furnished the noise for the entire crowd. One week from that day, while riding along the Newmarket road with a friend in a dog cart, Harry Grimshaw, as honest a lad as ever sat upon a horse, was thrown out and broke his neck. George Pratt was then selected to ride Gladiateur in what was destined to be his last race. He was taken back to Paris, where he won the Grand Prix de l'Empereur (now called the Prix Gladiateur) which he won in hollow style from a good field, Vertugadin being second again. I have heard he carried 153 pounds in this but cannot write understandingly as I have never seen any printed details of the race. He then retired to the stud and was a flat failure, getting no really good performers and only one sire—Grandmaster, sent to Australia—of whom I will speak at length in another department of this work.

"The triple crown" of England has been won nine times. My own belief is that Ormonde, who died in this State, last spring, was the best of the nine, with Gladiateur and Isinglass about tied for second place; and Rock Sand, Lord Lyon and Diamond Jubilee at the foot of the class. Gladiateur was certainly a better horse than West Australian, the first horse to achieve the triple feat: West Australian, at four years, carried 117 pounds, and beat Kingston, 5 years, 126 pounds, and Rataplan, 4 years, 117 pounds, for the Ascot Cup of 1854. Under the present scale of weights, West Australian and Rataplan would have had to carry 126 on each and Kingston 131, which would have given him the race beyond doubt. Contrast this with Gladiateur's defeat (at 122 pounds for himself and Breadalbane and 119 for the mare) of his rivals at Ascot, in which he outran them a quarter of a mile in the last ten furlongs and I don't think "the West" makes any show whatever against the galloping machine from France. At the outbreak (or shortly afterwards) of the Franco-Prussian war, Comte de Lagrange sold all his horses; and Gladiateur became the property of Mr. Blenkiron for 5,800 guineas, to be resold, two years later to Mr. Harcourt for 7,000 guineas, when Blair Athol brought 12,500 guineas and Breadalbane about half that sum. You want to read some articles contributed by Lord Suffolk to the Badminton Library concerning Gladiateur; and you will readily understand how it was that he "donkeylicked" all the best horses of his day and generation. Gladiateur was by long odds the best horse ever foaled in France. No matter what horse was second, the son of Monarque was indisputably first. It is worthy of remark that several of his French competitors

completely surpassed him at the stud and this is especially true of Vertugadin, while Gontran, Le Mandarin and Tourmalet, if no better as sires, certainly could not have been so very much worse. Grandmaster was the only son of Gladiateur for whom I would give $200, and he did not resemble his sire in any particular.

It seems to me that the French are outbreeding the English in some directions, more especially in the way of long-distance races. You go to Longchamps and you will see, each day, at least three races above one mile out of the six or seven on the card of the day. In England you hardly ever see two in one day at distances above one mile, while in America we are living in the reign of the sprinter. Again in the matter of horses of the Herod male line they are as far ahead of us as we are ahead of England. I spent three months in England in 1901 and did not hear of nor see a Herod horse that could command a fee of five guineas. In France I saw only Le Sancy, a gray horse sixteen years old, bred from the male line of Pantaloon, through Windhound, Thormanby, and Atlantic (winner of the 2000 guineas) that was a fine horse in any country. He had the best legs and feet I ever saw under a horse of his age, and his daughter, Semendria, had won the Grand Prix de Paris a few weeks before I arrived there.

The fact that the French have won six Ascot Gold Cups and three Alexandra Plates in the last forty years, is not without its significance. Besides the highest weight ever carried to victory in an Alexandra Plate (three miles) was by Trocadero, he by Monarque (sire of Gladiateur) out of Antonia by Epirus, from the Ward of Cheap by Glaucus. Monarque got Henry, who won the Ascot Cup of 1872, and Gladiateur, who won it in such sensational style that it was a fruitful source of conversation for the next ten years. The following French-bred horses have won the four oldest established cups in England:

THE ASCOT CUP.

1866	Gladiateur	4 years	122 lbs
1871	Mortemer	6 years	131 lbs
1872	Henry	4 years	122 lbs
1874	Boiard	4 years	122 lbs
1878	Verneuil	4 years	122 lbs
1898	Elf 2nd	4 years	126 lbs

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

1804	Beggarman	5 years	117 lbs
1853	Jouvence	3 years	79 lbs
1855	Baroncino	3 years	83 lbs
1857	Monarque	5 years	121 lbs
1864	Dollar	4 years	126 lbs
1873	Flageolet	3 years	105 lbs

THE DONCASTER CUP.

1870	Sornette	3 years	98 lbs
1884	Louis d'Or	7 miles	126 lbs

THE ROYAL VASE.

1852	Leopold	3 years	97 lbs
1878	Verneuil	4 years	122 lbs

The Ascot and Goodwood Cups are two and one-half miles each; the Doncaster Cup, originally four miles, was reduced to three, then to two and a quarter, and is now two miles; and the Queen's Vase at Ascot is two and one-quarter miles.

The French horses that won the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire were as given below:

CESAREWITCH, 2¼ MILES.

1872	Salvanos	3 years	77 lbs
1884	Plaisanterie	3 years	109 lbs
1888	Tenebreuse	4 years	108 lbs

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 1¼ MILES.

1861	Palestro	3 years	100 lbs
1873	Montargis	4 years	111 lbs
1874	Peut Etre	3 years	97 lbs
1876	Jongleur	4 years	109 lbs
1883	Plaisanterie	4 years	123 lbs

The colt Chamant (full brother to Apremont, sent to Australia, and half-brother to Rayon d'Or, St. Leger winner of 1879) was the only French colt to win the Two Thousand aside from Gladiateur, the latter being the only one to win the Derby and the only one, save Rayon d'Or, to win the St. Leger. The Oaks was won in 1864 by Fille de l'Air, in 1872, by Reine in 1876 by Enguerrande and in 1897 by Limasol, a daughter of Poulet.

Since the above was in type the great English filly, Pretty Polly, winner of fourteen straight races at three years old, has been defeated on French soil by a French-bred colt, a son of Reuil, who was by Energy, a son of the great Sterling. This race was for the Prix de Conseil Municipale, an event at weight for age which is run at one and one-half miles; and which was won in 1901 by Kilmarnock, an American-bred horse owned by Hon. William C. Whitney, of ever-blessed memory. Whether the hitherto unbeaten daughter of Gallinule was amiss on that day, will never be known. If she was, her trainer was certainly not aware of the fact. It is possible that she had not recovered fully from the voyage across the channel, but the interesting fact is that she finished in front of a dozen horses that had previously beaten the clever little French horse that beat her. The trainer said he had no excuses to offer for the mare's defeat; and, as he is a man of excellent reputation in a general way, the race can only be regarded as one of those miracles that occur at intervals like Vermout's defeat of Blair Athol or Caractacus' finish ahead of The Marquis in the Derby of 1862. Very much depends, both in Europe and America, on the way in which the race is run.

I still believe that, when it comes down to a regeneration of the British thoroughbred horse by introduction of Herod blood (for they have not got a Herod horse in the whole United Kingdom that is worth one hundred dollars) they will prefer to send to France for it. Mr. Allison has already sounded the key-note by his importation of Pastisson, a descendant of the Flying Dutchman, who was, in my belief, the best Herod horse ever foaled. And yet I am equally strong in the opinion that Hamburg, son of Hanover, is the best sire from the line of the Byerly Turk that stands upon the green earth.

PART VI.

The Austro-Hungarian Thoroughbred

Oft he'd won the palm of glory,
Fleeting far before the rest;
Oft his heels had told the story
That brave Kisber has the best.

The Austro-Hungarian Thoroughbred

The Empire of Austria, with Hungary attached thereto since 1849, must bear about the same relation to England as California does to the Atlantic seaboard, being a much warmer and drier climate, thereby enabling horses to acquire as much growth and substance at twenty months as the English colt does in twenty-four, with better lung-power. The Hungarians have been using the thoroughbred sire for their cavalry horses for nearly a century, but breeding for the turf, as a natural consequence of the establishment of race-courses at Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Warsaw and Prague, is of comparatively recent origin. For while fifty years may be a long time in the life of the individual man, it is a short one in the history of a nation. The first intimation I ever had that they had racing in that part of the world was from the late Mr. Richard Ten Broeck in 1862, when I wrote him in behalf of William M. Williamson, of San Jose, to know if Starke, who had won the Goodwood Cup and Bentinck Memorial of the year previous, was for sale and, if so, at what price? In reply I received a letter accompanied by a lithographic portrait of Starke with Fordham in the saddle and Ben Pryor holding him by the bridle; and in that letter he informed me that Starke (by Wagner-Reel) had broken down and he had sold him for $8,000 to the Austrian Government. Several years later, I heard that a Derby race had been inaugurated at Vienna, subject to the same conditions as the English event of the same name; and that it had been won by a horse called Wissenrahd and that the American stallion, Starke, was his sire.

Since then the Hungarians and Austrians have been big buyers of English horses at the Tattersall sales, every year, and have occasionally secured big bargains by taking what the English doctrinaires have rejected, a good deal in the same way as the Australians secured Panic and Fisherman, and the Americans got hold of grand old Leamington. In this way they managed to pick up two great sires:

Buccaneer, foaled in 1857, by Wild Dayrell (Derby 1855) out of Cruiser's dam by Little Red Rover (2nd in Derby 1830) from Eclat by Edmond, son of Orville.

Cambuscan, b. h. 1861, by Newminster, out of The Arrow by Slane (son of Royal Oak) from South Down (dam of Alarm, winner of Cambridgeshire and Ascot Cup) by Defence, son of the great Whalebone.

I don't know what other prominent horses they bought from time to time from the English and the French, but I do know that they got two good ones in the stallions just above mentioned. Buccaneer, who was a rank "quitter" but with the speed of a

hurricane, got two winners of the Oaks, in Formosa and Brigantine, before his expatriation, but there were greater honors in store for him. The owner of Mineral, by Rataplan, had sold her to Hungary just after she weaned her colt by Lord Clifden, called Wenlock, who afterwards defeated the great Prince Charlie in the St. Leger. Mineral was mated with Buccaneer and the result was Kisber, who won the Epsom Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris in 1876; and he was rated to be from 7 to 10 pounds better than Petrarch (by Lord Clifden—Laura by Orlando) who not only won the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger of that year but annexed the Ascot Gold Cup in the year following. Kisber got a great many good horses during the one season he made in England, among them the mare Fairy Rose which was imported to California by the late Hon. Leland Stanford; and which produced Racine, winner of the Oakwood Handicap at Chicago in 1891 (about the best race of that whole year) and Fairy, winner of twenty odd races, including the Palisade Stakes at Morris Park. Fairy produced Indian Fairy by Iroquois, she being a winner of the Matron Stakes at Morris Park. As a proof of the excellence of Fairy Rose, I would state that both Racine and Fairy were by very inferior stallions, barely out of the third class. Kisber was best on his native heath for he headed the list of sires in Austro-Hungary in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1893, one of his sons being second to him in 1891 and third to him in 1893; and that two other sons were ninth and twelfth in 1892. This, I think, shows Kisber to have been a stallion of exceptional merit and far better than his half-brother, Wenlock, although the latter horse and Hampton are the only two stallions since 1880 to get the dams of two Derby winners. Kisber got Crafton, who ran second to Paradox in the Two Thousand Guineas and beat him afterwards at longer distances. Buccaneer, the sire of Kisber, also got Iolanta, who is found in California pedigrees as the grand dam of the excellent little racehorse Indio (by imported Maxim) who has gotten several good ones, including Hurstbourne, one of the best second-class horses in America.

Cambuscan was a speed marvel at two years old and won the July Stakes of 1863 at Newmarket in such impressive style as to make him divide public sentiment with General Peel and Scottish Chief for the mid-winter betting on the Derby of 1864, which was won by the big and bullocky Blair Athol, with the two above horses placed and the wonderful Cambuscan nowhere. Cambuscan got some good broodmares and he also got Onslow, a horse good enough at two years to beat Cremorne, who was then at his best and who won the Derby, Grand Prix de Paris and Ascot Cup in the next two years.

Cambuscan was sold to Hungary about his twelfth year and there he got a mare whose performances are, in one sense, without a parallel. Her name was Kincsem, named after the place where she was foaled; and she was by Cambuscan out of Water Nymph by Cotswold (son of Sir Hercules) from Mermaid by Melbourne. Kincsem was raced three seasons, starting 54 times and winning every race she went for! Her best performance was winning the Goodwood Cup of 1878, from Pageant and Lady Golightly, the latter of whom was conceding Kincsem seven pounds; and eleven others were unplaced which does not argue a great deal, for Pageant, a five-year-old, was carrying 121 pounds to Kincsem's 109. Of course, it sounds very loud to say that a filly won 54 straight races, but Kincsem never met any such class as did old Rataplan, who won 42 races out of 71; or Alice Hawthorn, who won 50½ out of 68; or the incomparable Beeswing, who won 52 out of 63. In but few of her races did Kincsem ever carry over 115 pounds, while Beeswing and Alice each carried from 126 to 129 on a dozen occasions. It was impossible to imagine a mare less fashionably bred than Kincsem, yet she was a marvelous galloper like Robert the Devil, who was also of decidedly plebeian lineage. Cambuscan was of a fairly good family, but not great. He got the famous matron, Idalia, before leaving England for the land of the Magyars; and she produced five great sons in Sir Modred, Cheviot, Betrayer, Idalium and July. Idalium, who died in California, was a good-looking horse but the poorest of the lot,

whether considered as a performer or a sire. July occasionally got a good one. Betrayer got Grip, who won the Canterbury Cup, and the same race was won by Sir Modred and by Cheviot also.

Doncaster, by Stockwell, won the Derby at three and ran second to his stable mate, Marie Stuart, in the St. Leger. He made three seasons in England and was then sold for £13,000 to go to Austria, where he was placed under the charge of Count Lehndorff, justly considered the greatest breeding authority in continental Europe. He got some good horses in his new home, but nothing to compare with Bend d'Or, Muncaster or even Town Moor.. Two of his sons, Derwentwater and Rossington—the latter a full brother to that good filly, Farewell, who also won the One Thousand Guineas, were imported to America. I consider Derwentwater much the best sire of the two, though his opportunities have been very limited, because he gets good fillies which is not true of every sire, however good. Doncaster was a horse of great size and substance, resembling Stockwell more in that respect than other of his sons excepting, possibly, Thunderbolt.

That they breed good horses in Austro-Hungary may be inferred from the fact that Matchbox, who ran second to Ladas in the Derby of 1894, was sold for 12,000 guineas with a further contingency of one thousand guineas, if he should win the Grand Prix de Paris for which Ladas had not been nominated. He made the passage across the channel without the usual sea sickness which so often attacks horses on that voyage; and was reported to be in first-class condition on the day of the race. His price at starting in a field of eleven was 5 to 6, and the reader may judge of the consternation which pervaded his backers when they saw the Hungarian-bred colt Dolma Baghtske, who started at 30 to 1, with but few takers, coming with a whirlwind rush in the homestretch and winning by a neck from the heavily-played favorite. Dolma Baghtske was by Krakatoa, son of Thunderbolt, who was the fastest horse that the great Stockwell ever got.

The brothers De Reske, famous as opera singers, are extensive breeders in Hungary and have a very beautifully kept farm of their own. They won the Austrian Derby at Vienna three times in five seasons and with horses of their own breeding at that. The famous old Prince Batthyany was a Hungarian nobleman whose estates were confiscated by the Austrian crown at the close of the Magyar rebellion of 1848. He went to England to reside and was a most devoted patron of the turf. He won the Derby of 1875 with Galopin, whose fame as a sire is as wide as the world itself; and fell dead from excitement on the course at Newmarket, on seeing the Two Thousand Guineas of 1883 won by Galliard, son of Galopin, running in the colors of that marvelously successful breeder, Lord Falmouth.

Among stallions imported from England after the confiscation of Prince Batthyany's estates, were Chief Justice, Tupgill, Revolver, Grapeshot and Wilsford. In 1860 these were augmented by another importation of five stallions, Clincher, Oakball, Valois, Amati and, last but not least, Fernhill (winner of the Great Metropolitan) by Ascot-Arethusa, dam of Traducer. In 1864 came the Derby winner Teddington, Ostreger (by Stockwell) and that good French horse, Bois-Roussel. In 1867 came the universal amnesty and the Government paid $850,000 to the heirs of Casimir Batthyany for his vast estate called Kisber, together with the horses thereon. In 1879 the Government purchased Verneuil, the only horse to win the Alexandra Plate, Queen's Vase and Ascot Cup in the same week. Sweetbread, Doncaster, Goodfellow (by Barcaldine) and Ruperra were added in a year or two later. Then came Sturminster by Exning, Mount Gifford by Lord Hastings, Persistive by Fitz James, Balvaran by Uncas-Lady Grace, Matchbox by St. Simon out of Match Girl. Several valuable importations have recently been made and in 1900 the fifteen highest priced stallions were as follows:

Bona Vista, by Ben d'Or—Vista by Macaroni.
Dunure, by St. Simon—Sunrise.
Gunnersbury, by Hermit—Hippia by King Tom.
Primas II., by Doncaster—Budagyonge (native).
Fenek, by Buccaneer—Helen Triomphante.
Bro. to Kisber, by Buccaneer—Mineral by Rataplan.
Galaor, by Insomnia—Fidelene (native).
Filou, by Gunnersbury—Fidget (native).
Moutbar, by Buccaneer—Duhart (native).
Kozma, by Balvany—Kesboske (native).
Culloden, by Doncaster—Caledonia.
Guerier, by Galopin—St. Kilda.
Gamache, by Galopin—Red Hot.
Deutscher Michel II., by Deutscher Michel I.—Furiosa.
Newsmonger, by Saraband—Scandal.
Gaga, by Galopin—Red Hot.

Gaga is owned by Count Elemer Batthyany, nephew of Count Casimir. He won the Derby at Venice and in 1900 his son Arulo won the same race. The brother to Gaga, Gamache, does not appear to have done so well.

Prince Louis Esterhazy is the Austrian military attache to the Embassy in London and Mr. Allison gives a list of the mares selected by him for the Royal Austrian Stud in the past fifteen years.

DATE	NAME	SIRE
1889	Red Hot	Isonomy
"	Bel Esperanza	Beauclere
"	Thorgunna	Ben d'Or
"	Response	Queen's Messeng'r
"	Saxon Queen	Sir Bevys
1894	Shall We Remember	Isonomy
"	St. Kilda	Macheath
"	Our Mary	Charibert
"	Gladia	Robert the Devil
"	Summit	Isonomy
1896	Alicia	Beau Brummel
1897	Isabelle	Peter
"	Adornment	Satiety
"	Petrel	Peter
"	Short Under	Saraband
"	Creeping Jenny	Mask
"	Camiola	Sterling
"	Glengowan	Wisdom
"	Elspeth	Rosebery
1898	Blissful	Barcaldine
"	Mint o' Money	Barcaldine
"	Dereen	Tibthorpe
"	Diva	Autocrat
"	Crownthorpe	Wisdom

The foregoing facts are gleaned from "Breeding on the Continent," a paper contributed by Count Lehndorff to Mr. Allison's book; and my only regret is that I could

not have had the space to permit its publication entire. The breeders of Austria and Hungary are given a degree of assistance by the Government which is wholly lacking in America and England. Some day the American people will awaken to the necessity of national breeding farms for cavalry remounts.

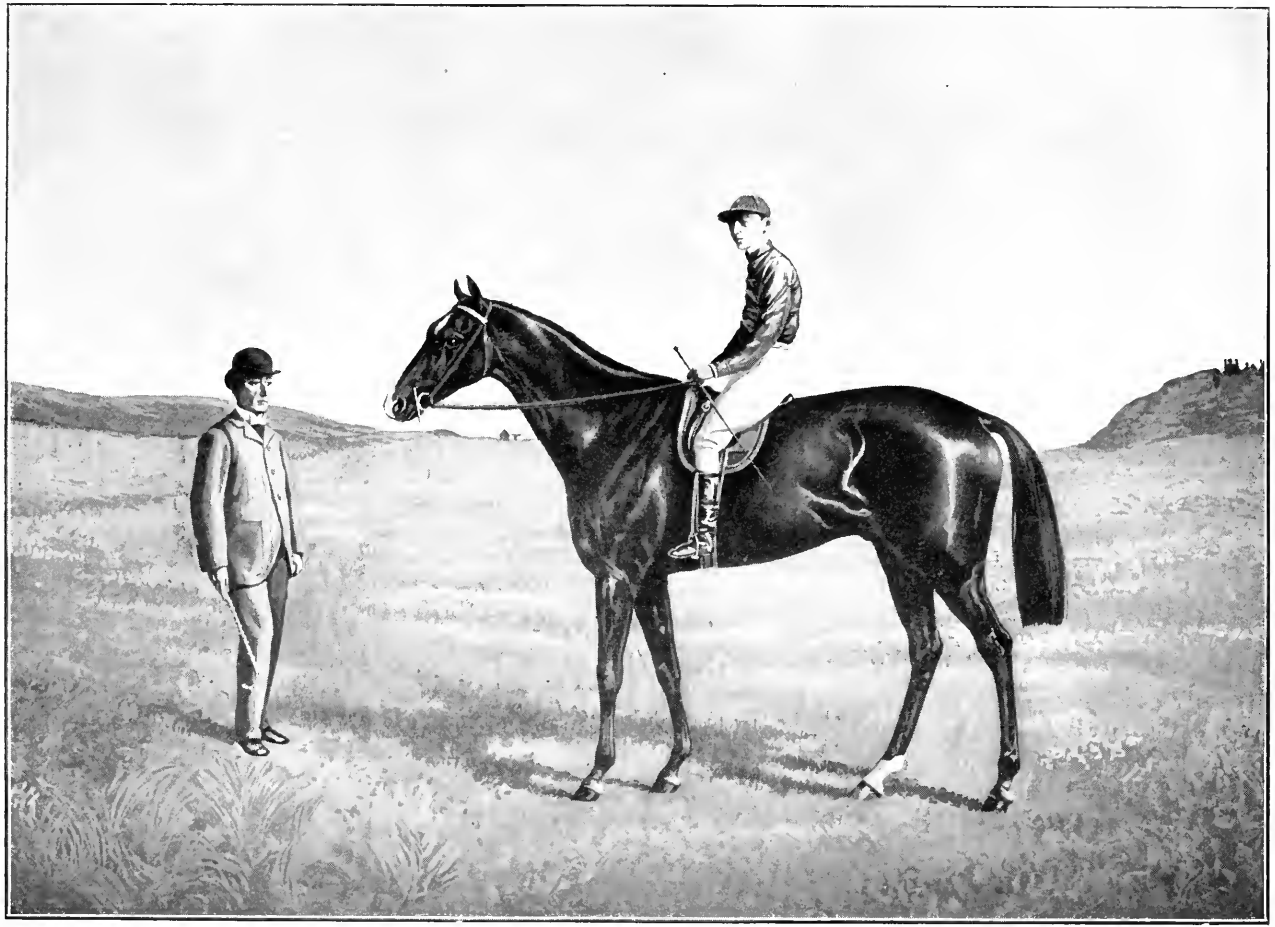
I have pondered so much on this matter of breeding cavalry horses by the Federal Government, and upon its general importance to the nation at large, that I actually sent an advance proof sheet of the chapter relating to that subject to the President of the United States about a month ago. Mr. Roosevelt has been a cavalry officer in the national armies himself, and although I never saw him but once and have no personal acquaintance with him whatever, I am confident he will give the subject the benefit of a thorough reading and a mature consideration, whenever he can get around to it. Just at present, he is like his sylphlike predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, and "has a Congress on his hands," after which he may find time to look it up at his leisure. That he will take some definite step in that direction, on however a small scale, I am confident for he is a fine rider and naturally has a deeply-rooted love for a good horse. He can thank his life in the saddle, in the wilds of Montana, for the glow of ruddy health which pervades his expressive countenance; and I have no fear but that the subject will receive a fair consideration at the proper time.

PART VII.

The Australian Thoroughbred

"*And some would fight for their country and queen,*
If but half a chance they had;
'T would be but a sorry world, I ween,
If we all went galloping-mad."

—KENDALL.



MERMAN

Representative Stallion of Australia and only Colonial-bred horse to win the Ascot Gold Cup

The Australian Thoroughbred

Here now is something of similar origin to the thoroughbred horse of America and England, yet totally different in appearance and character. My kind old employer, Harvey W. Scott, of the Portland Oregonian—a long way the best edited newspaper on the Pacific Coast, by the way—said to me one day, "Tom, we're living in a world where the next thing is something else." He said it in a half jocular way, but there was in it an awful lot of food for reflection.

The Australian thoroughbred differs from his British congener more in substance than in size. Mr. R. E. de B. Lopez and I were at Mr. Hobart's San Mateo farm one day about fourteen years ago, looking over his stallion Stamboul, who had more quality than any trotting-bred sire I can remember to have seen.

"And you tell me that horse has no thoroughbred blood in him?" queried Mr. L.

"None that I have been able to find." was my answer.

"Well, said Mr. Lopez, "you could turn that horse into a field of fifty thoroughbred stallions that you and I both have seen; and you could take the average Australian into that field and tell him there was one stud horse there that was not thoroughbred and it is dollars to doughnuts, as you Americans would say, that he would pick out forty others before alighting on this chap."

The Sage of Pleasanton spoke truly. The Australian thoroughbred is, in most cases, a heavier and coarser animal than the British thoroughbred or his American congener. I know of but two American horses being taken to that country for stud purposes—Washington, by Timoleon, in 1824, and Gilead, by St. Saviour (son of Eolus) in 1897 or '98. Less than a dozen French horses have been taken to those colonies—Royallieu (4th in Thormanby's Derby), Reugny and Apremont, the last two to New Zealand. These are about all I can remember off-hand. Abercorn, the handsomest big horse I ever saw, by the by; Trenton, now at Cobham in Surrey; and Merman, Mrs. Langtry's marvellous handicap horse, are the exceptions most definitely mirrored "in my mind's eye, Horatio." But for all these effects there must be an origin and a well-explained cause.

The blackest spot in all England's escutcheon is the early history of her Australian colonies. The cruelties which are told in Marcus Clarke's famous book, "For His Natural Life" (the strongest novel since Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," by the way) are told with less exaggeration than most readers might imagine. If they were not true, why did the Government, in 1887, send out a secret agent to Australia and Tasmania to destroy all records concerning the transportation of criminals to that country and everything having a bearing on their histories as penal colonies? It was the establishment of penal colonies at Hobart and Sydney (and worst of all, at Norfolk Island) that demanded a thoroughbred horse of different texture and pattern from what we now see upon our modern courses.

The penal settlement at Hobart was established about 1792, that at Sydney two years later and the "hell upon earth" at Norfolk Island about 1800. The convicts at

Sydney hewed down red gum trees (eucalyptus) and cut them into heavy plank for transportation to England. The ship that brought out a load of convicts took back a load of timber and these ships arrived about every four months. Boys who had committed the most trifling offenses, such as would now send them to a House of Correction for about ten days, were put aboard these convict ships and sent out to Australia in the company of murderers, thieves and firebugs; in fact, the worst criminals that could be found in Shoreditch, Wapping or Whitechapel. Some few withstood the temptation but most of the lads soon rivaled the older villains in their rascality. The few that behaved well were let out on ticket-of-leave and tried to make good citizens of themselves. But the majority were devils and "shapes hot from Tartarus."

The few decent and honest men who had gone to farming on the Parametta and other streams (for Hume and Hoddle had not yet discovered the Murray) soon found there was danger in being sober and honest. They could not travel through the dense woods of New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land (as Tasmania was then called) without being attacked either by treacherous savages with boomerangs and spears, or by white bushrangers who had escaped from the penal stockades and would hesitate at nothing in the way of brutality. To show the desperate straits to which they had been driven (owing to the way that their officers had sold provisions intended for feeding the prisoners and pocketed the proceeds), I will mention that six convicts stole a bulldog belonging to one of the keepers and decoyed him out to about where the Haymarket now stands. There they killed him and ate him. The keepers came upon them while they were picking the bones and, six days later, every one of these poor devils ended his days on the gallows. Is it any wonder then that, under the charge of such a monster as Major Merton Fouveaux (who figures in Marcus Clarke's book as Capt. Maurice Frere,") these convicts became as savage as bears and hesitated at no crime known to mortal man. All this is explanatory but to my idea necessary.

Those colonists who had money enough to send to England for horses, did so, but many of the poorer ones contented themselves with the purchase of Arabians which began to be shipped in from Ceylon and sold for £12 to £25. But while the Americans were importing such worthless Derby winners as Archduke, Lapdog and horses of that stripe, the Australians imported a totally different type of horses, selected in England wholly with a view to endurance and carrying weight, with speed as a third-rate consideration. One of their earliest importations was Toss, by Bourbon (son of Sorcerer and sire of that great mare, Fleur de Lis) out of Tramp's dam by Gohanna. They imported five sons of Melbourne, the heaviest-boned horse in England or anywhere else. Collingwood, by Sheet Anchor out of Kalmia by Magistrate, won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in 1845; and as he was a very heavy-boned horse himself and transmitted his heavy timber to most of his progeny, there were no fewer than seven sons of Collingwood imported into the colonies. Another good-boned horse imported just before these Collingwood horses was Aether, by St. Patrick out of Pastille (Oaks and 2000 guineas of 1822) by Rubens. Aether ran a dead heat for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 1839 with Euclid, who did the same thing with Charles XII in the St. Leger of that same year. Two sons of Aether were imported to California in 1852, one by J. Cooper Turner and the other by Capt. I. G. B. Isham, of San Diego. Mr. Turner's horse was called Chloroform and was sold to Capt. C. M. Weber, of Stockton. He is to be found in the pedigrees of several 2:30 trotters. The great long-distance runner, Black Swan, was also by Aether and came over in the same ship with Chloroform and Young Muley, he being by Muleyson, a son of English Muley. Black Swan became the property of Don Ygnacio Sepulveda, of Los Angeles, whose daughter married Thos. D. Mott, now less than one year dead. Col. Mott matched Black Swan to run six miles against the Mexican horse, Sarco, who was a brown gelding about fourteen hands high but very heavily built. The wager was six thousand

head of Mexican cattle (there were not two thousand head of American cattle in the whole state at that time) a side, to be turned over to the stake-holders two days before the race, which took place near El Monte about two miles from the present site of Savanna. They ran to a stake three miles after turning which they headed for home. Black Swan was trained by a Tennessee man named James Willett and ridden by an Australian jockey named Alexander Marshall. Willett stationed his head lad, Dave Tidwell, at the three-mile stake with a bucket of water and told him to sponge her mouth out and wash her face. The Swan was about twenty lengths to the good on reaching the post and by the time Tidwell got her face washed the Mexican horse was over sixty lengths ahead of her, but Aleck soon made that up and won by over two hundred yards. I very much regret that I have never been able to get authentic pedigrees of any of these early Australian importations into California.

But that was the type of horses they needed in Australia, prior to the discovery of gold—horses that could carry weight and go a distance for the woods were full of vile bushrangers to whom murder was amusement; and treacherous negroes, who were the nearest thing to wild beasts that a man ever saw and who, in spite of their spindle legs, could run faster than nine white men out of every ten. Hence it is plainly to be seen that the early Australian colonists bred solely for stoutness and ignored extreme speed. Up to the present writing none of the Australian colonies has ever imported a Derby winner. South Australia imported Gang Forward (by Stockwell—Lady Mary by Orlando) who won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1873; and New South Wales imported Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden out of Bonny Blink by the Flying Dutchman, who won the St. Leger of 1870. He was about as long-backed and badly put together a brute as I ever laid my eyes on and how he ever won anything above an over-night selling race passes my comprehension.

Such, then, were the earlier importations of stallions into the Australian colonies. After the discovery of gold by Hargraves, in 1852, the people began to breed more for speed and paid less attention to the stoutness and weight-carrying ability that had been the chief objects of the pioneer days. Here we call a horse well-boned that measures eight inches around the forward cannon-bones. There it is no harder to find a horse that will measure nine inches under the knee than it is here to find one that measures eight. And I can remember the venerable William Gosper, of Windsor on the Hawkesbury, then over 93 years old, saying to me, "Yes, Muster Murry (he always called me that) Abercorn is a very 'ansome 'orse, but he's a trifle light under the knees and 'ocks."

"I don't call him so," I replied, "he measured 8½ inches under the knee and 8¾ under the hock, when I was over at Tom Payten's stable the other day."

"Ah, that would be a very good measure for a little 'orse like Commotion or Frying Pan, but you must remember that Abercorn is barely five years hold and stands above sixteen and an 'arf 'ands already. So that he is really a light-boned 'orse for his height."

The great distinguishing horse of pioneer days was Emigrant, imported by Captain Rous of the Royal Navy. He had designed to set up two of his younger relatives in sheep-breeding business in New South Wales and had therefore brought them out this stallion and two mares, while his brother, Lord Stradbroke, contributed two more fillies to help the lads along. "I never saw," said old Mr. Gosper, "an 'orse that I liked better than Rous's Emigrant. His 'oofs looked like they wor made of granite and, at eighteen years old, there was not a blemish of any sort on his legs. They're not a-breedin' that clahss of 'orses nowadays. Heverything for speed now, you know, Muster Murry. I see where somebody, down to Hadelaide, got out an 'orse from 't'ould country, lahst week. He's called Nautilus, by 'Ermit, a full brother to Marden and The Habbot, none of them any real good. They're what you Americans call quitters, not a game 'orse in the lot that could stand a bit of floggin'! Why, I read where Marden ran a dead

'eat with two others, somewhere in t'ould country. Think of three beggars like that, not fast enough to beat one another."

Rous' Emigrant paved the way for a magnificent lot of horses and transmitted his superb legs and feet to nearly all of them. If he had done nothing but get Zohrab and Alice Gray (the grand dam of Yattendon, whom I deem one of the ten great stallions of the universe) that alone should have immortalized him.

This horse's services to the colonial breeders were of such an exalted nature that he occurs in the pedigrees of many of their highest-bred native horses. I don't remember of any other imported ones, but I do know that both Artillery, owned at Rancho del Paso, and Foul Shot, the property of Mr. Bernard Schreiber, of Bridgeton, Missouri, have each a cross of Emigrant and it is a very good thing to have in a horse. He is described to me as a horse with legs like whalebone and hoofs that could not have been harder had they been made of vulcanized rubber. But such was the character of the pioneer importations. They wanted sound and strong horses and speed was a secondary consideration.

YATTENDON is by long odds the representative horse of Australia, among the native product, at least. He was foaled in 1861 and died long before I got there. Mr. Bruce Lowe described him to me as a dark brown, about fifteen hands, three inches high at five years old. "He was decidedly narrow as a three-year-old, but had a splendid back and loin and the broadest gaskins I ever saw under a horse," said Mr. Lowe. "He continued to widen behind as he grew older and at six he was a model. Your imported Leamington must have been a good deal such a looking horse behind the saddle."

YATTENDON, BR. H., 1861.	Sir Hercules, br. h., 1843.	*Cap-a-Pie, b. h., 1837.	The Colonel, ch. h., 1825.	Whisker, b .h., 1812, by Waxy. Daughter of Delpini.
			Sister to Cactus, b. m., 1829	Sultan, b. h., 1816, by Selim. Duchess of York by Waxy.
		*Paraguay.	Sir Hercules, br. h., 1826.	Whalebone, br. h., 1807, by Waxy. Peri by Wanderer.
			Paradigm, ch. m., 1819.	Partisan by Walton. Bizarre by Peruvian.
	Cassandra, b. m., 1841.	*Tros, b. h., 1836.	Priam, b. h., 1827.	Emilius, b. h., 1820, by Orville. Cressida by Whisky.
			Ally, b. m., 1818.	Partisan by Walton. Jest by Waxy.
		Alice Grey, ch. m., 1838.	Rouse's Emigrant, br. h., 1823	Pioneer by Whisky-Prunella. Ringtail by Buzzard.
			*Gulnare, gr. m., 1822.	Young Gohanna by Gohanna. Ultima by Hollyhock.

*Bred in England.

I have no detailed account of his performances, save that he won the Sydney Cup, two miles, at four years old, with 122 pounds; and that in the Great Metropolitan Handicap, at five years old, with 124, he was beaten a length by Bylong with 98, covering the two miles in 3:37, then the fastest race yet run South of the Equator. In the Melbourne Cup, run five weeks later, he carried 128 pounds, but ran unplaced, the race being won by the Colonial-bred Tim Whiffler (son of New Warrior), Sea Gull being second. She was by imported Fisherman (twice a winner of the Ascot Cup)

out of imported Omen by Melbourne. Fisherman died before Yattendon went to the stud, so he never served any of Yattendon's daughters.

Yattendon got many good winners, his two best being Grand Flaneur and brave little Chester. The latter was a brown horse, rather on the small order, but of as perfect conformation as one could desire. That he was a marvelous racehorse may be inferred from the fact that he started but twice in races under one mile, all his other efforts being from one mile to three. He was beaten at the latter distance by First King, a large and well-grown three-year-old, carrying 102 pounds, while Chester, a much smaller horse, had up 129 pounds, being then five years old. They covered the distance in 5:26, then the world's record. If you wanted a consistent performer, then Chester should have suited you, for he started 41 times, won 19 races and was only four times unplaced. Chester's dam was imported Lady Chester by Stockwell, out of Austrey by Harkaway, from Zeila by Emilius, from Appolonia by Whisker, the latter mare being a full sister to Delphine (dam of Monarch and Herald), imported into South Carolina by Col. Wade Hampton. Chester headed the list of Winning Sires in 1887, mainly through the victories of his peerless son Abercorn, who won the Sydney Derby at three and the Great Metropolitan at five, carrying 134 pounds in a field of 22 starters and winning in a common canter in 3:34½ for the two miles. In 1889 Chester was again first, through Dreadnaught and Spice, the latter a sister to Abercorn. She won the Oaks both at Sydney and Melbourne, while Dreadnaught carried off the Victoria Derby, both the St. Legers and wound up the season by winning the Australian Cup, 2¼ miles, in 3:59½, with 118 pounds. When you consider that the dead heat for the Saratoga Cup of 1875 (Springbok and Preakness) was made by two aged horses with 115 pounds on each, this performance of Dreadnaught's does not suffer by comparison. Another son of Chester's—Carlyon, out of imported Moonstone by Blair Athol—also won the Australian Cup at the same age and the same weight, but not in so fast time, but Carlyon "put it all over" Enfilade and Cyclops in the Loch Plate (two miles) in the same week, covering the distance in 3:35 on a track that was slippery from a recent rain. Abercorn was such a good horse at weight for age that his owner declined to let him run in any more handicaps after he won the Metropolitan; and, at that same meeting, Abercorn carried off the Randwick Plate, three miles, in 5:25 with 134 pounds up, winning by a dozen lengths. He is now owned in Ireland, but I saw him at Cobham in Surrey in September, 1901.

And now for one of the three great three-year-olds of the century, Ormonde, and Henry of Navarre being the other two. Grand Flaneur was bred by Andrew Town at his Tournaville Stud near Richmond, N. S. W. His dam was an imported mare called First Lady by St. Alban's (St. Leger and Chester Cup of 1860) out of Lady Patroness by Orlando, from Lady Palmerston by Melbourne, from a full sister to Jocose (dam of Macaroni, Derby of 1863) by Pantaloon. The rest of the pedigree is that of the immortal Touchstone and his brother, Launcelot, both St. Leger winners. Grand Flaneur was a very large bay horse, quite sixteen hands high at three years old and, being very growthy, was not trained at two. Before arriving at three he was sold to Mr. William A. Long, who owned the Chipping Norton Farm, not far from the Warwick Farm race-course, about thirty miles out of Sydney. He won nine straight races without defeat, including the Victoria Derby, Melbourne Cup and Royal Park Plate (2½ miles) all in the short space of eight days. In the fall of that year he won both St. Legers and wound up his glorious career by winning the Champion Race, three miles, in a canter. But the question had been asked of this peerless colt just once too often, for he broke down in the first strong move he got after winning the Champion. In appearance he was very much after the style of Mr. Baldwin's Emperor of Norfolk, save that he had a better set of legs and not so much daylight under him. He got two good performers in Bravo and Patron, both winners of the Melbourne Cup, and the latter is the only four-year-old in history to win that event with 126

pounds. But his grandest horse, to my eye, is Merman, now in England and owned by Mrs. Langtry. Planet, by Revenue out of Nina by Boston, from an imported mare by Lottery, was "the traveling, conquering terror" of all the Eastern tracks in America up to the time of "the late unpleasantness," to borrow a Nasbyism; and Merman resembles him more than any other horse I ever saw, save that he is of more substance than Planet, and, in covering condition, would outweigh him over one hundred pounds. Merman won so many races in the Colonies that they saw there was no more chance for him there, so the International Horse Exchange bought him for the "Jersey Lily," in whose colors he won the Lewes Handicap and Cesarewitch at five years; and the Ascot and Goodwood Cups at six, walking over for the latter event (with 129 pounds) for the third time in just seventy-five years. The previous walk-overs for the Goodwood Cup were Stumps (by Whalebone) in 1826 and The Bard (by Petrarch) in 1886, so the reader can judge for himself whether the English race-goers regarded Merman as a racehorse of high-class or not. I saw him last on a rainy day, but the dear old red brick house at Cobham held nothing but sunshine with Mr. Allison's family all there and with their kindly greeting to the strangers from the shores of the sunset sea. The total absence of all formality made the day one never to be forgotten by the wayfarers. It takes hearts to make homes, after all.

One word more about Yattendon. It is not every horse whose sons go out of three seasons with over £40,000 to their credit, but Yattendon's name is not perpetuated by Grand Flaneur, Chester, Patriarch and Emerald alone. He was equally as famous as a broodmare sire and no stallion ever owed more to a predecessor in the stud than Musket and Grandmaster owed to Yattendon. At the Melbourne Cup meeting of 1889 when Bravo carried off the coveted prize, there were thirty races in all, three of which were won by male-line descendants of Yattendon; thirteen by sons of Yattendon's daughters; and three by horses whose dams were by Goldsbrough, out of Yattendon mares. Of course, the great Lexington made a better showing than that for years, so far as his daughters were concerned, but Lexington's best son (as a sire) was War Dance, who was barely second-class as a sire of performers; and as no son of Lexington was ever within ten miles of either Chester or Grand Flaneur, as a sire. No portrait of Yattendon is to be found, but Mr. Lopez tells me that in conformation he greatly resembled our American phenomenon, Boston.

Fisherman was an older horse than Yattendon, having been foaled in 1853. He was raced originally by a Mr. Starkey and afterwards by old Tom Parr (at one time owner of Rataplan and Fandango), who won over £80,000 on the turf and yet died a pauper in a workhouse. Fisherman started 131 times and won 70 races, the Queen's Vase once and the Ascot Cup twice. The last race he ever won was at seven furlongs, with 153 pounds in the saddle, which would be considered a pretty good burden in a steeplechase. He lost in his last six starts and believing him about used up, he was retired and made the season of 1860 but got only a few mares, as his breeding was deemed unfashionable. They did not stop to look over his female tail-line or they would have seen that his great grand-dam was full sister to Memnon, who won the St. Leger; that his next dam won the Oaks and produced Belshazzar, while her full sister carried off a St. Leger in the next year; and that from the next dam, Mandane, came Lottery and Brutandorf, to say nothing of Liverpool, the sire of that marvelous campaigner, Lanercost. So Fisherman only got five foals out of six mares. Before the next season rolled around, a ship came in from Australia having on board two lucky gold-diggers named Charles and Hurtle Fisher. They had come to England to buy horses with a view to breeding racers according to colonial time, where a horse is a year old on the first day of August following his birth. The "boosters" were at once set to work to induce them to buy Fisherman and the champagne flowed like water with that end in view; and the trick won out, for the old brown son of Heron and

Mainbrace was bought by them, together with the following Belgravian matrons for export:

Swertha, by The Flying Dutchman, out of Patience by Lanercost, from Billet Doux by Gladiator. In foal to Rataplan.

Marchioness, Oaks winner of 1855, by Melbourne, out of Cinizelli (afterwards dam of The Marquis, who won the St. Leger of 1862) by Touchstone. In foal to Stockwell.

Juliet, by Touchstone, out of Lancashire Witch (Champagne Stakes 1844) by Tomboy from Lady Moore Carew (dam of Mendicant) by Tramp. In foal to Stockwell—produced Chrysolite as result.

Omen, by Melbourne, whose dam I have forgotten.

Rose de Florence, br. m., by The Flying Dutchman, out of Boarding School Miss by Plenipotentiary, from Marpessa (2nd dam of Stockwell) by Muley.

There were two other mares that I have forgotten, but they all turned out well. Fisherman, judging from the portrait in the office of the Australian Jockey Club at Sydney, was a horse for which I would not have given $100 as a stallion, unless I had been looking on the Scotch when it was a highball." He was about sixteen hands high and very leggy, being quite short in the back and considerably "tucked" in the thighs. A more ragged-looking brute was never seen unless it was that marvelous French horse, Gladiateur. Not only that, but he was the shortest-bodied horse for his height—the great Ormonde not excepted—that anybody ever saw. For all that he bred as much class as any horse ever taken to that country for he only made two full seasons and died of apoplexy. He is buried on Maribyrnong hill, about half a mile from the Flemington track which I deem the handsomest race-course in the world. Lindsay Gordon, in his inimitable ballad of the Malbourne Cup, says:

"Though feathery ferns and grasses wave
On the sward where Lantern sleeps;
Though the sod is green on Fisherman's grave,
The stable its prestige keeps."

Fisherman got Angler, who won both Derbys and the Victoria St. Leger; and his full brother, Fish Hook, who won the Champion Race at three miles, both being out of imported Marchioness. He also got Sylvia, a great performer in her day and subsequently dam of Martini Henry, by Musket; and of Goldsbrough (by Fireworks), one of the greatest racehorses that ever lived. He won the Great Metropolitan two miles in 3:32¼ with 129 pounds, at 5 years old, whereas, it took Sir Modred 3:34½ to cover the same ground with 122 pounds. If Sir Modred was first-class, what was Goldsbrough? Fisherman got two entire horses from Rose de Florence—Ferryman and Maribyrnong, the former of whom was good without being great. But Maribyrnong, though it was claimed that he never got a really first-class horse, got four Derby winners and six of the two St. Legers—four at Sydney and two at Melbourne. His daughters bred well to everything and especially to the sons of Yattendon and Musket. Fisherman also got Sea Gull, who ran second to the Colonial Tim Whiffler in the Melbourne Cup of 1866, and who would have won it had she not gone out so early and set a hot pace; and then, if Gordon's poetry is correct, she was beaten by the shortest of necks.

Chrysolite, by Stockwell, out of Juliet by Touchstone, above referred to, was bred to Angler, son of Fisherman and Marchioness and produced Robinson Crusoe and Onyx, the latter being afterwards famous as the dam of Nordenfelt (by Musket), who won both Derbys while his stable companion, Matchlock, lugged off both St. Legers in that year. Robinson Crusoe took his name from being saved from the wreck of the City of Melbourne, a steamer that foundered just abreast of the Coogee Aquarium. She

had some sixty race horses on board and the son of Angler and Chrysolite was the only one saved. Robinson Crusoe won the Sydney Derby and the Champion Race at 3 miles; and was the sire of two good brothers—Trident and Navigator—each of which won a Derby and a St. Leger, and Trident won the Champion in all but record time. Nordenfelt headed the list of Winning Sires in 1892 and was the biggest thoroughbred horse I ever saw. He was 17 hands high, no taller than our Longfellow, but a heavier horse in equal flesh by at least 150 pounds. His back looked like an island. Two sisters to Martini Henry and one to Nordenfelt were shipped to England to be mated with first-class sires, but none of them produced anything above the selling plater class. Robinson Crusoe was strictly first-class, as a sire and one of his sons—Sunrise—has gotten more winners of races in each year since 1888 than any other stallion on the great South Continent, but he never figures better than twelfth on the list because his get win their races away out on the back blocks, running for small purses.

Musket is the next great horse in Australian history. He was bred in England and foaled in 1867. In 1870 he won three Queen's Plates and the Ascot Stakes at two miles, declaring himself as a noted "sticker" even at that early age. At four years of age he was the contending horse in what was probably the most desperate finish ever run on Ascot Heath. It was for the Alexandra Plate, a few feet over 2⅞ miles, in which he carried 126 pounds to Rosicrucian's 132, and was beaten a head, the third horse Dutch Skater (who won the Great Metropolitan and Doncaster Cup of that year) being beaten over sixty lengths. No such ding-dong finish as that had been seen since Camarine, by Juniper, defeated Rowton (St. Leger of 1829 and imported into America) for the Ascot Cup of 1832. Next year Musket shouldered his five-year-old impost of 132 pounds and won the Alexandra Plate easier than Rosicrucian had done in the previous year, after which he retired to the stud where he got Petronel, winner of the Two Thousand and Doncaster Cup in Bend d'Or's year; Dan Godfrey, never trained but a fairly good sire; and Gisela, dam of Hambledon (by Standard) who won six Queen's Plates and the Doncaster Cup of 1885. Musket had just concluded his first season when his owner, the eccentric Lord Glasgow, died of a brief illness. By the terms of his will, all of his horses were to be retained by his heirs unless they saw fit to kill them. They could shoot just as many as they liked but must not sell one. Just then Major J. S. Walmsley, of Auckland, New Zealand, arrived in London with orders for Thomas Morrin, of Sylvia Park, to purchase some mares and stallions. Morrin was an iron-monger, a native of Canada and about as genial a man as could be found at the antipodes; and he had given Walmsley *carte blanche* to purchase the best stallion and twelve mares that he could find. Walmsley knew that a horse that could not stay two miles could not win any of the big handicaps in Australia and, as Musket had been a noted "sticker" he wanted him for premier of Sylvia Park, but the terms of the will were in the way. They finally got around it by Mr. Walmsley's paying £1,750 for a ninety-nine years' lease to Thomas Morrin. Some of the mates that accompanied him were superbly bred and among them were:

Mersey, by Knowsley, out of Clemency by Newminster, afterwards dam of Carbine, who won the Melbourne Cup of 1890 with 145 pounds up.

Macksickar and L'Orient, by Knight, out of Garter, who ran second to Vauban in the Two Thousand Guineas.

Rosette, by Lord Lyon (Derby of 1866), out of Rouge Rose (dam of Bend d'Or, (Derby of 1880) by Thormanby.

Rambling Katie, by Melbourne, out of Phryne (sister to Flatcatcher) by Touchstone.

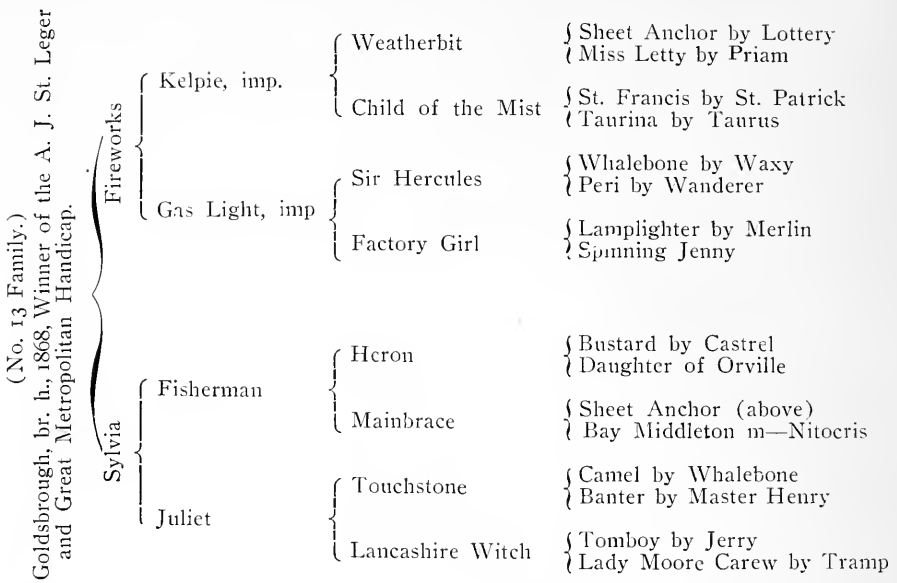
Dundee's Katie, by Dundee, out of Rambling Katie.

Fleur Ange, bred in France, by Consul, son of Monarque.

PETROLEUSE, by Oxford (son of Birdcatcher) out of Hartshorn by Mountain Deer.
TITANIA, by Orest, out of Lady Queen Mab by Lambton.

I cannot remember all the rest of the consignment, but there were native mares at home just as good as they were. Of course Carbine, out of Mersey, was the greatest performer Musket ever got, but he was no such sire as Nordenfelt, out of Onyx, or Hotchkiss out of Petroleuse. He got Wallace out of a sister to Melos but, outside of him, most of Carbine's get were delicate and did not train on. Nordenfelt headed the list of sires in 1892, but died in the following year. Trenton, owned by Dan O'Brien when he ran in the Melbourne Cup (and he and Commotion were the only two horses ever to be twice placed for that event) was sold to Andrew Town at six years old and at his death became the property of William R. Wilson of Geelong. Through the victories of Aurania, Aurum and others of note, Trenton became premier sire of Australia in 1895 and held it for five seasons, even after he had been exported to England, being the only stallion to hold supremacy for that period, as against four seasons each for Yattendon and Maribynong; and three each for Chester and Musket. I saw old Trenton in England three years ago and my wife said he was a long way the most majestic-looking old horse she had ever seen. I think it a great pity he was ever sent over to England for he has not done any too well there; and in Australia he got race horses from mares that had never produced decent selling platers to any other stallion, being the only horse in Australian history to get winners of over £18,000 in a single season. This looks like small money, as compared with the returns from some of our American sires, but is explained by the fact that they have no winter racing in that country, which is all the more to their credit. The old saying that "A merciful man is merciful to his beast" is just as true today as it was on the day it was first uttered.

Musket was strictly a male-line horse as much so as Goldsbrough was a female-line stallion. Musket's daughters are very inferior broodmares, Industry (sister to the Oaks winner Pearl Shell) being about the best of the lot. On the other hand, Trenton, Nordenfelt, Carbine and Hotchkiss, have all had one or more seasons where they have had above $40,000 to their credit. Add to these the moneys won by the get of such fairly good sires as Escutcheon, Musk Rose, Medallion, Cuirassier, Brigadier, Jacinth, Tranter and horses of that class; and you will see that Musket is still a potent factor in the Australian stud. Just which of his descendants is now the better sire I am unable to say, but am of a belief that Wallace, by Carbine out of Melodious by Goldsbrough, is as good as any of them if not the very best. He certainly was one of the best weight-for-age horses ever seen anywhere. It is singular that Musket's daughters have not produced any better than they have for they were nearly all large and roomy. I brought three of them from Australia to America and I ought to know whereof I speak. I wish they had been by Goldsbrough. Now there is a family of thoroughbreds that Americans do not know much about, being an offshoot of the famous Tramp who won the Doncaster Cup of 1814 when it was run at four miles. As Goldsbrough headed the list of sires in 1886, through his son, Arsenal, winning the Melbourne Cup, I append his breeding.



From the above it will be seen that Goldsbrough had five crosses of Waxy and six of Orville, the two greatest sires between 1800 and 1815; and three of Whalebone and one of his brother Whisker (also a Derby winner) with three of Tramp, Whalebone and Tramp being the two best sires between 1820 and 1835, together with two additional crosses of Dick Andrews, sire of Tramp. Could any pedigree surpass that for stoutness? And yet that horse with at least ten crosses of Sir Peter, by long odds the best sire between 1795 and 1810, never got a horse good enough to be called a second-class sire. I offered $7,000 for his son, Cardigan, who won the Hawkesbury Handicap of 1887 and the Great Metropolitan also, as well as the Summer Cup of 1888. His dam was imported Signora by Newcastle out of Actress by Stockwell; and he resembled our Harry Bassett more than any horse I ever saw, save that he was a heavier horse. He had broken down in training about six weeks previously and was still low in flesh; and for all that he weighed 1142 pounds on a hay scale which I suppose to have been correct. And, let me add, that I am now very glad that I did not get him.

Several sons of Musket have been imported into the United States, but Maxim, out of imported Realization by Vespasian (brother to Sabinus) was worth all the rest of the lot. He got winners of $8,820 in his first American season and of $14,259 in the second at the conclusion of which he died. Maxim left several sons that are doing fairly well in the stud, the best being Altamax, out of Altitude by Alarm, running back on the female tail-line to little Queen Mary of blessed memory. Altamax made a big show in his first season but nothing from him showed for much in the next. Come to find out about it, he had been given a year's vacation and the mares bred to him were mated with Eddie Jones, by Morello; and to Colonel Wheeler, by Midlothian, leaving Altamax without any enjoyment that year. They say they (Burns and Waterhouse) have some good ones from Altamax coming on next year; and I sincerely hope it is true, for they are most amiable and hospitable gentlemen, as well as the gamest kind of betters, when they have a really good horse to start in a race. Maxnic, out of Pic Nic by Mr. Pickwick (son of Hermit) is said to be getting some fine youngsters but none of his get have so far appeared on the turf. Whenever he outbreeds Altamax, I shall transfer my allegiance to him, but so long as Altamax holds the lead over him I shall pin my faith upon the son of Altitude as the best—and a good

deal the best—son of Maxim, who, to borrow the language of Henry the Eighth, "should have died hereafter." I once asked Tom Payten, by far the best trainer I met in Australia, what was the hardest race the great Abercorn ever won. He answered without a moment's hesitation, "The race where he beat Maxim when they were two years old." Such an opinion and from such a source was worthy of recollection.

Kelpie, the sire of Fireworks, who was a great performer and the only horse in all Australian history to win three Derbys, was imported from England and was a full brother to Diomedia, the second dam of Trappist, sire of l'Abbesse de Jouarre. He is described to me as an enormous red chestnut, standing sixteen hands, three inches high and dividing with Talk o' the Hill, the honor of being the largest and best boned stallion imported since the discovery of gold. He stood over a great deal of ground and measured over nine inches around his cannon bones. He was kept near Albury, on the Murray river, for some time, where his fee was only £7.10, but after Fisherman died (to whom Gas Light had produced a winner of the Champion race, 3 miles) the mare was sent to Kelpie and the result was Fireworks, who was, Bruce Lowe told me, the handsomest horse he ever saw. Nothing could surpass the sculptured beauty of his head and neck, nor the lofty carriage with which he paraded himself both in training and in the stud. He died very young which was a great misfortune for, as an exponent of the line of Tramp, he must have been nearly as good as Lanercost or Rosicrucian, and better than anything else descended from the loins of the great Bishop Burton horse that was the first three-year-old to win the once dearly-prized Doncaster Cup.

Neckersgat fills such an important place in Australian pedigrees that I feel he deserves some mention here, particularly as he was one of the first ten stallions on the list for no less than twelve years. He was nearly as large a horse as Kelpie and a great deal coarser and, in my belief the best stallion that ever descended from the male line of that hardluck horse, Ion, by Cain, who ran second in the Derby to the worthless Amato and second in the St. Leger to Don John, of whom I speak in another part of this book, devoted to American horses. A Mr. Gerrard, of South Australia, sent to England for a big horse—he wanted to breed hunters for that beautiful country around Adelaide. The horse that came out for him was Talk o' the Hill, a total failure as a race horse but a magnificent individual, said to be the biggest horse that ever crossed the equator for he stood seventeen hands barefooted and girthed seven feet two and one-half inches. His bone was in proportion to his size. Now, then, "take hoff yer 'at." He was by Wild Dayrell (Derby of 1855) out of Ayacanora by Birdcatcher, from Pocahontas (dam of Stockwell, Rataplan and King Tom) by Glencoe. Nothing could be more finely bred for while Wild Dayrell—the most beautiful horse of his day—was no great success as a sire, he got Buccaneer, the best Herod line stallion of the past seventy years, barring Lexington in America. There was no horse of Buccaneer's day that got any such horse as Kisber or such a filly as Formosa.

About the same time Talk o' the Hill came out, a mare was brought to Adelaide called Miss Giraffe. She was by King Tom, out of Giraffe by Melbourne, from Molly by Pantaloon, from Industry (Oaks winner of 1838 and dam of Lady Evelyn, Oaks of 1849) by Priam. This mare's first produce to Talk o' the Hill was Neckersgat, as coarse a horse as ever was seen. He met with an accident as a yearling and was never trained. He was an awkward looking chestnut and his dam had evidently bred back to Harkaway. Next year she produced a colt with quality (enough for Wild Dayrell or Flying Dutchman), being a beautiful and bloodlike bay with white heels behind and just enough white in his face to light up as intelligent a head as ever was put upon a horse. Near where he was foaled is a small harbor full of tide-rips called Rapid Bay and that was the name bestowed upon him by his owner, Sir Thomas Elder of Morphettville, the handsomest stud farm in all that country

though not the largest. Although I cannot recall his performances, I know he was a race horse of high class and retired to the stud with quite a reputation, his sire being already dead. He made but two seasons when he succumbed to an attack of heart failure which had carried off both his sire and grandsire before him. Neckersgat, in the meantime, had been shipped off to a sheep station in Queensland to get saddle horses for the "boundary riders" and a messenger was dispatched to bring him back. The old red horse made his return trip of 1,200 miles all safely, and was enseconced in Rapid Bay's box at once. From that time out he was a prominent factor, the best of his get being Dunlop, who won the Melbourne Cup of 1887 with 115 pounds, two miles in 3:28½, then the world's record for that distance. It has since been beaten, by Newton in America and by Carbine on that same track, the latter being by far the most meritorious of all three performances. But Neckersgat's career recalls the Godolphin Arabian in England and the well-beloved Bonnie Scotland in America, "Truth crushed to earth."

Another good horse taken to Australia about that same period was Lord of the Hills by Touchstone out of Fair Helen by Pantaloon from Rebecca (dam of Alice Hawthorn, Annandale and The Provost) by Lottery. This horse was therefore a full brother to Lord of the Isles, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas of 1855 and sire of Scottish Chief; and he was also a full brother to Lady Macdonald, dam of that famous three-year-old filly Brigantine, by Buccaneer, who won the Oaks and Ascot Cup, less than four weeks apart, beating Blue Gown and Formosa in the latter race. As Blue Gown had won the Derby and Ascot Cup, and Formosa had won about everything else in the previous year, it took a great three-year-old to beat two such horses at weight for age. Lord of the Hills stood in New South Wales for £7, then £15 and then at £20, the largest fee ever paid in Australia up to that time. He made a name for himself and some of his get won big races, notably Glencoe, who won the Melbourne Cup and other big events. I am afraid that the line of Lord of the Hills is wholly extinct as I have heard of no good performances from any of his male-line descendants in the last eighteen years.

Grandmaster, by Gladiateur, out of Celerrima by Stockwell, was a horse very much to my liking and was, beyond all doubt the best sire that the triple-crowned hero of 1865 ever got. He was imported from England by W. J. Dangar (who also imported that long-backed brute, Hawthornden) but was subsequently sold to Mr. John Eales, of the Duckenfields near Morpeth. He certainly was as handsomely turned a horse as one could wish to look at and, while there was a look of Stockwell about him, there was a still stronger resemblance to the beautiful Pantaloon who was the sire of his second dam, Slander, full sister to The Libel, paternal grandsire of Sir Modred. He was about fifteen hands three inches high and was of good length and great depth of barrel. His driving power was as good as one could ask and his disposition simply perfect. He got some great winners, among whom was Paris II, the only horse that ever won the Caulfield Cup twice; and that is beyond all cavil, the second biggest race run in Australia. I never saw a much smoother-turned horse than Grandmaster, but nothing that resembled himself could race a little bit. But whenever he got a ragged-looking horse like Gladiateur, then look out for squalls ahead. I never saw his son, Gibraltar, who won the A. J. C. Derby of 1892, but he was described to me as one of the non-resemblers and the raggedest one of the lot; and the Lord help him if he was any more so than Ensign, Paris II, Insignia and those that I saw win races there. On the other hand he got a horse called Locksley out of Vesper by Yattendon, that was as handsome a horse as one could wish to look at. Jim Mayo had him in the same stable with Cardigan and we were always being told that the Mayo-Chambers-contingent were going to bring off a big coup with Locksley but, when it came down to the day of the race, it was the big chestnut son of Goldsbrough that did the trick and Locksley stayed in the stable. But it was just as I said, nothing from Grand

master raced well unless he partook of the ragged conformation of Gladiateur. One of Grandmaster's daughters, called Grand Lady, was brought to this country some years ago but has never produced anything of note. She is out of Fine Lady by Darebin, the next dam being First Lady (imported) the dam of the unbeaten Grand Flaneur. It does seem as if so highly bred a mare should produce well to any stallion, if mated with any reasonable degree of judgment.

St. Alban's, by Blair Athol, out of Pandora by Cotherstone, from Polydora by Priam (see the pedigree of Imp. Warminster for extension) is not to be confounded with the horse of same name who won the St. Leger, Chester Cup and Great Metropolitan of 1860. He was imported as a yearling into Tasmania by Mr. J. Fields, living near Hobart, who bred from him in three seasons, two winners of the Melbourne Cup —Malua and Sheet Anchor—and one of the Caulfield Cup, in Blink Bonny. After these three had made their debut, for Sheet Anchor's two miles in 3:29¼ was the world's record when it was made, Mr. Fields sold the horse to Mr. John Crozier of St. Albans, where the grand old horse died some years later. He bred very little quality, most of his horses being of the bullocky type like Blair Athol, but I don't know that I ever saw a horse that I liked better than Malua, who not only won the Adelaide and Australian Cups with 129 pounds, but also the Melbourne Cup with 135, being the only horse to annex all three and he did it all in one season; and two seasons later annexed the Grand National Hurdle race at Melbourne with his owner, Mr. John O. Inglis, in the saddle. Sheet Anchor was a totally different-looking horse from Malua and, while quite as tall, did not weigh within 150 pounds of him. Malua was a grand success at the stud, getting Malvolio, who won the Melbourne Cup and two winners of good races in England, but Sheet Anchor was a dismal failure, and even if ever Blink Bonny, who greatly enriched the Ballarat and Dowling Forest outfit, produced anything equal to herself, I never heard of it.

Wilberforce, by Oxford (son of Birdcatcher and sire of Sterling, Standard and Playfair), was taken out to that country by somebody living on the Hawkesbury and bred some excellent horses, full of bone and substance, notably Hastings who won the Hawkesbury Handicap and started as first favorite in the Melbourne Cup of 1884, as already detailed in my reference to Malua. I never saw a finer lot of upstanding horses than Wilberforce got in that country. Oxford also got Chandos, who was imported by E. K. Cox to take the place of Yattendon when he died, but Chandos, while he bred a type of horses well above the average, never got anything so good as Hastings. I bred two mares to Hastings in 1890 and both dropped foals after their arrival in California. One of these was a bay colt that died at six days old and the other, a chestnut filly, which lived less than three months. I have always fancied the Oxford line of Birdcatcher because it carries so much bone and substance, coupled with excellent temper; and hence the success of Gallinule in the stud (through the marvelous Pretty Polly) is particularly gratifying to me.

Australia imported several sons of Stockwell and three of them were really good, the best being Ace of Clubs. Ace of Clubs got King of the Ring from Rose de Florence and King of the Ring got First King, who defeated Chester at three miles in the Champion Stakes, establishing a new world's record for that distance. Another fairly good son of Stockwell imported was Gang Forward, who won the Two Thousand Guineas of 1873, but he is better known as a sire of broodmares than of performers. Stockowner, out of Ennui (dam of Saunterer and fourth dam of Pero Gomez), by Bay Middleton, was "not much of a shower" and left no lasting impression upon the stock of that country. Ace of Clubs was well worth all of the rest of the Stockwell horses taken thither.

Several sons of Prince Charlie were taken out there. One of these was Clan Stuart, who got a mare called Georgie that was sent to England, where she won the Cambridgeshire. But a better one was Lochiel, who was imported in his dam, Nelly

Moore by Voltigeur. He was a good-looking brown horse, but stood a trifle short on his hinder pasterns. I had him bought for £1,000, but my bankers refused to confirm the sale, saying that their letter of instructions from my principal (the late Hon. Leonard J. Rose) did not contemplate the purchase of stallions. In the six years that followed, Lochiel headed the list of winning sires no less than four times, though not for any such moneys as Chester and Musket before him, and Trenton after him. His get were chiefly successful in short races. Lochiel was a great turf horse for he won the Australian Cup of 1889 with 124 pounds up, two miles and a quarter; and also the Newmarket Handicap at six furlongs, with 126 pounds in the saddle. It is given to but few horses to acquit themselves so well at entirely antagonistic distances. I could have taken Lochiel to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky and cleared him handsomely, without over-taxing his virility, in two seasons. But "it was not so to be."

Outside of Neckersgat and Panic, the best Herod horse they had in that country in the last forty years was another *in utero* importation named Gozo and pronounced Got-so. He was by Wild Oats (son of Wild Dayrell) out of imported Maltese Cross by Oxford and was described to me as a little chap, on the style of our imported Albion who was small enough for a polo pony. If he ever raced it was not during my visits to the land of the Kangaroo, but he got two brothers named Gaulus and The Grafter out of Industry by Musket. The first of these two won the Melbourne Cup and his brother ran second to him. In the next year The Grafter won with 125 pounds up and, on the strength of these two performances, was sent to England, where he won one or two good-sized stakes. A sense of candor compels me to say that I saw The Grafter in England and he was about the ugliest brute I ever saw on a race track.

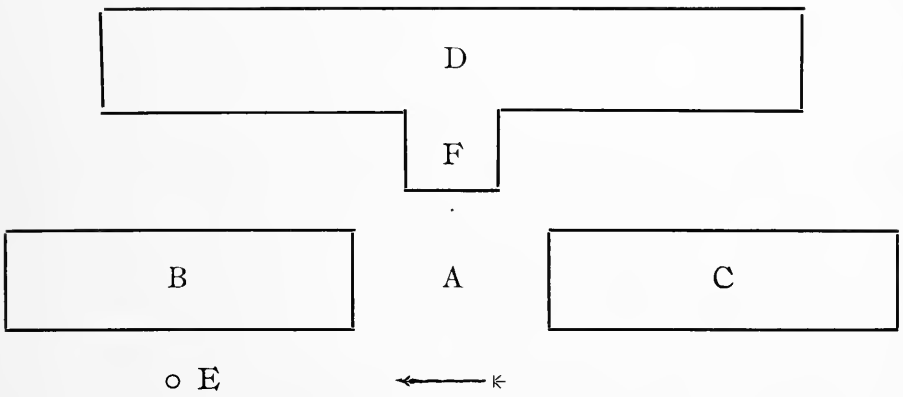
Panic was one of the greatest of all Herod's descendants. He was by Alarm (son of Venison and winner of the Cambridgeshire at three years and the Emperor of Russia's Cup at four), out of Queen of Beauty by Melbourne, from Birthday by Pantaloon, from Maid of Honor by Champion, the rest of the pedigree being that of imported Leamington and Darebin. Panic was imported from England as a yearling, but got lame and did not start until he had made three seasons in the stud. His owner then started him in the Champion Race at three miles, with 134 pounds up and he won cleverly. His best race horse was little Commotion, of course, but Wellington (who also won the Champion and the V. R. C. Derby) was a good deal the best as a sire, especially in the way of jumping races, for he got Busaco, one of the greatest timber-toppers the world has ever seen. Think of a horse winning one race three years consecutively, with 165, 172 and 178 pounds respectively, and that was just what old Busaco did. Panic would have been a great horse had he never gotten anything but Commotion. Wellington lived to a good old age and got many useful horses. I brought one of his daughters (Catherine Wheel) to California in 1891, but she died the property of Mr. J. N. Camden of Versailles, Kentucky, without producing a foal in America. Her daughter, Atossa, by Dunlop, is now owned at the Napa Stock Farm by Mr. Adolph B. Spreckels.

Which was the greatest of all Australian sires, did you say? Trenton, as a sire of performers, or course. He headed the list of sires in Australia, six years (or was it seven?) after he had been shipped to England, where he is now voted only fairly good. Had he remained in the Colonies he might have had as many years of premiership to his credit as had St. Simon in England, for no other horse within my knowledge has ever had so many eight and nine-year-old horses to win for him—on the flat of course—as Trenton did. The beautiful old horse with his graceful poise of the neck and his exquisitely sculptured head, will long be one of the many sweet memories of my only visit to Cobham. Not by any means so large a horse as Nordenfelt or Hotchkiss, by the same sire, nor so fashionably-bred (from an English point of view) he is a better balanced horse than either and has easily outbred them and all other sons of Musket, the mighty Carbine included.

YATTENDON looms out above all the rest as a double-line horse, equally prominent as a sire of great broodmares and of sires as well. He is as conspicuous in his native land as was Sir Archy in America a hundred years ago. He came up from obscurity, through sheer merit, as signally as did Washington among American generals or William Bede Dalley among the statesmen of Australia. There was but one Stockwell in England and but one Yattendon in Australia. Before him and behind him, alike, all is space and silence. He was a horse "without a model and without a shadow."

I cannot close this chapter, which I trust contains some new information to readers in my native land, without paying a brief tribute to the management of the Australian race courses which are fifty years ahead of those of England and, in many things, advanced beyond ours. The Flemington Course, near Melbourne, is as far ahead of Morris Park as that track is ahead of any other in America, and no candid-minded American who sees it will contradict me. They have a clock on top of the judge's stand which is started by electricity at the starting post and stopped by an attendant seated over the judge's head. There is not a trotting association in all America that has the moral courage to put a clock like that, where the exact time can be given without a consultation as to whether John Jones' horse will be thrown out of the 2:30 class next year or not.

The spectators' stands are three in number and the prices are graduated to suit the popular taste as well as the individual purse. Here is a rough diagram:



A—Gateway into the course. B—the grand stand. C—the Maribynong stand. D. —the Hill stand, 85 feet above the track. E—the judge's box. F—stairs to Hill stand.

The grand stand prices are $5 on Derby and Cup days, which also includes an admission to the saddling paddock, and on ordinary days $2.50, called in their vernacular "ten bob." To the Maribynong stand, which lies up the stretch from the judge's box, the admission fee is $3 on Cup days and half that sum on other days; and to the Hill stand, where you look down upon the horses' backs as they fly past you, it is $2 on Cup days and one-half that amount on other days. Under each of these stands is a nicely finished basement, fitted up as a restaurant. Under the grand stand it is six shillings for dinner with native wine included; under the Maribynong stand the price is four shillings but the vin ordinaire is not so good; and under the Hill stand it is two shillings and sixpence, a dry meal but well cooked and served.

One thing impressed me very curiously about their racing. They only weigh out four horses at the conclusion of a race, the fourth's horse's weight being checked out to insure him third money in the event of a disqualification of any of the three that

finished in front of him. Now if a man wants to "throw off" a horse, so as to get a lighter weight upon him, it would be very easy to weigh in with the proper weight and then slip in eight or ten pounds extra when saddling up. He would make no attempt to win but would finish "in the steerage;" and the fraud would not be detected till odds of 20 to 1 were bet against him in some future race, and then he would "come home on the bit." It may be, however, that this custom pertains only to the more important events; and that, in all the smaller events, every horse is weighed out, as in America. I have only seen racing for stake events and what I have said above may be a gross error as to smaller meetings and less important races.

For one thing the Australian people deserve credit and that is the drastic and wholesome way in which the English love of fair play is enforced on their tracks, and to my notion with an intensified degree of severity. Want of space compels me to restrict myself to one example. At the Great Metropolitan meeting of 1888 at Sydney there was a mare entered named The Nun, by First King out of Pilgrimage. She was in with a fairly lightweight and could have won the race which was won by an ugly brute named Lamond. It was very evident that she had "got the rope" in the hope of "making a big killing" with her in the Caulfield Cup, about four weeks off. The fraud was easily detected and the stewards of the A. J. C. ruled off her owner, Mr. McKenzie, for life; her trainer, I think his name was Dowd, for fifteen years; and her rider, Chris Moore, for five years. Moore claimed he had "ridden to orders" and, as he was a boy of previous good character, the ban was lifted at the end of four years, after which I met him in San Francisco. The trainer got back at the end of nine years, but the owner is still outside the rails and the ticket officers have his photograph on all the principal courses to warn the clubs against selling him a card of admission. That is the correct way, too. Let the heaviest punishment fall upon him who furnishes the money for jobbery and there will not be so many jobs attempted.

The population of Australia is a rugged and healthy one, through plenty of outdoor life and a manly love for honest labor. The regiment which was fitted out at Sydney by William Bede Dalley, to go to the relief of "Chinese Gordon" at Khartoum, was the most magnificent body of cavalry that ever leaped into saddles, to answer a bugle-call, since the hand of man was first raised against his fellow man in warfare. They are a kind-hearted people, too, as witness the generous sum of money they heaped up for the widow and children of little Tommy Corrigan, the steeple-chase jockey who was killed at Flemington about eight years ago. Moreover, they are a hospitable people, as were the Californians of pioneer days, before the transcontinental railways were built. That hospitality is the outgrowth of isolation and as Australia is 7,500 miles from San Francisco and more than twice that distance from London, I think the day will never come when the Australians will be other than a generous and open-handed people. It is the same with all classes. The wool king offers you his champagne and roast pheasant with the same cordiality that the woodchopper, a thousand miles from no place, invites you to his frugal repast of mutton and "damper." It is the custom of the country and they have no desire to change it.

I never again expect to hear the Victorians say: "Well, how do you find Melbourne —isn't its growth something marvelous?" Nor to hear the Sydney man's stereotyped query, "What do you think of our beautiful harbor?" (I have always pitied Captain Cook because there was nobody to ask him that question when he landed at the present site of the Circular Quay.) But my heart goes back to many brilliantly-lighted evenings in Melbourne and many sunny days in New South Wales; and for the sake of those days that can never return I pray that there may be always a rose looking into every open window in that fair land of perennial liberty and light.

THE BRUCE LOWE SYSTEM OF BREEDING BY FIGURES

Some time along in May, 1890, I was the guest of the late Frank Reynolds, of Tocal, on the Paterson river in New South Wales. In the course of an after-dinner conversation, Mr. Reynolds said to me:

"You have met Bruce Lowe, I presume."

I replied in the affirmative. Mr. Reynolds then went on to say: "He and I were boys together and the friendship that began then has stood the test for forty odd years. He called on me the last time I was in Sydney and told me he was gathering the material for a book on breeding. And you know Lowe is an ingenious chap in his own way. You Americans give a number to each of your trotting stallions and Lowe has conceived the idea of reversing that proposition and numbering the mares."

"What. All the mares in the British Stud Book? Surely not."

"By no means," replied Mr. Reynolds. "You know that all the classical winners of England trace to some one of forty-three mares, such as the Tregonwell Barb mare, ancestress of Whalebone and Whisker; the Layton Barb mare from which we get Thormanby, Apology and your Derby winner Iroquois, and the Old Vintner mare to which trace St. Giles and Bloomsbury. Now he classifies each of these mares by a number, making the Tregonwell Barb mare No. 1 in his system because more classic winners trace to her than to any other. Next comes the Burton Barb mare to which trace Harkaway, Blacklock, Voltigeur, Sir Hercules and other good ones. Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Lanercost and The Flying Dutchman trace to the dam of the True Blues, which makes his No. 3 family and so on."

"Well, that is all right, so far as performances go, but that No. 3 family is far-and-away the best family, so far as sires go," I replied.

'That is just what I told him," said Mr. Reynolds, "but he gets around that by marking the sire families in blue pencil and the performing families in red, by way of distinction."

Three years after that I met Mr. Lowe at Pasadena, where he was the guest of the late Simeon G. Reed in whose employ as a steamboat officer I had been, a quarter of a century previously. Mr. Lowe was always very gentlemanly, but very dogmatical, showing that the doctrine of infallibility was not confined to the Vatican. One of his pet ideas was that Lexington was a horse of no real merit in himself, but was entirely indebted for his success to the daughters of Glencoe with which he had been mated through a monopoly of that blood acquired by Mr. Robert Alexander. I took occasion to carry all my American books over to him the next day and showed him conclusively that the four best horses of Lexington's get had not a drop of Glencoe blood in them, these being Tom Bowling, Harry Bassett, Duke of Magenta and Kingfisher. This staggered him, as he had been told that Norfolk, Asteroid and Wanderer were the best. He left for England about two months later and died shortly after his arrival in London, appointing Mr. William Allison, of the International Horse Exchange, 45 Pall Mall, as his literary executor.

Like most other inventors, Mr. Lowe was sadly deficient in the bump of order, speaking from a clerical standpoint. His notes were written on old envelopes and

even cast-off wrappers from his colonial newspapers, in some instances; and the reader can judge whether Mr. Allison had any difficulty in unravelling those tangled skeins. Finally Mr. Allison got the book out and sent the proceeds to Mr. Lowe's sister at Morpeth, in New South Wales, and then sat down quietly for four years to study out the many glaring errors in Mr. Lowe's book, of which he found nearly three hundred. In 1891 after the entire edition of Mr. Lowe's work had been sold out, so it afforded no more revenue for his sole surviving relative (or for Mr. H. C. White, of New South Wales, who had furnished "the sinews of war" for Mr. Lowe's undertaking) Mr. Allison got out a book of his own as a sequel to Mr. Lowe's book, showing a most commendable degree of delicacy and self-abnegation in the premises. I commend a perusal of Mr. Allison's work in preference to Mr. Lowe's, because it is compiled in a more orderly and systematic manner. I am as much indebted to Mr. Allison's book as to any other authority used in the compilation of this work; and never lose a chance to thank him for many valuable suggestions.

What I disliked about Mr. Lowe's book was, the summary and apparently thoughtless way he dismissed the great Waxy (of the No. 18 family) when it is known that the male line of Waxy has won two Derbys and nearly three St. Legers to any other lines one; and that his daughters were as prolific as his sons were potent, in the production of great winners. He devoted whole pages to Stockwell, Rataplan and Touchstone in England, as well as to Yattendon in Australia, without seeming to realize that none of those truly great sires could have existed without the presence of Waxy as their male line ancestor. Another thing I did not fancy about his book was his undisguised purpose to belittle Sterling just because he happened to be a "sprinter," and a general disposition to "damn with faint praise" the Oxford branch of Birdcatcher, when everybody knows that it carries more bone than any other line save that of Melbourne, a good muscular development, generally speaking, and almost uniformly a good temper. Sterling is the only horse since Camel foaled in 1822 to get three winners of the Ascot Gold Cup, Isonomy winning it twice and winning the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester with 136 pounds in the saddle, conceding 29 pounds to the second horse. Isonomy classes up fairly with Charles XII, Lanercost, Rataplan, Fandango and Fisherman; and probably a better horse than any other of the last forty years, whether as performer or sire, for he is the only stallion in history to get two winners of "the triple crown." And I wonder what Mr. Lowe would say if he were alive today to see Pretty Polly, a great-granddaughter of the pooh-poohed Sterling, now credited with fourteen consecutive victories, including the Oaks and St. Leger, without a single defeat.

For all this don't understand me that Mr. Lowe's book is not a valuable one to the breeder, for it is in England and France, and may be equally so in Australia, though they have many good mares in that country—notably the dams of Bravo and Stromboli—that trace to daughters of an Arab stallion at the third or fourth generation. But in America it is of no earthly use, except both the stallion and the mare to be mated with him are imported! The figures come out all right in England with but a few exceptions, although Pretty Polly, the best filly in English history, and just so much better than Scepter and La Fleche as they are better than Crucifix, did not figure, at the opening of the current season, better than fourth among the three-year-olds, yet what she achieved is already a goodly bit of history.

But the Bruce Lowe system is generally faulty in American breeding for the reason that we have so many great producing mares that do not trace back to any of the mares embodied in that system. Take two of the five best sons of the immortal Lexington—Tom Bowling, the best horse he ever got, and Duke of Magenta, who won twelve out of thirteen races—and their pedigrees "run into the ground" at the fifth generation. Then take those five great brothers—Spendthrift, Miser, Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Wildidle, and what do they trace to? Answer: a mare "said

to be thoroughbred and brought to Kentucky from Virginia by Mr. T. D. Owings." Then there was Picayune, dam of Doubloon, Louis d'Or and Florin, and I have been astonished that sh ewas ever admitted into the Stud Book. Take Princess Ann, by imported Leviathan, you will find she has no fifth dam, but she produced seven fillies from which some good performers have come on in later generations. Then there is that mare of unknown pedigree "from the stud of Harrison, of Brandon, Va., to which trace such flyers as Molly McCarthy and her wonderful daughter, Fallen Leaf; Flood and Shannon, over the average as sires; Kinglike, sire of a Futurity winner; Joe Hooker, sire of the great Yo Tambien, and Hidalgo, winner of the Emporium Stakes at Coney Island. Then you come to Madame Tonson, dam of Monsieur Tonson and Sir Richard. Her pedigree ran out at the third dam, yet it is well known that she produced to the cover of Pacolet (a Matchem horse by imported Citizen) three of the best winners of their day, from one mile to four; and that Monsieur Tonson was about the best sire in Tennessee, while in his prime.

In this way I could go on indefinitely and cite cases where the Bruce Lowe system could have no possible bearing on breeding in America. It would be different if these faulty lines had all run out, but they have not. Spendthrift, never a premier sire himself, but always clamoring loudly for a well-deserved recognition, got two premier sires—Kingston and Hastings—and, in addition to them, has Lamplighter and Boanerges coming right along as sires of something more than merely useful horses. Yet he traces to nothing in the Bruce Lowe system, nor did Enquirer, one of the best three sons of old Leamington, counting by the moneys won; and the very best, if you figure according to the number of races won. I must therefore adhere to my belief, expressed above, that the Bruce Lowe system is of no value to American breeders, except where the sire and dam are both imported, or where both the stallion and the mare, if native bred, trace to some mare embodied in that system.

I cannot close this without a tribute of respect to Mr. Bruce Lowe as a man. He came of an old family of Scotch colonists and united the courage of the typical pioneer to the modesty of a country school girl. When he died, I wrote of him as follows: "Certainly no other American knew Mr. Lowe so well as I did. A total stranger on a foreign shore, I found in him a companion whose nature was all sincerity and his friendship a Heaven-born truth. His life was pure and gentle, his bearing always manly. He was a confirmed invalid for years prior to his decease. He beheld the springtide burst forth in its emerald sheen; the summer, in its glow of sunshine and its plethora of ripening fruit; the autumn, with its vista of purple and gold upon 'the embattled forests,' heralding the Frost King's approach; and yet, in all those long and wearisome years, not one querulous whisper escaped his lips. At length came the end for God had recalled one of his noblemen from a foreign mission. The Infinite had approved a worthy life and rewarded it with a comparatively painless death. Courageous in everything, he carried his sterling manhood unsullied to the grave; and we can truthfully say of him, as Tennyson wrote of 'Chinese' Gordon, that 'Earth hath ne'er held a purer, manlier man.'"

Converse In-Breeding

Say what you will about in-breeding, it is the only way of perpetuating the blood of heroes. But as there is a right way and a wrong way to do everything, the remark applies unto breeding horses as well as to anything else. It is one of those matters wherein "Very much depends upon the style in which it's done." The English began it by mating together the sons and daughters of their great stallions, but out of different dams, which was incestuous enough in all conscience, but the Virginians of a century ago, actually mated Sir Archy with his own daughters, the stallion Ringgold, by Boston (a male-line grandson of Sir Archy, by the way) out of Flirtilla Jr. by Sir Archy out of old Flirtilla—who beat Ariel a $5000 match on Long Island—by Sir Archy, being the most convenient example at hand. Of such action only one result could be naturally expected—a lot of horses of great size and beauty but of no durability as campaigners.

But there is a species of in-breeding that does no harm. For instance, you find a great many well-bred horses in England that have Stockwell or his brother, Rataplan, on one side and their half-brother, King Tom, on the other, these being in free generations, of course, and all the intermediate crosses entirely dissimilar. Ayrshire, now probably the best male-line descendant of Touchstone on earth, has one cross each of Rataplan and Stockwell and four of Touchstone, who was his fourth sire on the top line and the sire of his fourth dam on the bottom line. Here are some examples of this to which I have, for the want of a better name, given that of "converse in-breeding." Here are three samples of this method:

AYRSHIRE, BR. H. 1886.

- Hampton
  - Lord Clifden
    - Newminster
      - Touchstone
        - Camel, by Whalebone
        - Banter, by Master Henry
      - Beeswing
        - Dr. Syntax, by Paynator
        - Tomboy's dam, by Ardrossan
    - The Slave
      - Melbourne
        - Humphrey Clinker, by Comus
        - Daughter of Cervantes
      - Volley
        - Voltaire, by Blacklock
        - Martha Lynn, by Mulatto
  - Lady Langdon
    - Kettledrum
      - Rataplan
        - The Baron, by Birdcatcher
        - Pocahontas, by Glencoe
      - Hybla
        - The Provost, by The Saddler
        - Otisina, by Liverpool
    - Haricot
      - Lanercost
        - Liverpool, by Tramp
        - Otis, by Bustard
      - Queen Mary
        - Gladiator, by Partisan
        - Daughter of Plenipotentiary
- Atalanta
  - Galopin
    - Vedette
      - Voltigeur
        - Voltaire, by Blacklock
        - Martha Lynn, by Mulatto
      - Mrs. Ridgway
        - Birdcatcher, by Sir Hercules
        - Nan Darrell, by Inheritor
    - Flying Duchess
      - Flying Dutchman
        - Bay Middleton, by Satton
        - Barbelle, by Sandbeck
      - Merope
        - Voltaire, by Blacklock
        - Velocipede's dam
  - Feronia
    - Thormanby
      - Windhound
        - Pantaloon, by Castrel
        - Phyne by Touchstone
      - Alice Hawthorn
        - Muley Moloch, by Muley
        - Rebecca, by Lottery
    - Woodbine
      - Honeysuckle
        - The Baron, by Birdcatcher
        - Pocahontas, by Glencoe
      - Stockwell
        - Touchstone, by Camel
        - Beeswing, by Dr. Syntax

The great Chester, alluded to in the chapter devoted to the thoroughbred horses of the Australian States, is bred in a similar manner, to-wit:

Chester, br. h. 1875	Yattendon†	Sir Hercules (Colonial)	Cap a Pie*	The Colonel, by Whisker Sist. to Cactus, by Sultan
			Paraguay*	Sir Hercules* by Whalebone Paradigm, by Partisan
		Cassandra	Tros*	Priam, by Emilius Ally, by Partisan
			Alice Gray	Rous Emigrant* by Pioneer Gulnare, by Y. Gohanna
	Lady Chester*	Stockwell	The Baron	Birdcatcher, by Sir Hercules Echidna, by Economist
			Pocahontas	Glencoe, by Sultan Marpessa, by Muley
		Austrey	Harkaway	Economist, by Whisker Fanny Dawson, by Nabocklish
			Zeila	Emilius, by Orville Appolonia, by Whisker

5th dam, My Lady by Comus; 6th, the Colonel's by Delpini.

* Bred in England; † won the Sydney Gold Cup;

Here is an almost parallel case to that of Ayrshire, save that the Delpini mare which produced The Colonel (St. Leger of '28 and dead heat for the Derby) was six removes from Chester on his dam's side and only five on his sire's. I am always in favor of this kind of in-breeding, provided the intermediate crosses are entirely dissimilar, as in the cases of Ayrshire and Chester.

Now then, for a noble old patriarch, just about six months dead and about as good as he was beautiful, the best Herod stallion imported into America since the day that the old sway-backed and white-eyed Glencoe landed in New York, nearly seventy years ago:

Sir Modred.	*Traducer.	The Libel.	Pantaloon	Castrel	*Buzzard, by Woodpecker. Dau. of Alexander, by Eclipse.
				Idalia	Peruvian, by Sir Peter. Musidora, by Meteor.
			Pasquinade. Sis to T'chst'ne.	Camel	Whalebone, by Waxy. Dau. of Selim, by *Buzzard.
				Banter	Master Henry, by Orville. Boadicea, by Alexander
		Arethusa.	Elis	Langar	Selim, by *Buzzard. Dau. of Walton, by Sir Peter.
				Olympia	Sir Oliver, by Sir Peter. Scotilla, by Anvil.
			Languid	Cain	Paulowitz, by Sir Paul. Dau. of Paynator, by Trumpator.
				Lydia	Poulton, by Sir Peter. Variety, by Hyacinthus.
	*Idalia.	Cambuscan.	Newminster	Touchstone	Camel, by Whalebone. Banter, by Master Henry.
				Beeswing	Dr. Syntax, by Paynator. Dau. of Ardrossan, by John Bull.
			The Arrow	Slane	Royal Oak, by Catton. Dau. of Orville, by Beningbrough.
				Southdown	Defence, by Whalebone. Feltona, by X. Y. Z.
		Dulcibella	Voltigeur	Voltaire	Blacklock, by Whitelock. Dau. of Phantom, by Walton.
				Martha Lynn	Mulatto, by Catton. Desdemona, by Orville.
			Priestess	The Doctor	Dr. Syntax, by Paynator. Dau. of Lottery, by Tramp.
				The Biddy	Bran, by Humphrey Clinker. Idalia by Peruvian.

* Bred in England.

We have seldom had a better (if as good) stallion in America than the honest old bay horse that was mercifully destroyed at the Rancho del Paso in May last. I say "if as good," for the simple reason that he is the only stallion in history to get the winners of over two hundred races in one season; and the only horse, within my knowledge, to surpass all others in a given year, not only in the amount of moneys won but in the number of races won likewise. Sir Modred's sons do not show up for much as sires, but his daughters are among the best in the land, one of them having produced Water Boy, the best handicap horse in America in 1903, by several pounds. Now look over the pedigree of Sir Modred and you will see that Idalia (by Peruvian out of Musidora by Meteor) is the fifth dam of Sir Modred and the dam of his third sire Pantaloon, whom Admiral Rous styled "The First Gentleman of Europe." Pantaloon was a chestnut in color and Sir Modred of that rare tint known as "Claret Bay," but he was a perfect Pantaloon horse in conformation and a thorough "gentleman," if ever I saw one. Whether he ever got a first-class horse is open to dispute, Tournament being the only one to approach that standard. But in the matter of horses capable of winning from $8000 to $12,000 in a single season, I never saw nor heard of his equal unless it was the marvelous Lexington, who was, like Sir Modred, a Herod horse, but from the No. 12 family, while the great Maori horse was from No. 17. Peace to his ashes and honor to the man whose sagacity led up to his importation.

There are families which in-breed well and other which do not. Here is an example for you: Glencoe was by Sultan, out ofTrampoline by Tramp, from Web by Waxy. Bay Middleton, also by Sultan, out of Cobweb (the Oaks winner of 1824) by Phantom (Derby of 1811) from Filagree by Soothsayer (St. Leger of 1811) from Web by Waxy. Hence Glencoe was an alleged uncle to the Derby winner of 1836. There is no blood in the world, of the same date as Glencoe, unless it be Touchstone, that in-breeds as well as his has done. Yet Bay Middleton's blood never in-bred well as a rule and, as late as 1885 the great Australian stallion, Maribyrnong, was the only successful stallion in the world that had two crosses of Bay Middleton. One of these he got through the granddam of his sire, Fisherman; and the other through Flying Dutchman, the sire of his dam, Rose de Florence. When Oatcake (afterwards re-christened Mariner) was imported to California in 1885, I asked an Australian why they let so fine an individual leave their country. "He had two crosses of Bay Middleton, and that is one too many," was his answer. Of late years, however, I have noticed the pedigrees of several good sires with two crosses of Bay Middleton. Imported Goldfinch, a great sire, if we have one in America at all, has two; and I would like to buy a horse capable of getting me a filly as good as Tradition. Gold Spinner by Goldfinch, has four crosses of Bay Middleton. He was a good performer, yet nothing has come from him of any note, but he is still a young horse. Indio, sire of Hurstbourne, who is probably the best second-class horse in America, has two; and Golden Garter, Star Ruby and St. Gatien, three of Mr. Haggin's best stallions, have none at all. Watercress, the sire of Water Boy, a long way the best horse of 1903, has two, and if there is a better sire in all America, I have yet to hear of him.

Margrave, St. Leger winner of 1832, was imported into Virginia in 1836 and got a great many stout horses. He came from Bruce Lowe's No. 2 family, which also produced Sir Hercules, Harkaway and Voltigeur. His daughters furnished to the American turf some of the best horses that ran prior to 1870, yet the only great racehorse that I know of having two crosses of Margrave, was Foxhall, who won the Grand Prix de Paris, Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire of 1881 and the Ascot Cup of 1882; and if ever there was a worse failure at the stud than Foxhall, I would like to know where? And where was there a horse that got any stouter ones than Margrave? He got six good four-milers and one three-miler (Brown Dick) the very best of his day; and before leaving England he got the dam of Sir Tatton Sykes, who won the Two Thousand

Guineas and St. Leger of 1846, beating the Derby winner of that year in the latter race. Mr. J. B. Haggin owns about sixty entire horses and, of those I can find, Fresno, good but not great, is the only one containing a cross of Margrave. The Master of Elmendorf, who is a very close student of blood lines, evidently knows what to let alone. Yet the breeding doctrinaires will tell you that you cannot get too much of Sir Hercules, Voltigeur or Lord Clifden, all No. 2 horses like Margrave.

The most prominent horses of the No. 3 family can all be in-bred with perfect safety. By these I mean Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Lanercost, Flying Dutchman and Pyrrhus the First. The latter would be hard to in-breed, partly because he died young and partly because most of his best sons were sold to Australian buyers; and Flying Dutchman and Lanercost, because they were exiled into France, like Ion and The Baron, and doomed to die in undeserved obscurity. Galopin, also a No. 3 horse, has in-bred well in the only case within my knowledge, that of Flying Fox, who won more at three years old than any other horse yet foaled, and who, though but eight years old, is already the sire of a winner of the Grand Prix de Paris.

The No. 4 family is a difficult one to size up correctly. Most people would say that the Thormanby branch is the best because it survives so strongly in France through Atlantic and Le Sancy, both of which got winners of the Grand Prix. Yet that branch of it which comes down to us through Manganese cannot be dismissed hastily for Thormanby, The Provost nor Annandale, neither of whom ever got as good a colt as Kisber nor as good a filly as Apology, but the strength of the Manganese branch seems to lie in mares rather than stallions, Kisber being the best of the lot with Wenlock second and The Miner "beaten off," as you might say.

The Nos. 10 and 14 families both in-bred well. Darebin, a No. 14 horse, has bred well in America, so far as performers go, with very limited opportunities; and in addition to that has imparted a degree of substance and bone of which we were sadly in need. He has a double cross of Touchstone and three crosses of Touchstone's dam; and yet the best horses he has gotten had two or more crosses of Touchstone through their dams. Leamington, also a No. 14 horse and the best sire ever imported to America, got a great horse wherever he crossed a mare that had a cross of Touchstone. And, hoping that what I have said on this question may be of use to the breeders of America, I pass on to another, and, as I believe, more difficult branch of my work.

Inbreeding, Past and Present

You cannot expect to avoid in-breeding at this late day, when all the galloping horses in the world are descended in male tail-line, from one of three horses—Matchem, Herod and Eclipse—all foaled between 1748 and 1764. What you have got to do is to breed intelligently and avoid mating that is in anywise incestuous. The English mated mares with stallions by different sires but from the same dam; or sometimes mated sons and daughters of the same stallion as in the case of Lollypop, the dam of Sweetmeat. The early Virginia breeders did worse than that and backed his own daughters up to old Sir Archy. In either case the action was most reprehensible. The truth is you have got to inbreed to a greater or less extent, but will you do so intelligently or not? I stand here prepared to prove that the most successful stallions of the past century, generally speaking, were the inbred horses and not the outcrossed. Leamington is America's best and most important of all her foreign-bred sires. He goes back to Pot-8-os, son of Eclipse, at the sixth generation on his sire's side, having two Herod horses, one Matchem mare and two Eclipse mares between himself and Pot-8-os; and on his dam's side there were a Pantaloon mare and one by Champion (son of Selim), two Herod mares, against Daphne by Laurel, Etiquette by Orville and Boadicea by Alexander, the last three being Eclipse horses.

I believe much trouble would be avoided if men would quit breeding a mare to the same stallion in consecutive years. I should never go into the business except at some place like Lexington, Ky., where I could have access to all sorts of stallions. If my mare was a Herod-line mare, I should only mate her with Eclipse and Matchem stallions, but would not hesitate to mate her daughters with a good Herod horse. If an Eclipse mare, breed her twice to another Eclipse horse, twice to a Matchem horse and once to a Herod horse. If a Matchem mare, say by Odd Fellow (for whose daughters I have a great fancy) or Carlton Grange, breed at least once in five years to an American-bred Matchem horse like Kingston or Lamplighter, giving the other four years to Eclipse and Herod horses, equally divided.

I fancy converse in-breeding, as in the cases of Ayrshire in England, a highly successful sire, by the way; Sir Modred and his brother, Cheviot, in New Zealand; and Chester in Australia, the last two being dealt with in more detail in the Australian portion of this work. I am fully aware that this is not always practicable but recommend it whenever it is possible. Certainly such horses as the three just above named are not to be regarded lightly, either as performers or sires. Chester was only "outside the money" four times in forty-one races, most of them at long distances; and as a sire, he would have been deemed great if he had gotten nothing but the magnificent Abercorn. Sir Modred started seventeen times and won nine races, all of which were high-class events; and as a sire he was the best one ever imported if you count up the number of races won by his get in proportion to the number of starts. And as for Ayrshire, he is already the sire of an Oaks winner and no end of "firsts" in races of less note. Sir Dixon's dam was a full sister to Iroquois, the only Amer-

ican-bred horse to win the English Derby; and if I owned a daughter of Iroquois, I would rather breed her to a son of Sir Dixon, say Kilmarnock, for instance, than to any other stallion within my reach. Boanerges, by Spendthrift out of an imported mare, should get good horses from a daughter of Springbok from a native-bred mare, say by Vandal or Bonnie Scotland; or from a daughter of Kingston, and some equally-well bred native mare. And while on this subject of Kingston, let me say that he is the best horse alive for daughters of imported Odd Fellow, who is as good as a Matchem horse, so far as his breeding is concerned, as ever crossed the broad Atlantic. Carlton Grange, bred directly away from Spendthrift on his dam's side and six removes from him on his sire's side, should make an admirable mate for the daughters of either Spendthrift or Kingston; and let me here remind you that a horse bred in this manner would not be nearly as closely inbred as was Falsetto, a great performer and one of the most successful sires of the past thirty years.

In like manner I should advocate the mating of daughters of imported Darebin, generally rangy and roomy mares, with a son of Kingston, if a compact son of that horse can be found. And if a daughter of Luke Blackburn can be found that has not produced well to other sires, mate her with that honest campaigner and beautifully bred horse, Caughnawaga, whose dam was the best three-year-old filly in America between 1885 and 1900. Again, while on this subject, breed the daughter of any horse in America from the male-line of Stockwell—say Esher, Salvator, Wagner or Pirate of Penzance—to Octagon or Don De Oro, sons of old Rayon d'Or, whose grand-dam was the dam of Stockwell and his big brother Rataplan. And if I had a well-bred daughter of either St. Mungo or Dalnacardoch—two well-bred horses which never had half a chance in this country—I would rather pay $200 for a season to Octagon than to take one gratis to any other stallion within ten miles of him.

What you want to do is to run out both the stallion and the mare to the seventh generation; and then, if the intermediate crosses are good (don't forget that part of it) and entirely dissimilar, don't be afraid to mate your mare with that horse. Take the two greatest four-mile horses of sixty-five years ago, Wagner and Boston. The former was by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archy, out of a daughter of imported Citizen; and his dam, Maria West, was by Marion, who was by Sir Archy out of a daughter of the self-same imported Citizen. Yet we all know that Wagner won a great many big races, including the $20,000 Post Stake at Louisville in 1839, in which he defeated Grey Eagle and threw about one-half the State of Kentucky into a condition of bankruptcy.

Boston, foaled one year earlier than Wagner, was closely inbred but not quite so badly as Wagner. He was by Timoleon, a son of Sir Archy, whose dam was by Saltram (Derby winner in 1783) and he by Eclipse, Sir Archy being by imported Diomed. Boston's dam was a full sister to Tuckahoe by Ball's Florizel, son of Diomed, the next dam being by imported Alderman, a male-line grandson of Eclipse. At that time two crosses of Diomed meant as much as eight crosses would now, in the matter of close in-breeding, as Boston was foaled in 1833 and the average generation of horses is from six to seven years, which would give about ten generations if all horses were by young stallions and out of young mares. And that is seldom the case. But we all know that Boston was by long odds the most consistent of performers for he won forty races out of forty-five, of which thirty were at heats of four miles. He won five times where the heats were broken so that he had to run four heats to win, therefore he ran eighty miles to win five races. What do your modern trainers think of that? In addition to that he was wintered every year at Atlanta, Ga., performing the entire distance between there and the old Union course on Long Island, on foot! He had the greatest antipathy to steam and never rode a mile on a railway train in his life. When he got on board a ferry boat there was always a scene in which he was the chief actor; and the only journey he ever made on a steamboat,

longer than twenty minutes, was when he was taken from Pittsburg to Louisville. He never slept two hours in all that four days' journey and wanted to fight at every foot of the way. And now, having given you some of the most remarkable cases of in-breeding in the earlier periods of American racing, let me now show you a comparative table of what the in-bred and out-crossed stallions achieved in getting winners of the nineteen most important, because the oldest established races in England since 1810. By out-crossed horses is meant those whose sires are bred away from their dams:

IN-BRED STALLIONS SINCE 1800

Names	2 Yrs.			3-Year-Old							Cups					Handicaps					Totals
	July	New	Champagne	Derby	Oaks	St. Leger	2000Guineas	1000Guineas	Great York.		Q Vase	Ascot	Goodwood	Doncaster	Chester	City & Sub.	Great Meet.	Cesarewitch	Cambridge	Great Ebor.	
Priam	1				3		1	1							1			1			8
Bay Middleton			2	2		1	1	1	1		1	1									10
Melbourne			1	2	3	2	2	2			1	1	2	1			2	1			20
Cotherstone															1				1		2
Pyrrhus I.								1						1		1	1				4
The Baron					1	1		1			1		1	1							6
Orlando	4	3		1		1	3	1			1	1		1	1	1			1	1	19
Cowl																					
Sweetmeat		1	1	1	2		1	1					1	1	1						10
FlyingDutchman	1		2	1	1							1	1				1				9
Chanticleer						1				1			1								3
Stockwell	1	2	2	3	1	6	4	3	1			2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2		37
Rataplan				1				1	1		1			1							5
Weatherbit	1			1														1	1		4
Ithuriel					1					1										1	3
																					139

OUT-CROSSED STALLIONS SINCE 1800

Names	2 Yrs.			3-Year-Old							Cups					Handicaps					Totals
	July	New	Champagne	Derby	Oaks	St. Leger	2000Guineas	1000Guineas	Great York.		Q Vase	Ascot	Goodwood	Doncaster	Chester	City & Sub.	Great Meet.	Cesarewitch	Cambridge	Great Ebor.	
Partisan			2	1	1		1	1				1								1	7
Emilius	1		1	2	1	1	1	3					2		1	1			1		13
Touchstone	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	3									2	1	3	25
Birdcatcher	1		1	1	1	3	3	2	1			1	1	1		1		2	2		19
Sir Hercules			1	1		1	2	1				1	2		1						10
Voltaire				1		2							2	2							7
Pantaloon	1	2			1	1	1				1				1	1		1	1	1	12
Lanercost			1		1	1						1	1	1	1						6
Venison					1			1				2	1	1	1		1		1		9
Velocipede			1	1	1	1	1		1			2			1						9
Newmister	1	1	2	2		1		1				1		1		2	1		1		14
Kingston				1	1							1	1					1			5
Voltigeur							1					2		3	1			2	2	3	12
King Tom	1	2	2	1	3	1		2						1			1				15
Ion	1			1											1						4
																					167

If this subject were pursued further, it would show a gain of 37 among the outcrossed horses for St. Simon, but it would also show a gain of 17 for Isonomy (who had four crosses of Sir Hercules), 13 for Sterling, 21 for Hermit and seven for Macaroni, which would bring the figures up to 197 for the in-bred stallions and to 204 for the out-cross horses. The proposition is almost as broad as it is long. By adding Blair Athol to it you would bring the inbred stallions' get up to 204 exactly for he got two winners of the St. Leger and one each of the July Stakes, Derby, Two Thousand, One Thousand and Doncaster Cup. What an all-round stallion Blair Athol must have been to head the list four times and be twice second with only five classified winners to his credit altogether. And there would be about twelve for Galopin to go among the inbred horses which would put them well into the lead again.

Looking over the case calmly and dispassionately, I can see no other way of preserving and perpetuating the blood of heroes save by judicious in-breeding. Take the Marquis, who won the St. Leger and Two Thousand Guineas of 1862. He was by Stockwell a gr. gr. gr. grandson of Whalebone; and his dam was by Touchstone, a male-line grandson of Whalebone; and Stockwell's dam was by Glencoe, whose grand-dam, Web, was a full sister to Whalebone. Take Lord Lyon, also by Stockwell. His dam was by Paragone, son of Touchstone, aforesaid and his fourth dam was Pawn Jr. by Waxy, she being a sister-in-blood to Whalebone. St. Albans was outcrossed very much on his dam's side, though his maternal grandsire was by Pantaloon out of a sister to Touchstone. Doncaster, also by Stockwell, had a daughter of Teddington for his dam and Teddington was a male-line grandson of Touchstone. Take the fifteen outcrossed stallions in the foregoing list and you will find the male lines of no less than six of them are just about extinct and four of them entirely so. These four are Emilius, Lanercost, Venison and Velocipede, while Kingston's line and Ion's exist only in Australia and are very weak at that. There was a horse of Ion's line—imported Mariner—in California, some years ago, but I presume he is dead by this time as I have heard nothing of him. He was an unusually heavy-boned horse and, for that reason, should have been sent to Kentucky, where their mares are decidedly "shy" on that great prerequisite in a matron.

I submit this question to the good sense of the American breeders with my opinion that there is as much to be said on one side of it as on the other.

A Heart to Heart Talk with Breeders

I sit down to have a quiet chat with you, for those of you who are familiar with my writing know that my style—granting that I have such a thing—is purely conversational. I aim to write as I talk and hence the caption of this article.

You represent an interest that has grown steadily for the past forty years and yet there is no unity of action among you, except in the organization of a society to get rid of worthless broodmares by selling them, without pedigrees, for beasts of burden on the plantations of the far South. That is a good institution and, if I lived in Kentucky, I would be an active member of it. But there you "stop short," like the grandfather's clock in the song.

You make no effort to get rid of worthless stallions. To begin with, the most of you overtax the powers of your entire horses by taking too many mares to them. I knew the case here, in California, of a man who took 102 mares to his stallion, Owen Dale, bred very much like Medoc. There were very few thoroughbred mares in this State at that time and he served five in that season, all the property of his owner save one. These were bred to him early in the season and he served four of them but once. These four bred three good winners and Owen Dale, big and handsome as he was, never got a winner afterwards. He served from 85 to 100 mares for each of the four seasons that followed and at twelve years old he died from exhaustion. Now, I don't suppose there is any man among you that would use up a horse like that, but I don't believe there is one horse in fifty that is virile enough to serve fifty mares in one season and be of any mortal account afterwards. Of course you have heard how Muley, in England, got the Derby winner, Little Wonder, at 26 years of age; how American Eclipse got that brilliant horse Zenith at 24; how Falsetto got The Picket, winner of the Kentucky Derby and Brooklyn Handicap, when he was 24; and a few other cases like that, all of them quite exceptional, and we all know that exceptions serve to prove the force of any rule. The truth is that, with the usage most stallions get nowadays, most of them are comparatively useless before reaching eighteen.

Then most of you will buy anything that is entire and imported. You look at a horse and examine his breeding. He is by a fashionable sire and out of a mare by a sire that was fashionable twenty years ago; and you never stop to consider whether he comes from a line of sire-producing mares or not. Where did you ever find a stallion that was successful and not bred from sire-producing mares? You will say Hanover and

Whistle Jacket, of course. All right. Put Longfellow in with them also, and there you are at the end of your rope. On the other hand, take the great sire-producing mares of England. Take Amazon, by Driver, for instance. She was foaled just 105 years ago and was by Driver, son of Trentham, who got Tabitha, the grand dam of Sir Archy; and I have always been disposed to credit Sir Archy's excellence to Castianira and Tabitha, rather than to Diomed, who, with all the prestige attaching to the first Derby winner, surely ought to have gotten something of merit besides Young Giantess.

Well, from Amazon are descended, in female tail-line, Isinglass, the greatest money winner the world has ever seen; Stockwell, the greatest sire ever foaled; Rataplan, his brother, a better racehorse than Stockwell and quite his equal as a broodmare sire; King Tom, whose fillies were better than either Stockwell's or Rataplan's; Talk o' the Hill, detailed at greater length in the Australian chapter of this book; Quicklime, not the best of sires, but fairly good; Rayon d'Or, as great a sire as he was a performer, which says a great deal; Conveth, a good horse buried alive in Southern California; Nuneham, whose fee was $250 in 1882; Blandford, sire of that good horse, Mate; and a dozen others of less note. The No. 3 family of Bruce Lowe's system is the greatest of all sire families and the Amazon branch is the best branch of it, although Flying Dutchman, Lanercost, Galopin, Pyrrhus the First and other great sires trace also to the Byerly Turk mare, which produced the two True Blues, but not through Amazon.

Then there is Boadicea by Alexander and she had a sister called Berenice. Boadicea is the main stay of the No. 14 family and I cannot recall another single stallion of note that traces back to Berenice, who is the ancestress, at the fifth generation of that capital sire, Buccaneer, who got Brigantine, Kisber and Formosa. On the other hand, her sister, Boadicea, is the one great mare in the No. 14 family and to her trace directly all its best exponents, as follows:

BANTER 1826. (By Master Henry)
- Touchstone, 1831.
- Launcelot, 1837.
- Jocose—Macaroni, 1860.
- Pantaloon Mare—Lady Palmerston—Lady Patroness—First Lady—Grand Flaneur.
- Pasquinade.....
  - The Libel.
  - Springy Jack.
  - Caricature—Defamation—Stolen Kisses—Reform
- Sarcasm—Satirist, 1838.

BERTHA (By Rubens)
- Evening Star..
  - Waterwitch—Mermaid
    - Le Loup.
    - Lurline.
      - Darebin.
      - Plenty.
  - Midnight—Torchlight—Lamplighter.
- Starlight—Zone...
  - Cape Race.
  - Arizona—Aranza.
- Daughter of the Star.
  - Hippia—Tarantula—Taranto.
  - Hippolyta—Fairy Rose.
    - Racine.
    - Fairy—Indian Fairy.

ETIQUETTE. (By Orville)
- Maid of Honor.....
  - Auckland.
  - Daphne—Pantaloon mare—Leamington.
  - Honoria—Queen of Beauty—Panic.

Now then, if you are a really intelligent breeder you would rather pay out $100 for a season's service to a horse tracing back to Boadicea, than to breed her free of charge to a stallion tracing to her full sister, Berenice. People may say "the blood is just the same," but that does not necessarily insure success. In the descendants of this same mare, Boadicea, we find strong enough proof of that for her grandson, Touchstone, was one of the most successful sires of the century, while his full brother, Launcelot—also a St. Leger winner and as much handsomer horse than Touchstone as one horse could possibly be handsomer than another—never got a horse above the grade of a selling plater. I am one of these fellows who is easily scared by the "full brother" dodge. A man, some twelve years ago, brought over a black New Zealand horse called Idalium, full brother to Sir Modred and Cheviot, who had already gotten some good horses in America. The horse was offered to a friend of mine who consulted me about him. I told him to let him alone because in the long space of an entire century, there were just two mares that produced three first-class sires. These were the Alexander mare (dam of Selim, Rubens and Castrel), foaled in 1793; and the great Pocahontas (dam of Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan, ranking as sires in the order named), foaled in 1837. I told him that Idalia had already produced two good sires in Sir Modred and Cheviot; and that, with the experience of the past century, one could not well look for anything else to equal them from that mare. The horse finally became the property of A. B. Spreckles who, in eight years, wasted a lot of good mares on him without getting as much as a decent selling plater. I therefore am not easily caught by the "full brother" or "full sister" business.

The No. 4 family is considerably spread out—that's where it differs from the No. 14, which owes all its prestige to Boadicea. There are several branches of the No. 4 family which, to my notion, is stronger in America than in England, for I do not know of any three English sires from it that equal Iroquois, Sir Dixon and Belvidere. Thormanby was good and Kisber was better, but I know of no other sire of note in this English branch except it be Pizzaro, imported by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; and he died too young for anybody to form a really correct idea of his powers as a sire. My impression is that he was on the high road to fame when he died. His half-brother, Pontiac, by Pero Gomez, gets a good horse occasionally, Ramapo being the best of his progeny, and he must be at least fourteen years old. Pontiac was the second horse to win the Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay.

My advice to breeders is to begin as systematically as they would go into any other kind of business. Lay down certain rules for yourselves and live up to them in a methodical way. The rules I would prescribe for your guidance would be the following:

I. Don't breed your mare to a horse lacking in individuality, no matter how well-bred he may be.

II. Don't breed your mare to a bad-tempered horse, no matter how good a performer he may have been. There are "Sulkers" enough in the world already without adding to their number.

III. In the selection of a stallion always endeavor to breed your mares to one whose female tail-line shows more than one sire produced by those mares. See pedigrees of Touchstone, Leamington, Reform, and Darebin in America; and Panic and Grand Flaneur in the Australian Colonies. They all traced to Boadicea.

IV. Endeavor to breed conversely—like the pedigrees of Ayrshire, Sir Modred and Chester, given elsewhere in this book—provided the intermediate crosses are quite dissimilar.

V. If a mare is twelve years old and has had five foals or more, mate her with a stallion from six to eight years old or even five. If she is five or six years old or at any age under twelve, breed her to some old and well-tried horse, from fourteen to twenty years of age.

VI. Never overtax a stallion's powers. A young horse under ten can stand fifty mares annually if he is a horse of any stamina at all, more especially if he does not go to the stud till he is six or seven. Perhaps it would be well to give a four-year-old ten mares; a five-year-old, twenty; from six to twelve, inclusive, forty; and then take five less each year till you get down to fifteen. If your horse has any merit whatever, he will earn you as much then as he did when he was serving thirty.

VII. Do not breed a mare immediately after she comes out of training. A mare that is to be bred next year, should have been taken out of training not later than May and given a thorough respite before asking her to assume the burden of maternity. It is in this way that I account for so many great racing mares turning out such indifferent producers. They have had six or seven campaigns, many of them beginning to race at two years old; and for all that they belong to men who deny them from six to eight months' rest before entering upon the cares of the harem.

VIII. Stem corn-blades, cut when in the milk and feed them to your mares during the period of gestation. Sixty pounds of corn-blades will contain as much nutriment as two hundred pounds of alfalfa. Boston was about the toughest piece of horse flesh in America and he was fed more or less on corn-blades all of his life.

IX. All mares nursing foals should have their grain boiled first and allowed to cool, letting them also drink the water in which it was boiled.

X. All stallions should be given four miles of walking exercise at least twice a day, morning and evening. They should be well fed but not pampered. No horse that is "hog fat" ever gets good and active foals. If your groom is afraid to ride him, turn the horse into a small but well-fenced paddock and let him exercise himself.

XI. Always endeavor to mate a mare with a horse capable of returning to her the best blood in his dam. For instance, there is the great Australian horse, Abercorn, now in England. The best blood in his dam is that of Hybla, dam of the Derby winner, Kettledrum, and the Oaks winner, Mincemeat. Mincemeat was a full sister to Clove, Abercorn's fourth dam. Now, why do they select Sir Bevys' daughters for Abercorn? Because Clove was by Sweetmeat and Sir Bevys is a great grandson of Sweetmeat in male tail-line; and because Sir Bevys' dam, Lady Langden, was by Kettledrum, whose dam was Hybla.

XII. See that your yearlings are in good shape before sending them to the auction block. A. B. Spreckels, of Napa county, California, sold twenty head for $26,000 in New York during August, an average of $1,300 per head, the largest of the current year. Now, what made those prices? Nothing but good business management. His stallions, Marius and Solitaire, are good individuals and as well bred as any in America, but neither of them was shown at the sale, so it could not be on their account for both are so far wholly untried sires; and as for Mr. Spreckels' mares, while they are all good, none of them have as yet produced what you might call a great stake-horse. The cause of those prices was good care of the youngsters at home and good luck in getting them across the continent without blemish. They had been thoroughly broken but not trained, in the general sense of the term. They had been saddled, trotted and cantered slowly but not "brushed" for speed or given a "work-out," yet they were thoroughly bridlewise and trackwise; and in every way fit to go into a trainer's hands at the opening of the next racing season. They sold on their good looks and their general display of good sense. You cannot expect to realize the Spreckels' prices unless you give your yearlings the Spreckels' care and attention at home.

"Now, with all the advice I have given,
You surely should be wide awake;
And if you believe that I'll talk any more,
Why, that's where you make a mistake."

I cannot close this chapter without bearing down heavily upon the burning question of individuality. A stallion owner in England, having a horse that has been a failure there and having heard that many stallions have succeeded in the United States after having failed in England, sends the horse over here to be sold or to be stood on a percentage with some well-known breeder in the "dark and bloody ground." Nobody takes the trouble to look further than the number by which the Weatherbys have registered him in the English Stud Book, but takes it for granted that he must be good because he's "English, you know." In this way a great many horses have "left their country for their country's good" and been foisted upon the breeding public, being of the class which an Illinois breeder once described as being "all pedigree and no horse." My own belief is that both Lexington and Hanover owed their wonderful fertility to individuality and not to their breeding. It is an open question in my own mind whether either of them was strictly thoroughbred, for Lexington was a maleline grandson of Timoleon, whose pedigree was a forgery as stupid as it was deliberate; and Hanover's fourth dam was Ophelia by Wild Medley, whose breeding was as bad as that of the Australian-bred Tim Whiffler, of whom Adam Lindsay Gordon declared:

"The breed of his dam is a myth unknown
And we've doubts respecting his sire."

Old and wise heads like Dr. Elisha Warfield, Dr. B. W. Dudley and others of the type that has made Kentucky famous as the great breeding-ground of America, shook their heads knowingly when Wild Medley was mentioned. And when Grey Eagle was mentioned, old Robert Wooding would say to me, "A very handsome horse, sir. It's a pity he had not a better authenticated pedigree." But in spite of all this, the obstinate fact confronts you that Lexington headed the list of winning sires for eleven seasons and Hanover for four, under a competition so severe that, had Lexington been subjected to the same, he would hardly have been premier for five seasons. Lexington came on just after Glencoe was dead and while Sovereign and Yorkshire were fading as fast as twenty-year-old horses can fade. The only horses likely to be dangerous were Leamington and Bonnie Scotland and they made their invasions of Kentucky "few and far between." Lexington, on the other hand, was domiciled at the Big Spring and his owner's great wealth had enabled him to buy up all the Glencoe mares and nearly all the best daughters of Albion. Hanover, in the later years, was surrounded by the very best and most fashionable blood of two continents—Rayon d'Or, Eothen and Deceiver, among Touchstone horses; and Wagner, Esher, Order, and a dozen other good Stockwell horses, so you see that while Lexington, in 1870 had more money to his credit than did Hanover in his very best year, the sixth horse in Hanover's year had more money won than did the second horse in 1870.

My own belief, reiteratd a dozen times in racing newspapers before this book was begun, or even contemplated, is that one-half the earlier Virginian pedigrees are the most stupid kind of forgeries. The element that followed Daniel Boone into the land of blue grass was of a sterner and stronger type of manhood, believing that a stain upon a man's honor is worse than a wound in his heart. They had lots of good "hard horse-sense" likewise and knew that dishonesty is sure of detection, because the greed of crooked people is insatiate and "the pitcher always goes to the well once too often." So it is that where a Kentucky pedigree is obscure I always feel inclined to give it the benefit of the doubt. But not so with the clouded pedigrees that have emanated from the "Old Dominion." That of Sir Charles had a very bad look and as for that of Timoleon, any money paid for the service of that horse was obtained under false pretenses.

Selling Races

It is generally conceded that selling races have become the bane of the American turf, and that the time has come for a partial, if not total, abrogation of the evil. Of course, such a thing is impossible at the mid-winter tracks, as selling races form four-fifths of their daily programs. But at New York there is a talk of reformation in this quarter; and President Belmont has called in E. K. Thomas and Walter Scheftel for a consultation as to the modification of the crying evil.

Some ten years ago the Australian racing authorities had a good deal of trouble with this matter. A diminutive creature, who began life as a fish peddler from house to house, had become an owner of a few cheap selling platers; and, with his gains from their earnings, had begun to buy horses of better class which he persisted in running in selling events. Of course, when such horses won, they were liable to be run up and whenever this occurred the services of a notorious bruiser were called into requisition and the purchaser got a hard beating for spoiling the owner's little game. This procedure took place so often that the racing authorities felt in duty bound to take cognizance of the evil, and the consequence was that the four leading clubs, controlling the tracks at Randwick, Rose Hill, Flemington and Caulfield, held a convention at which it was resolved to abolish selling races altogether, leaving such events to be run at the smaller and less important tracks, of which there are about thirty. That was nine years ago, since which time there has not been a selling race run at any one of the four courses above named.

In the writer's belief the time has arrived for similar action on the part of the Jockey Club which controls all the races run over the great metropolitan race courses situated in the vicinity of New York. If two cities like Sydney and Melbourne, neither of which has over 450,000 population, can afford to inaugurate a movement of this sort, surely New York, with nearly five millions, can afford to follow suit and get rid of a class of races that are quite as objectionable as the men who participate in them. The metropolitan tracks already are giving two stake races each day and can easily fill in their programs with races at weights above and below the scale, as well as with races to be run with penalties and allowances, thus eliminating the selling races from their programs altogether.

But where will the poor owners go to race? The answer is that there are several tracks in Canada, as well as at Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and other places where selling races are necessary to fill up the bills of the day; and where but few, if any, valuable sweepstake races are run during the entire year. At

those tracks the selling platers would have things pretty much their own way and nobody would be the worse for it.

There is no lack of high-class horses about the New York tracks, for there you find the very pick of the country. If any man doubts this, let him look over Goodwin's Guide and see how often a western horse wins races at the metropolitan courses. The receipts from the gates are so large at Coney Island, Morris Park, Gravesend and Saratoga that those tracks are in no sense dependent upon the support of the bookmakers, who are the chief advocates of selling races. Let us see if the Jockey Club, of which August Belmont is chairman, will have the moral courage to abolish selling races altogether, leaving them to be run at the cheaper and more remote tracks. The time is ripe for a sweeping reform in this matter.

Spurious Pedigrees

I do not believe in encouraging crookedness of any sort, nor can I see why any man who palms off a horse with a forged pedigree upon an unsuspecting buyer, should be allowed to reside outside the walls of a penitentiary. Certain it is that some American stallions of great fame have, in the past, stood for public service under pedigrees that were, to say the least, badly clouded. Take, for instance, the case of that great racehorse, Timoleon, foaled in 1813. He won the colt stake at Broad Rock (as slow a track as could be found in all America) in 1816; time 1:48—1:47. The time of those two heats was never equalled until 1858, when Planet, by Revenue out of Nina by Boston won the same race in 1:47—1:48, beating Bill Cheatham, Hempland and two others; and even then it was not deemed so good because Timoleon's second heat was the faster. On retiring to the stud this great performer actually stood under three different pedigrees in the short space of eight years, as follows:

	FOALED.	PEDIGREE OF TIMOLEON, BY SIR ARCHY.	FOALED.	DIED.
1st dam	1815	by imp. Saltram	1780	
2d "	1812	by Symmes Wildair	1770	
3d "	1809	by imp. Driver	1806	
4th "	....	by imp. Follower	1761	
5th "	....	by imp. Vampire	1757	
		SECOND PEDIGREE.		
1st "	1818	by imp. Saltram	1780	
2d "	1815	by Symmes Wildair	1770	
3d "	1812	by imp. Fearnaught	1755	1776
4th "	1809	by imp. Driver	1806	
5th "	....	by imp. Follower	1761	
6th "	....	by imp. Vampire	1757	
		THIRD PEDIGREE.		
1st "	1815	by imp. Saltram	1780	
2d "	1812	by Symmes Wildair	1770	
3d "	1809	by imp. Driver	1806	
4th "	1777	by imp. Fearnaught	1755	1776
5th "	....	by imp. Follower	1761	
6th "	....	by imp. Vampire	1757	

These are the three pedigrees of the obscurely-bred but great racehorse Timoleon, sire of the mighty Boston, who won 40 races out of 45 and headed the list of sires for three seasons. According to the first one, Timoleon was a two-year-old when his dam was foaled; and his second dam was foaled when her sire was forty-two years old.

It is also given that his third dam was foaled in 1800. She could not have been foaled earlier because the English stud book gives imported Driver as having been foaled in 1806, so that he must have served the Follower mare as a yearling.

Now comes the second pedigree under which Timoleon stood for mares in North Carolina. According to that, his dam was five years younger than himself and his grand-dam one year younger. This would make Symmes' Wildair forty-four years old when he got the second dam of Timoleon; and she would be, by this showing, one year younger than her grandson. Still further, it makes Timoleon's third dam just two years older than himself and seeks to establish the proposition that she was the daughter of a horse that had been dead for thirty-five years when she was begotten.

In the third pedigree, under which he stood in Alabama, before being taken back to Virginia, he is said to have been begotten by Sir Archy, which is correct enough; his dam (also the dam of Jenny Cockracy) being gotten by Saltram when he was thirty-four years old! There is no mistake about Saltram's dates, for he won the Epsom Derby of 1783 and was imported at ten years old. The Stud Book is silent as to when he died. Then Symmes Wildair, according to this third pedigree, was forty-one when he got the grand-dam of Timoleon; and that the great grand-dam was foaled in 1809 or else she could not have been by imported Driver, whose dates were as well authenticated as those of Sir Archy or Diomed.

Why did not Col. Bruce expose this fraud? Perhaps he was not aware of it, but that seems hardly credible, for John S. Skinner had exposed it about 1853 in an agricultural journal called the "Plow, Loom and Anvil." At the time Col. Bruce completed his first two volumes of the Stud Book, both Ringgold and Lexington—sons of Boston—were alive; and about twenty sons of Lexington were doing stud service in Kentucky and Tennessee. To have published the above three pedigrees (probably all of them most deliberate forgeries) would have been to set the stamp of bastardy on every one of those stallions. The truth is that Timoleon, great performer as he was beyond doubt, was only a half-bred horse. To have said this, in so many words, however, would have given his American Stud Book a black eye in his native State and subjected him to a heavy pecuniary loss; and we all know that Kentuckians are nothing if not clannish. The advertising portion of this book should be sufficient proof of that.

In 1859 John P. Welch came to this country by way of Panama, bringing with him the stallion Rifleman and the mare Mary Chilton, both by imported Glencoe. The former was traced back to just where it now stands, being almost identical with that of Novice, dam of Norfolk. The great Hermis traced to the same tap-root. But the mare's dam was given as by American Eclipse out of Queen Mary by Bertrand. In Volume I of the American Stud Book, Colonel Bruce, who knew the American families better than any three men now alive, traces Queen Mary back to a mare foaled prior to the Revolution, claimed to be by imported Whittington. Now, if that be correct, why is not the Whittington mare to be found in the Stud Book? Mr. Bruce gives Queen Mary's dam as by Brimmer, while the tabulated pedigree of Longfellow, given in Bruce's book of 1892, gives her as "by Blue Beard, a son of imported Sterling." Quiz, the dam of Nantura and second dam of Longfellow, was a full sister to Queen Mary. In 1861 William M. Williamson was offered Mary Chilton for $400, but declined on the ground that her breeding was deficient and did not prove her to be thoroughbred. She was then sold to Alexander Gamble and produced Thad Stevens while his property. Now they carry the pedigree away back to a mare foaled in England; and give Longfellow, Thad Stevens and Ten Broeck the number 26 in Bruce Lowe's system.

Just so with Eolus, Fanny Washington, Slasher, Scathelock and Lizzie McDonald. I had seen Slasher, by Childe Harold out of Sarah Washington, at the Long Island races in 1857; and when I heard he was broken down, wrote to Tom Battelle to see what the horse could be gotten for. The price was $1500 and the pedigree given

as follows: First dam, Sarah Washington by Garrison's Zinganee; second dam, Stella by Contention; third dam a mare by imp. Speculator. "The balance of the pedigree forgotten, having been destroyed by fire." Nothing was given beyond the Speculator mare. Now they have Eolus, a grandson of Sarah Washington, traced back to the founder of the No. 6 family, to which trace Priam, Muley, Phantom and Langar, as well as Diomed, the first winner of the Derby. The reason I did not buy Slasher, who pleased me exceedingly as an individual, was because I deemed him short-bred. Adolph Maillard, who died in California but then residing at Bordentown, N. J., got the horse for $1000 a year later. Query, did a short pedigree have anything to do with the short price? If the Doswells, who owned Slasher as late as 1859, could trace Slasher back to the founder of the 6 family, why could they not do so when I stood ready to pay $500 more for the big horse than they got from Mr. Maillard?

Of course, all these things have a queer look "to a man up a tree," but the Timoleon case is by long odds the worst. I have always claimed that neither Lexington nor Hanover could have been registered as thoroughbred with the Weatherbys in London. Neither could Lecompte nor Starke, in consequence of which both Starke and Umpire were sold to go to Russia, the latter being a son of Lecompte. But the Weatherbys had no hesitation in registering Annette, who was by imported Scythian out of Alice Carneal (Lexington's dam) by Sarpedon. You go to Australia and you will find Mostyn, a grandson of Annette, a decided favorite with the breeding public, and why? Because Alice Carneal was thoroughbred and Boston was not, although they have now gotten a number 40 for him. I certainly would have bought Slasher in 1859 and Mary Chilton in 1861 had their owners been able to show seven authenticated crosses for either of them. Now they go back to the 1720's and both have numbers.

It certainly seems strange that Mr. Bruce should have been satisfied to admit Timoleon to the American Stud Book; and yet we know that he admitted Picayune, Minerva Anderson and Brown Kitty, none of which were strictly thoroughbred. Jenny Cockracy was just as well bred as either of them and nobody ever claimed her to be thoroughbred. I do not object to people claiming these horses as thoroughbreds, but when they commence to give them Bruce Lowe numbers, then I begin to feel like a worthy Teuton I once knew in Oregon. He kept a beer saloon and one night a drunken cowboy began a disturbance in the house.

"Whoopee," he cried, "I'm a wolf and it's my night to howl!"

Old Ben Korten came out from behind the bar, exclaiming:

"I'm a government mule and it's my night to kick.' And he did, landing the noisy cowboy about twenty feet out in the street. And when I see Bruce Lowe numbers for horses that are of as obscure families as the above were in 1850, I feel like doing a little "kicking" myself. I don't see why a horse that is as good a performer as was Eolus or Longfellow is not good enough on his actual breeding, without attempting to run him back to one of the 43 mares in the Bruce Lowe system. No number has been gotten for Spendthrift or Wildidle—they were good enough without any.

The pedigrees of Sir Charles in Virginia and Grey Eagle in Kentucky were always deemed spurious. Nobody ever could have recollected seeing any such horse as Wild Medley; and the pedigree of Grey Eagle was always deemed spurious for that reason. As Hanover comes from the same source we must subject him to the same ruling as Grey Eagle; and yet we know he was not only the best race horse of his day, but the only sire since Glenelg to head the list four times. His daughters are making reputations for young sires and as for his sons, they surely are among our best native stallions. For all that, I reiterate my belief that neither Boston, Lexington nor Hanover could have been registered in the English Stud Book, for reasons given above. Wild Medley was, beyond doubt, a myth unknown.

Some time in 1860, while living in Sacramento, I received a note from a well-known liquor merchant of that city, asking me to come to his place of business and inspect his imported mare. This was just after Langford, by Belmont, had won his

great $10,000 match against Ashland at four-mile heats; and both Col. E. S. Lathrop and myself were desirous of getting a few good mares to mate with him. I went down and looked the mare all over and was perfectly satisfied with her appearance, she being a rich brown, big and roomy, with no end of quality. The price was $3000, which I was perfectly willing to pay, but Col. Lathrop said I ought to have demanded a breeders' certificate. Her pedigree as he gave it to me, was as follows:

Fairy Queen, br m., by Launcelot (St. Leger of 1840 and brother to Touchstone), out of Amima (sister to Augustus, winner of the 2000 guineas), by Sultan from Augusta by Woful, brother to Whalebone and Whisker.

Nothing could surpass that for gilt-edged breeding, but when I came to ask for a breeder's certificate, the gentleman was completely non-plussed. He had never had one, so he said, but had bought the mare from his friend, Duncan Fraser, of Montreal. A letter sent to that address with a five days' return mark on it, came back to me without answer, showing that the party was mythical entirely. Subsequently, I wrote to the late Charles J. Foster, racing editor of the Spirit of the Times, asking him to consult his English Stud Book and send me a correct list of the produce of Amima by Sultan. It took twenty-five days then for a letter to reach New York, but the answer came in due time, showing that Amima had not only never produced a foal to Launcelot, but had actually never been stinted to him! When Col. Bruce started to publish his American Stud Book he engaged me to compile that portion of it relating to California thoroughbreds. It is needless to say that imported Fairy Queen, by Launcelot out of Amima by Sultan, did not find a place in that volume or any other. There was never a more deliberate attempt at wholesale robbery than that, but, as the offender is now dead, I drop the mantle of charity over his remains and decline to give his name.

The man who takes another man's money for the services of a stallion with a bogus pedigree, is no better than a highway robber. I know of cases wherein a mare was sent to be bred to one horse and was mated with another. The man who gets a spurious pedigreed horse under circumstances like that, certainly cannot be blamed for it. But I have known pedigrees to be cut out of whole cloth in this state; and I have also known of a man who stood a "ridgeling" for three years before it was discovered. In either case it was obtaining money by false pretenses and the offenders should have been sent to the penitentiary. There is no good nor valid reason why the breeding of horses should not be conducted as fairly and honestly as any other business. And those who desire to be honest should lend every possible effort to punish those who seek to live by devious methods.

A Military Proposition

In the breeding of the thoroughbred horse there is something more involved than merely gambling upon the turf. It is a matter of military import, not to be wholly overlooked nor hastily dismissed as being impracticable or unimportant. Men who are familiar with the history of the Civil War in America know that for the first three years of that war the Federal troops never won a single cavalry engagement. And why? Because they were mounted upon horses wholly unfit for cavalry service, bred in the Northern states, where people rode behind their horses instead of bestriding them.

In the last year of the war the government managed to get hold of a few hundred thoroughbred geldings and the scale of battle turned. But the victories of the Southern cavalry were wholly due to the fact that, up to the outbreak of the war, they had used nothing but thoroughbred sires for all purposes; and that the light-harness horse was unknown in the South, save in the state of Kentucky, and there only in about four counties. The blood of all sorts of turf celebrities flowed in the veins of nine out of every ten horses that carried men in uniforms of gray. It was no wonder, therefore, that the message of McClellan to the effect that "Pleasanton, with his cavalry, is in full pursuit of the enemy," became a "source of infinite merriment" to those who knew anything about horses. They knew that, after the first hour's pursuit was over, the Southern horses could gallop ten miles in less time than the Federal cavalry could cover seven; and that as long as the Federal cavalry were mounted on Northern bred horses, they might chase the Southerners for years and never catch them.

No army can get along without good horses—both for cavalry and artillery use; and that is why I urge the establishment of breeding farms by the government, similar to those of Russia and Austro-Hungary. In the Boer war in South Africa, England purchased about 12,000 cavalry horses in the Argentine Republic and shipped them across to the Cape of Good Hope; and also purchased about 7500 head in Austro-Hungary, which, while they were not so good as might have been desired, were infinitely better than those bought in South America. Now, supposing that England had been engaged in a war with some power on the continent, how would she have gotten out her Hungarian-bred horses?

I favor government breeding for the reason that our government still has plenty of land for such purposes and can breed her own cavalry remounts as cheaply as she can buy them, and of a good deal better quality. In this I am sustained by the opinion of Major William B. Kennedy, U. S. A., retired, and a resident of this city; and by con-

current opinions of several other military gentlemen with whom I have conversed upon this subject but who had not given it so much study as Major Kennedy has done. He believes that the desert (reclaimed by irrigation, of course) is the proper place for government breeding farms, because the horses grown there have harder legs and feet, as well as greater lung power, superinduced by the dry climate of the plains. There is everything to be said in favor of the proposition and nothing to be said against it. Moreover, many soldiers who have been mustered out of the service by the age limit, might afterwards find good and worthy employment at these government farms as grooms and hostlers. And now having stated the proposition on its merits, let us take a glance across the Atlantic and see what they are doing in the land of the Czar as well as in the empire of Hapsburg. For what follows here I am indebted to two contributions to Mr. Allison's work on the "British Thoroughbred." One of these is from the pen of Count Lehndorff, acknowledged to be the greatest authority on horse-breeding in all Continental Europe; and the other was written by Prince Dimitri Konstantinovitch, who is now chairman of a Russian Board created for the express purpose of breeding horses.

Let us first look at Austro-Hungary. They had no great amount of racing in that country until 1860, but they have been using thoroughbred stallions for breeding their cavalry horses since 1785; and have reinforced their farms with English-bred sires from time to time until every cavalry horse in the Austrian army contains from 50 to 70 per cent of thoroughbred blood. The Austrian government has thirty-seven stud farms and over 1400 sire depots or "stations" as they are sometimes called. In these stud farms they had, in 1899, 2199 stallions, of which ninety-six were thoroughbreds duly registered and bred mostly in England and France. Carnage by Nordenfelt out of Mersey (Carbine's dam) by Knowsley, was bred in Australia; and Fordham, by Falsetto out of Semper Vive, was foaled in America, these being the only two bred outside of Europe. In the past four years some thirty odd thoroughbred stallions have been imported from France, while some of the older ones have died.

The Hungarian government gives about $50,000 annually to the encouragement of breeding, in the shape of racing prizes, about two-thirds of which amount is run for at Budapest, while the rest is distributed at provincial meetings. Some of these meetings are run near Lippiza, in the mountains of Karst; and the Lippizan horse is of a type that is small, but hardy, and not to be surpassed for endurance.

In 1900, according to Count Lehndorff, the Hungarian government had 2948 stallions, of which 317 were registered thoroughbreds. These stallions covered 128,676 mares, for which the government had an income of 507,175 florins, equal to about $250,000 of American money. The number of stations where stallions can be leased by breeders on the stipulation that they shall not serve more than fifty mares in any one season, had increased from 58 in 1863 to 177 in 1900.

Breeding in Russia was done in a very half-hearted way till about 1857, when Count Dashkoff was made president of the Imperial Horse-Breeding Board. His memory is revered in his native land as that of the man who placed horse-breeding on a firm and sound foundation. After his death the Grand Duke Dimitri Konstantinovitch was appointed to succeed him, he being an uncle to the Czar. He realized that a first-class thoroughbred stallion must be had at once, regardless of price; and with that end in view he authorized Mr. Allison of the International Horse Exchange to purchase Galtee More, the big Irish colt that won the "Triple Crown" of 1897, for 20,000 guineas, equal to $100,000 of American money. Since then the Russian government has purchased the French Derby winner, Clover; and the English horses, Carlton, Magus, Enduronce, Marshal Saxe, Bendigo and Shaddock, the latter being about the best-bred one of the lot.

FROM ENGLAND.

War Craft	1878
Cade	1887
Hengist	1867
His Majesty	1870
Kaiser	1870
Lara	1881
Christmas Carol	1862
Marshal Scott	1876
Melbourne	1885
Merry Sunshine	1870
Owen	1873
Roehampton	1873
Paganini	1870
Pennistone	1889
Typheus	1865
Faugh-a-Ballagh	1879
Idle Boy	1891

FROM FRANCE.

Bracconier	1873
Viennois	1883
Salvator	1872
Zutzen	1874
Energique	1889
Consul	1866
Boiand	1870
Le Sarrazin	1865
Le Nord	1887
Montanvert	1890
Peut Etre	1871
Radieux	1881
Roitelet	1884

There are an average of 800 male foals emasculated every year in America by the breeders of thoroughbreds, many of which could be sold to the government for breeding purposes if government studs, similar to those of Russia and Hungary, were established in this country. The government of Russia believes firmly in the racing tests, and there are thirty-two race courses on which are given 220 days of racing in each year. The returns for 1890 gave a total of 1200 flat races and 265 steeplechases run during the year. The total amount of purses and stakes distributed during the year was 1,515,000 roubles, equivalent in American money to about $800,000.

Now, if such achievements can be made in a half-barbarous country like Russia, why not in an enlightened nation like our own? The Federal government has an abundance of land that is available for no purposes other than pasturage; and it could easily purchase suitable stallions and mares for stocking those lands. In many cases a revenue could be derived by leasing the services of some of the sires to private parties for a limited number of mares, which would materially aid in rendering the system self-supporting. Of course, the main requisite in the selection of sires and mares is soundness and nothing but soundness; and the chief object in selecting the thoroughbred sires is to imbue the limbs, the lungs, the nerves and the general constitution with that great prerequisite, thus permanently enhancing its capabilities. It is to be hoped that our army will never again be found in a predicament similar to that which confronted it in 1861. With this end in view I should recommend the establishment of government stud farms as follows:

Texas—Two farms, one for breeding heavy dragoon horses and the other for breeding mules for transportation purposes.

Missouri—Two farms similar to those proposed for Texas.

Idaho—Two farms, each for breeding light cavalry horses, with an experimental mating of Indian pony mares with small and compactly built thoroughbred sires, not exceeding fifteen hands high.

Washington—(East of the Cascade mountains.) Two farms, one for light cavalry horses and one for artillery horses.

Oregon—Two farms, one east of the Cascade range and one south of the Calipooya mountains, both for artillery horses, to be bred from the union of heavy-work mares with large and well-made thoroughbred sires.

California—Two farms, one south of the Tehachapi and one north of Red Bluff, both for heavy cavalry horses.

Arizona—Two farms, one for heavy cavalry horses and one for light cavalry nags.

New Mexico—Two farms, one for light cavalry horses and one for mules.

With the experiences of Slavic Europe for a guide in this matter, there should not be much hesitation on the part of our government about going into the thing experimentally. The "wild and woolly West" still contains thousands of acres of lands covered with succulent bunch-grass on which thousands of cattle have been pastured in the last forty years and from which the government has derived no revenue whatever. It is pretty nearly time that "Uncle Sam" was coming into his own.

Two-Year-Old Racing

This I can honestly call the curse of the American turf. If there be no legislation to stop it, the character and quality of the American thoroughbred is bound to deteriorate before long. Men say, "Oh, you're a pessimist. Our horses make better time than ever they did. You have seen Lexington's time equalled by a third-class horse and beaten four seconds by horses that were never first-class for an hour of their lives. The mile record, on a circular track, is now 6½ seconds faster than it was in 1857 and the two-mile record seven seconds faster. And yet you talk of deterioration."

My answer to this is, first, that the time test was never an infallible one. It is merely good as a side issue, like the Bruce Lowe system in breeding. Second, the tracks are now much faster, especially on the Pacific Coast than they were forty years ago. Third, training is progressive and the ablest trainers we have, with one or two exceptions, are men less than forty years old. The least success achieved since 1900 has been by men of the longest experience. All these things have contributed to bring about the lowering of records.

Now go back to 1840 and thereabouts. We had scarcely any two-year-old racing at that period; and Clara Fisher, by Kosciusko, was the only horse up to that time to start in eight races, six of which she won. Boston was not trained till the fall of his three-year-old form and what did he do? He won forty races in forty-five starts, of which thirty were at four-mile heats. Not only that, but his thirty races at four miles will bear a still stronger analysis. In four of his races he had to run four heats, sixteen miles in all, making sixty-four miles in all; and in five others he had to run three heats, making a total of sixty miles, so that he had to go one hundred and twenty-four miles, to win nine races. Nor was Boston alone in this great quality of endurance. Long before the great Boston was foaled, Black Maria had won a four-mile heat race in which she and Lady Relief ran twenty miles (five heats) before the race could be decided. And after Boston's retirement, Charmer (by Glencoe) galloped over for a fifth heat, nothing starting against her. So if any one tells you that there has been but one twenty-mile race run, bet them all you can lift. For while Charmer won the fourth heat, making sixteen miles, that did not decide the race and she was obliged to strip for another heat. The mere fact that no other horse started against her in the fifth heat, would not invalidate the bet.

There are no Bostons nor Charmers nowadays. We have, in their stead, a growth of big and heavy horses bred solely for speed and not expected to go a distance. If men would only start their undersized two-year-olds and keep the big fellows over till the next year, the racing of these youngsters would be less reprehensible. I don't care how many six-furlong races they run at Oakland, Ingleside or Ascot Park, with old and worn-out geldings that ought to be hauling laundry wagons and bread carts; nor do I care how many job races are pulled off by these old skates, in the interest of a class of men who, when they lie down in an Oakland or Ascot stall, find themselves in the cleanest rooms they ever occupied in their whole lives. But I do

utter my feeble protest against taking up big two-year-olds and racing them in January and February, as is being done here in California. I can now see no real good in it and I hope I never shall.

Go over to Australia and you find that Grand Flaneur was never beaten but you are also informed that he was not trained at two years old. Then take Chester, by the same sire. He started 41 times, won 19 and was only four times outside the money. He started three times at two years old, winning twice. Then take Melos, who won the Sydney Derby and the Champion race of 1900. He was not trained at two. In a race of one mile, either Carbine or Abercorn could beat him six lengths, but at three miles he could bring either of them to the whip. Melos was not trained at two, Carbine started four times and Abercorn five times, at that age. The day that Bravo (by Grand Flaneur) won the Melbourne Cup I was coming down the stairs after the race and two old gentlemen were talking about it, behind me. One of them said: "Bravo's a good 'orse, especially when you consider 'ow 'ard he was raced at two years."

"Pardon the interruption," I asked, "but how often did they start him?"

"Eight times, sir."

"They wouldn't think much of that in America," I said. "Why I know of lots of horses that have started twenty times and I know of one named Woodcutter that raced forty-two times, last year."

"Well, I don't like to be rude to Americans," said the elderly gentleman, "but I must say you don't deserve to have a good horse in the whole of your blasted country."

So far from getting angry at him I shook his hand warmly and told him he was a man after my own heart. They have but one big two-year-old event in all the broad expanse of that country—the Maribyrnong Plate. It has been run since 1868 and Newminster (by the Marquis) is the only winner of it that ever achieved any subsequent greatness.

What I want to see is an act of the legislature to prevent any and all racing of two-year-olds in any one year, before the first day of June. After that make it with distances as follows:

June	4½ furlongs	October	7 furlongs
July	5 furlongs	November	7½ furlongs
August	6 furlongs	December	1 mile
September	6½ furlongs		

Provided that each track must give at least one race in each week at the distance above named and but one at the June or July distance in each month. In this way the crowding of big colts during the early spring may be easily avoided. In this matter I am disputed by Mr. James W. Brooks, manager of the Ascot Park track, who says:

"You talk about two-year-olds being injured by early racing on public tracks for money. I tell you it is the least of two evils. Have them barred from racing during the fore part of the season and their owners will be racing them at home on bad tracks, with riders who cannot ride a little bit and with from ten to fifteen pounds more weight than they would carry on a regular race track. Every man that breeds horses likes to see them run; and if he cannot race them at the public tracks for money, he will race them at home and for fun."

There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Brooks says, and I admit that it is a question to which there are plainly two sides. At the same time I could wish that some man had ingenuity enough to devise some way in which this cruel using-up of good colts and fillies could be averted. Australia has the right way of handling this

vexatious proposition. She gives rich handicaps for horses of mature age and almost nothing for two-year-olds, in consequence many of their best youngsters are barely broken to ride at that age and frequently not trained until the fall they are three. Panic was imported from England as a yearling and never was trained till he was six, when he went out and won the Champion Race, three miles, with 134 pounds on him. How many Americans would wait that long to get their money back out of a horse? In the big two-year-old events of America, such as the Futurity and Matron Stakes, there is a pandering to the rich man's greed, always greed and nothing else but greed.

Thus I close the editorial portion of this book. It has been, including the preparatory labor essential to its issuance, the work of four long years; and it is reserved for the breeders of America, as well as those who race for sentiment and for the reputation of their stock, to say whether I have made a signal success of it or an ignominious failure. I therefore lay down my pen, fully content to leave the work to the verdict of the people. My experience of seventy years in this breathing world has taught me that the people are always honest, generally right and never unpopular.

THOS. B. MERRY.

Los Angeles, November 15th, 1904.

The Breeders' Handbook

Some Representative American Stallions

Explanation of Reference Marks used in Pedigrees:

*Won the Derby; †won the St. Leger; ‡won the 2000; A, won the Ascot Cup; C, won the Chester Cup; D, won the Doncaster Cup; G, won the Goodwood Cup; Ces., won the Cesarewitch Handicap; Q, won the Queen's Vase.

IMPORTED SAIN

Better than Third in Eight Races at Two Years Old, and a thoroughly tried sire. Property of B. Schreiber, Bridgeton, Mo.

Sain is a great racehorse, better than his public record would at first indicate. He started at two years old, on the Montana tracks, in eight races, winning twice, and second in the other six, being twice beaten by May W., the fastest sprinter of her day. He ran second to her at four furlongs in .49¼, Sally Sensible third and John Tyler fourth, Second again to May W. at five furlongs in 1:02, Notice third and Senator Dubois fourth. Won at a half-mile in 48¾ seconds, beating Paul Jones, Shot Silk, Pat Morrissey, Memento and Cyrus King. Ran second to Gold Bug (aged), Tampa third at six furlongs in 1:15¼ with Pic Nic and Linville unplaced. Ran second to Jim Blackburn at 5 furlongs in 1:02, with Paul Jones third and Blue Sign fourth. Ran second to Baby Ruth, six furlongs, in 1:14½, beating Model, March and Sunrise. Ran second to Montana (aged), 105 pounds, beating Billy McCloskey, Encino, Flashlight and Model, one mile in 1:44¾. Won at six furlongs in 1:15¾, beating Bill Howard, Gold Bug, Jim Bozeman and Encino.

At three years old he raced at the Ingleside track, San Francisco, against the very best horses in California. In all of his eleven races run in 1897 he never but once started on a good track. That was in his first attempt, that year, in which he started in a field of ten, of which there were four of his own age and he gave from five to ten pounds to each of them, finishing outside the money, the race being won by Sport McAllister. Ran third to Osric and Orrezo, with six others unplaced, seven furlongs in 1:28¼. Ran unplaced in a field of fourteen, at six furlongs, conceding eleven pounds to first and third and fourteen to second horse. Time 1:15. Ran last at one mile to Buckwa, Wheel of Fortune and Greyhurst (conceding 3 pounds to the latter), one mile in 1:42 on a fairly good track. Ran eighth in a field of eleven, Last Chance first, Japanese second, Examiner third, conceding 18 pounds to the winner and 12 pounds to second. One mile in 1:44¾, track slow. Ran second to Suisun, giving her ten pounds, with six others behind him, seven furlongs in 1:34½. Won at one mile in 1:45½ on a slow track with 96½ pounds, giving weight to eight others. Won at a mile and a quarter in 2:13, on a heavy track, beating Greyhurst, Lincoln and two others at 15 to 1. Ran second to Geyser (the fastest horse in California the next year) at a mile in 1:45½, giving weight to all but Geyser. Was three lengths ahead of the third horse, conceding five pounds. Ran third to Ostler Joe and The Bachelor, beating Morte Fonso and conceding weight to everything in the race. Time, 2:13, track fetlock deep. Ran second to Arrezo, 115 on each, beating Sweet William, Morena and Lady Hurst, seven furlongs in 1:33. This was Sain's last race and he was shortly afterwards sold to Mr. Schreiber, who placed him at the head of his Woodland Stud, near Bridgeton, Mo., where he has acquitted himself most creditably and proved himself the best horse in America from the male-line of Blacklock, which is now at the head of the English turf through Galopin and St. Simon. Imported Sain is already, though quite a young horse, the sire of such well known winners as Otis (St. Louis Derby,) Satchel, Prinkerton, Hersain, Schwalbe, Schwarzwald, Tom Shelly, Angleta, Buchanan, Deutschland, Dorice, Geheimniss, Mildred B, Mindora, Otto Stifel, Picquart, all performers of well recognized merit.

Really, the best descendant of the great St. Simon, now to be found in America, is imported Sain, whose pedigree is to be found in the after part of this book. Sain is by St. Serf, who was a good horse, both on the turf and in the stud, but has never yet reached the figures attained by Persimmon and St. Frusquin, several years his junior. Sain is a No. 3 horse and goes back to the dam of the two True Blues through Quiver, dam of those two marvelous filles, La Fleche and Memoir, both of which won the Oaks and St. Leger, being the only two full sisters to win both those events. Then they run back to Brown Bess, second dam of the great Musket; and still further back to the Gohanna mare which produced Tramp, the only stallion that could be properly called a rival to Whalebone. Couple this with the fact that Satchel, who is Sain's second dam, is by Galopin, a No. 3 horse also, and it becomes almost impossible for any fair-minded student of breeding to imagine how any horse could be better bred than Sain.

Sain, like Maxnic, comes from the great No. 3 family from which came Sir Peter,

SAIN, IMP., B. H., 1894. (3)

BRED IN ENGLAND AND FOALED, THE PROPERTY OF MARCUS DALY, OF MONTANA, U. S. A.

THE TASK, IMP., B. M., 1889. (3) — SR. SERF, BR. H., 1887 A. (8)

| | | |

IMPORTED SAIN—Continued

Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom and Galopin. Some idea of what the No. 3 horses achieved in the stud may be gathered from this table:

No. 3 Stallions.	Derby.....	Oaks.....	St. Leger.....	2000 Guineas...	1000 Guineas...	Queen's Vase..	Ascot Cup.....	Goodwood Cup	Doncaster Cup.	Chester Cup...	Cesarewitch....	Totals.....
Stockwell 1849	3	1	6	4	3		2	2	1	2	2	26
Rataplan 1850	1					2		1	1			5
King Tom 1851	1	3	1		2	1		1	1		2	12
Tramp 1810	2		1		2		1	1	1			8
Flying Dutchman 1846	1	1				1		1		1		5
Lanercost 1836		1	1				1	1	1			5
Musket 1868				1					1			2
Galopin, 1872	1		1	2	2	1	1	1	1		1	11
Sir Peter 1784	4	2	4						1			11
Velocipede 1825	1	1	1	1			1			1		6
Justice 1774	2	1										3
												94

GOLDEN MAXIM

A Stake Winner and Second in the Great Realization at Coney Island. The property H. T. Oxnard, Esq., California.

This horse is probably the best of the get of that excellent stallion, Golden Garter, a half-brother to Sanfoin, the Derby winner of 1890, who is now also famous as the sire of Rock Sand. The latter won the "Triple Crown" of 1903, and contrary to the expectations of many of the best judges in England, proved himself a good deal the best horse in the all-aged division of 1904, as he placed Sanfoin second on the list of winning sires for the year just closed.

Golden Maxim's *dam*, as might be inferred from his name, is by the Australian-bred horse Maxim, son of the great Musket, who headed the list of winning sires in that country for four seasons. Carbine was Musket's best turf horse and Trenton his best son as a sire. Maxim was destined to split the pair, being a better racehorse than Trenton and getting a much sounder type of horses than did Carbine. His racing career began at two years old, when he hooked up with no less a horse than the redoubtable Abercorn, who is believed to be the best horse ever foaled on the great South Continent. He was beaten a nose, with five of the "cracks" behind him. His other races were of no great note till he met Nelson, a winner of 17 cups in New Zealand. The latter was a hot favorite, but Maxim stood him on his head before they had gone a mile; and in the remaining ten furlongs he simply cantered through and won by forty lengths, pulling up. He made two seasons in New Zealand and was then imported by Mr. J. B. Haggin at a cost exceeding $20,000.

Golden Maxim is a representative of the No. 11 family, which now ranks second on the list of sire-producing families. In England it shows St. Simon, the greatest sire of the last thirty-five years; Birdcatcher, who divided popular favor with Touchstone from 1840 to 1860; Faugh-a-Ballagh, sire of the wonderful Leamington; Orme, sire of the great Flying Fox, winner of the "Triple Crown" and premier sire of France for 1904; Venison, whose get were unsurpassed for gameness; and Golumpus and his brother Hedley, both sires of classic winners. In America we find, as members of this family, imported Belshazzar; Australian, who got seven high-rate sires; Ben Ali, sire of the great Geyser; and among newer importations such fine young stallions as Arkle, Order, Shapfell, Torso and others.

GOLDEN MAXIM, B. H., 1900.

BRED BY MR. J. B. HAGGIN. RANCHO DEL PASO, CALIFORNIA.

Miss Maxim, b. m., 1893.

Ventura, br. m. 1884 — Maxim*, br. h., 1885. (12) — Golden Garter, ch. h., 1888. (2) — Bend d'Or, ch. h., 1877 (1)

Ulrica, b. m., 1863 — Virgil, bl. h., 1864 (20) — Realization, b. m., 1875 — Musket, br. h., 1868 (3) — Sandal, br. m., 1861 — Sanda, ch. m., 1878 — Wenlock, ch. h., 1869 (4) — Rouge Rose, ch. m., 1865 — Doncaster, ch. h., 1870 (5)

(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849
The Baron, ch. h. 1842, by Birdcatcher—Echidna (dam of Marchioness d'Eu) by Economist (sire of Harkaway)—Miss Pratt by Blacklock—Gadabout by Orville.
Pocahontas by Glencoe—Marpessa by Muley—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna (sire of 2 Derby winners)—Amazon (7th dam of Isinglass) by Driver—(Trentham).

Marigold, b. m., 1860
Teddington, ch. h. 1848 by Orlando (Derby 1841) Miss Twickenham by Rockingham (St. Leger 1833)—Electress (4th dam of Gang Forward) by Election (Derby of 1806).
Sister to Singapore by Ratan, best 2-year-old 1843—Daughter 1844 of Melbourne—Lisbeth by Phantom, Derby 1811—Elizabeth by Rainbow 1808—Belvoirina by Stamford.

(4) Thormanby, ch. h., 1857
Windhound, br. h. 1847 by Pantaloon—Phryne br. m. 1840 by Touchstone—Decoy b. m. 1830 by Filho da Puta (St. Leger 1815)—Finesse by Peruvian—Violante by John Bull (Derby).
Alice Hawthorn b. m. 1838 by Muley Moloch 1830—Rebecca (dam of Annandale and the Provost) by Lottery—Cervantes mare—Anticipation by Beningbrough 1791.

Ellen Horne b. m., 1844
Redshank by Sandbeck, son of Catton (Doncaster Cup 1815)—Johanna by Selim (sire of 1 Derby and 2 Oaks winners)—Daughter of Skyscraper—Dragon mare—Fidget's dam.
Delhi bl. m. by Plenipotentiary (Derby 1824) Pawn Jr. by Waxy (Derby 1793)—Pawn (sister to Penelope) by Trumpator—Prunella by Highflyer—Promise by Snap.

(2) Lord Clifden, b. h., 1860
Newminster b. h. 1848 (sire of 2 Derby winners) by Touchstone—Beeswing (winner of 52 races out of 63) by Dr. Syntax-Tomboy's dam by Ardrossan—Lady Eliza by Whitworth.
The Slave, b. m. 1852 by Melbourne—Volley (sister to Voltigeur) by Voltaire—Martha Lynn by Mulatto—Leda by Filho da Puta—Treasure by Camillus—Hyacinthus mare.

Mineral, ch. m., 1863
Rataplan ch. h. 1850 (winner of 42 races out of 71) by The Baron (St. Leger 1845)—Pocahontas by Glencoe—Marpessa (dam of Idas, 2000 *gs. 1845) by Muley—Clare by Marmion.
Manganese, ch. m. 1853, by Birdcatcher 1833—Moonbeam (dam of Loup Garou) by Tomboy 1829—Lunatic 1818 by Prime Minister 1810—Maniac by Shuttle—Anticipation.

(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849
The Baron (sire of the great French mare La Toucques) by Birdcatcher—Echidna 1838 by Economist 1825—Miss Pratt by Blacklock—Gadabout by Orville.
Pocahontas (dam of Rataplan, above) by Glencoe—Marpessa by Muley 1810—Clare by Marmion, son of Whiskey—Harpalice by Gohanna, only horse to beat Waxy.

Lady Evelyn, b. m., 1846
Don John b. h. 1835 (winner of St. Leger and Doncaster Cup) by Waverly—Hetman Platoff's dam by Comus—Marciana by Stamford—Marcia 1797 by Coriander (Pot-8-os).
Industry by Priam (Derby 1830 and 2 Goodwood Cups)—Arachne (sister to Leda, above) by Filho da Puta, St. Leger 1815—Treasure by Camillus—Hyacinthus mare.

Toxophilite, b. h., 1855
(3)
Longbow b. h. 1849, by Ithuriel—Miss Bowe by Catton (Doncaster Cup 1815) Tranby's dam by Orville—Miss Grimston by Weazel—Ancaster mare.
Legerdemain (Cesarewith and Chester Cup 1849) by Pantaloon—Decoy by Filho da Puta—Finesse by Peruvian—Violante 1802 by John Bull 1789 (Fortitude).

Daughter of b. m., 1857
West Australian (Derby, St. Leger and 2000 guineas 1853) by Melbourne 1834—Mowerina (sister to Cotherstone by Touchstone—Emma (dam of 2 Derby winners) by Whisker, Derby 1815.
Brown Bess, br. m. 1844 (4th dam of Memoir and La Fleche) by Camel—daughter of 1829 Brutandorf—Mrs. Cruikshanks by Welbeck—Tramp's dam by Gohanna.

(19) Vespasian, b. h., 1863
Newminster (above) by Touchstone—Beeswing (dam of Nunnykirk, 2000 gs, 1849) by Doctor Syntax 1811—Tomboy's (Doncaster Cup) by Ardrossan—Lady Eliza by Whitworth.
Vesta, ch. m. 1857 (dam of Sabinus who won the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan and Ascot Cup at 3 yrs. old) by Stockwell—Garland by Langar—Cast Steel by Whisker.

Hopeful Duchess, br. m., 1859
Flying Dutchman br. h. 1846 (winner of Derby, St. Leger and Ascot Cup) by Bay Middleton, Derby 1836—Barbelle (dam of Van Tromp, St. Leger 1847—by Sandbeck—Darioletta 1822 by Amadis 1807.
Espoir (dam of Ethelbert, Suburban of 1852) by Liverpool—Esperance by Lapdog (Derby 1829)—Grisette by Merlin—Coquette by Dick Andrews 1797, sire of Tramp.

(12) Vandal, b. h., 1850
Glencoe ch. h. 1831 by Sultan 1816—Trampoline by Tramp—Web by Waxy—Penelope by Trumpator—Prunella by Highflyer—Promise.
Alarie's dam (also 2nd dam of the great broodmare Levity) by imported Tranby—Lucilla by Trumpator—Lucy (dam of Blacknose) by Orphan—Lady Grey.

Hymenia, b. m., 1851
Yorkshire, imp. b. h. 1834 by St. Nicholas (son of Emilius)—Miss Rose by Tramp—Sancho mare 1810—Blacklock's dam 1799, also dam of Theodore, St. Leger 1822.
Little Peggy, ch. m. 1847 by Cripple (son of Medoc)—Peggy Stewart by Cook's Whip—Mary Bedford 1816 by Duke of Bedford—Speculator mare 1813—Dare Devil mare 1806.

Lexington, b. h., 1850
(12)
Boston ch. h. 1833 (won 40 races out of 45) by Timoleon 1813—Sister to Tuckahoe by Ball's Florizel—Daughter of Imp. Alderman—Daughter of Imp. Clockfast 1774.
Alice Carneal, br. m. 1836 by imp. Sarpedon (winner of the Fitzwilliam stakes and 2nd to Priam in the Goodwood Cup)—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Grey by Robin Grey.

Emilia*, b. m., 1840
Young Emilius c. h. 1833 by Emilius (Derby of 1823—Shoveler (Oaks of 1819) by Scud (sire of two Derby winners) Goosander by Hambletonian (St. Leger) Rally 1790.
Persian, b. m. 1829 by Whisker (Derby 1815)—Variety by Soothsayer (St. Leger 1811) Sprite by Bobtail—Catherine 1795 by Woodpecker—Camilla 1778 by Trentham.

PATROCLUS

Bay horse, foaled 1895. Bred by the Estate of David D. Withers. The property of Dr. Bryan Obear, St. Louis Mo.

Patroclus is a rich mahogany bay, with black points, a small white star in his forehead, a little white on the coronet of his left fore-foot, a black spot in front of his left hip bone. Height 64½ inches, weight 1165 pounds, girth 74½ inches, measures 8¾ inches below the knee, flat bone, stands true on his legs, best of feet, which are a little underneath him, and he is perfect in action. His temper is superb. His eyes are large and expressive. Head and ear neat, with neck set into oblique stout shoulders, back short and arched over loins, beautiful quarters, large without lumber and high on the crupper. He favors in general appearance his great grand sire, Boston, to whom many assert he bears a striking likeness, except color.

Owing to sickness and many accidents, Patroclus won only two races, one as a two-year-old, at Kinloch Park, 5½ furlongs, Oct. 12, 1900, beating a field of ten horses, 103 lbs. up, in 1:08½. Handicap, 1 1-16 m., Oct. 29, 1901, 98 lbs. up, in 1:47¼, beating a field of seven horses. He was caught in a railroad wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad at Makanda, Ills., May 3, 1902, in which he had his shoulder dislocated and bruised, two ribs broken and was badly scarred up. At Kinlock Park, Oct. 25, 1903, in a private trial he worked 1 m. in 1:38 with 125 lbs up. At New Orleans, Nov. 3, 1903, he picked up a nail and had to be thrown out of training.

In a letter dated April 2, 1901, Mr. Joseph Osborne (Beacon), the British turf authority, says:

"I think the breeding of Patroclus so choice and so palpably so, that you ought by all means to preserve him for the stud, selecting mares only that are suitable for him, for from the grand blood there is in him on both sides of the house, he is bound to make a valuable sire.

In closely examining the blood of Patroclus, you can see he is inbred to Glencoe, that great sire appearing twice in Uncas through his dam, Coral, who was gotten by a son of Glencoe, whose grand-dam, Glencairn, was Glencoe's full sister, while Cadence, the dam of Patroclus is directly descended from Pocahontas, the greatest brood mare of all time by Glencoe. And then you cannot help noticing that both Uncas and Cadence have each similar blood in them besides, viz.: Touchstone, and further back, Camel, Catton, Blacklock, Whisker, Whalebone, Waxy, Orville, Pot-8-os, all great performers on the turf, and sires of world wide fame.

Patroclus is thus inbred in the right way, i. e., through both sire and dam, coming down through the most famous horses known to the world, while he has mixed in him the blood of many other great horses, such as Diomed, and his great grandson Lexington, inbred to Diomed through his celebrated son, Sir Archy, Slane, Gladiator, Pantaloon, Sir Hercules, Voltaire, Birdcatcher, Bob Booty, Margrave and Drone, etc., etc. Surely, being so bred, if Patroclus fails to get first-class race horses, it will be strange and unaccountable.

It is only a question of time until the thoroughbred breeders of Great Britain and the world will be compelled to go to Matchem or Herod line horses for sires, and in my humble opinion Herod is the preferable line with which to cross inbred Eclipse mares. France has a number of Herod line horses through Glaucus, and America through Glencoe and Lexington. The latter is much tabooed at the present time in tail-male, but I believe his son's failure due only to lack of access to the proper blood."

Uncas was one of the last and among the best sons of Lexington, a grand race horse, and at the stud produced Laggard, a first-class race horse; Dunboyne, a high class horse; the stake winners, Cascade, McCarthy, St. Michael, Copyright, Helen Block, Oneko, Cassette and Pactolus, full brother to Patroclus, Frank Harris, Enchantor, Umbrella, Post Haste, The Knicknack filly and a large number of others.

Cadence, his dam, produced Trill, Cascade, Orator, Jack McDonald and Pactolus. Cascade was a stake winner, and produced Lizzie T. (stake winner) and Cataract. Trill produced Melba (dam of Stalwart, winner $58,000 in 1904), Trillion (stake winner), Trillette, Quaver, Royal Salute, Musette and Triolet.

Second dam, Castagnette, produced Casino (a sire), Maroon, Druidess, Roby,

PATROCLUS, (3), B. H., 1898

BRED IN BROOKDALE STUD, RED BANK, N. J.

UNCAS. (1)

Timoleon*

Sir Archy, b. h. 1805, by imp. Diomed, (first winner of the Derby)—imported Castianira by Rockingham, (son of Highflyer) Tabitha by Trentham.

Daughter of imp. Saltram, (Derby winner in 1783) he by Eclipse out of Virago by Snap—daughter of Symmes' Wildair.

Sister to Tuckahoe

Ball's Florizel ch. h. 1802, (never beaten) son of imported Diomed, Derby of 1780, out of a mare by imported Shark.

Daughter of imported Alderman, (son of Pot-8-os, sire of Waxy)—daughter of imported Clockfast, son of Gimcrack—sire of Medley.

*Sarpedon

Emilius, b. h. 1820, (winner of the Derby in 1823,) by Orville, (St. Leger 1802)—Emily by Stamford, son of Sir Peter—daughter of Whisky.

Icaria by The Flyer, (sire of Wings, Oaks of 1825)—Parma by Dick Andrews—May by Beningbrough, St. Leger winner of 1794 and sire of Orville.

Rowena

Sumpter b. h. 1818, by Sir Archy, out of the dam of Flirtilla and Thornton's Rattler by imported Robin Red Breast. Flirtilla beat Ariel at a $10,000.00 match on Long Island.

Lady Grey, (fourth dam of Vandal) by Robin Grey, son of imported Royalist, he by Saltram—out of Maria by Melzar, son of imported Medley.

*Glencoe (1)

Sultan b. h. 1816, by Selim, out of Bacchante by Williamson's Ditto, (Derby winner of 1803) from Sister to Calomel by Mercury, winner of 26 races.

Trampoline, (half-sister to Middleton, Derby winner of 1825)—by Tramp—Web (sister to Whalebone and Whisker) by Waxy, Derby 1793—Penelope by Trumpator.

Alaric's dam

Tranby, br. h. 1826, by Blacklock (second in St. Leger 1817)—Miss Bowes' dam by Orville—Miss Grimstone 1796 by Weazle—daughter of Ancaster 1768.

Lucilla, by Davenport's Trumpator—Lucy 1821 by Orphan 1810, (son of Ball's Florizel, above)—Lady Grey, (third dam of Lexington) by Robin Grey—Maria by Melzar.

Cotherstone (7)

Touchstone br. h. 1831, by Camel, sire of Launcelot, St. Leger of 1840—Banter 1823 by Master Henry, son of Orville—Boadicea by Alexander—Brunette by Amaranthus.

Emma, (dam of two Derby winners, 1835 and 1843) by Whisker (Derby 1815)—Gibside Fairy by Hermes, son of Mercury—Vicissitude by Pipator—Beatrice by Sir Peter.

Glenluce

Slane, b. h. 1833, by Royal Oak (second best sire sent to France)—daughter of Orville 1799—Epsom Lass (sister to Comus's dam) by Sir Peter—Alexina by King Fergus.

Glencairne (own sister to Glencoe), by Sultan—Trampoline 1825 by Tramp—Web, dam of Middleton, Derby 1825) by Waxy—Penelope by Trumpator.

Lexington

Boston (40)

Alice Carneal (12)

Vandal (12)

Coral

*Cairngorme (1)

CADENCE. (3)

*Castagnette.

Cachuca (3)

Marsyas (12)

Songstress (13)

* Macaroon

Macaroni (14)

Sweetmeat (21)

Gladiator, ch. h. 1833, (ran second in the Derby, his only race), by Partisan, 1811—Pauline by Moses (Derby 1822)—Quadrille by Selim—Canary Bird 1806 by Sorcerer.

Lollyop, 1836, by Voltaire (Doncaster Cup and second in St. Leger)—Belinda 1825 by Blacklock 1814—Wagtail 1818 by Prime Minister, he by Sancho, St. Leger 1804.

Jocose

Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824, by Castrel, 1801—Idalia(fourth dam of Sir Modred) by Peruvian—Musidora, (sister to Meteora, Oaks of 1805)—by Meteor—Maid of All Work.

Banter, dam of Touchstone and Launcelot, both St. Leger winners), by Master Henry—Boadicea, (fifth dam of Leamington) by Alexander—Brunette by Amaranthus.

Chanticleer (23)

Birdcatcher ch. h. 1833, (sire of one Derby and three St. Leger winners) by Sir Hercules—Guiccioli by Bob Booty—Flight by Escape—Young Heroine by Bagot—Heroine by Hero.

Whim, by Irish Drone (brother to Skeleton)—Kiss by Waxy Pope (Derby of 1809)—Daughter of Champion, (Derby and St. Leger of 1800)—Brown Fanny, 1799 by Maximum 1785.

Mrs. Carter

Humphrey, br. h. 1835, by Sandbeck, (son of Catton, Doncaster Cup 1815)—Oceana by Cerberus—Doctor Syntax's (sire of Beeswing) dam by Beningbrough, St. Leger 1794—Jenny Mole.

Daughter of Margrave (St. Leger 1832, he by Muley 1810)—Elastic's dam by Thunderbolt, (brother to Smolensko, Derby 1813)—Daughter of Sancho 1801—Miss Teazle by Sir Peter.

Orlando (13)

Touchstone, (St. Leger 1834 and 2 Ascot Cups) by Camel—Banter (second dam of Macaroni and Satirist) by Master Henry—Boadicea, (fifth dam of Darebin) by Alexander.

Vulture ch. m. 1833, by Langar, son of Selim—Kite, (third dam of Beadsman, by Bustard—Olympia, (dam of Elis, St. Leger 1836) by Sir Oliver—Scotilla by Anvil.

Malibran

Whisker, b. h. 1812, by Waxy, (Derby of 1793)—Penelope (dam of Whalebone) by Trumpator—Prunella by Highflyer, (sire of Sir Peter)—Promise by Snap—Julia by Blank.

Garcia by Octavian, (St. Leger 1810 and sire of Antonio' St. Leger 1819) he by Stripling—daughter of Shuttle, son of Young Marske—Katherine by Delpini 1781.

Volti geur*† (2)

Voltaire br. h. 1826, (sire of Voltigeur, Derby and St. Leger 1850,) by Blacklock 1814—Variella's dam by Phantom, (Derby 1811)—daughter of Overton 1708—Walnut mare.

Martha Lynn br. m. 1837, (second dam of Imperieuse, St. Leger 1857, by Mulatto, sire of Bloomsbury, Derby 1839—Leda, by Filho da Puta (St. Leger 1815)—Treasure 1809.

Ayacanora

Birdcatcher ch. h. 1833, (brother to Faugh-a-Ballagh, St. Leger 1844) by Sir Hercules—Guiccioli by Bob Booty—Flight by Escape, brother to Rugantino. (See Harkaway.)

Pocahontas, b. m. 1837, (dam of Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan) by Glencoe 1831—Marpessa 1830, by Muley 1810, Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna—Amazon.

PATROCLUS—Continued

Eonette, Castana, Morice, Castalia, dam of Chilton, Cassette, Casdale, Mohegan, Mimosa, Castalian, Adjidaumo and Fred Graft.

Third dam, Cachuca, was a winner, dam of Donato, Cracovienne and Duvernay.

Fourth dam, Ayacanora, dam of Cestus, Chattanooga, Misfortune and Sir Amyas.

Fifth dam, Pocahontas, dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, etc., etc.

In 1903 Patroclus served eight mares, seven of which produced live foals. In 1904 he served ten mares.

PRINCE OF MELBOURNE

Winner of Many Races, Including the Brighton Cup and Realization Stakes at Coney Island, 1901.

This horse is American on both sides of the house being by Bramble, the best and by far the best, son of imported Bonnie Scotland, who headed the list of winning sires in America in 1880 and 1883, in addition to being twice second and three times third. Bramble was a great horse at cup distances, winning 11 races after being five times defeated consecutively, by Duke of Magenta. He was a very small horse but carried weight in a style that was superb. He got many winners and was always near the top of the list, though never premier; and if he had gotten nothing but the brilliant Clifford, who, at one time held the record at two different distances, and both times with the top-weight of the race, that alone, should have made him famous as a sire. Bramble's dam was Ivy Leaf, also dam of Waddill (first called Bazar), winner of 14 races; his second dam was Bayflower, sister to Preakness, the hero of the famous dead heat for the Saratoga Cup of 1875, and afterwards walked over, for the Brighton Cup, two miles, in England; and the third dam was Bay Leaf, the only American mare up to 1890 that had produced three winners in England, Bay Final and Rubicon being the other two.

Maid of Balgowan (also dam of Oneko Maid and Maid of Promise,) is by Hindoo, a great sire, and by long odds the best horse in America in 1881-82. Hindoo was the sire of Hanover, a brilliant performer, and four times first on the list of winning sires, as well as twice second by very narrow margins. Her dam was Ballet, who produced Modesty, by War Dance, she being the only mare in twenty-five years to win the American Derby at Chicago. Blue Grass Belle, herself a great winner, was a sister to Modesty. The next dam was Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire, she being the dam of True Blue and The Banshee, who produced that excellent sire, Apache. The next dam Heraldry by Herald, imported, produced eight winners, five of which were stake winners. The next dam was Margaret Woods, dam of Wade Hampton and Star Davis, two of the fastest horses between 1849 and 1852; and the fifth dam, Maria West, produced the great Wagner, who won the $20,000 Post Stake at Louisville in 1839, beating Grey Eagle, Queen Mary and Hawkeye. In every generation of this pedigree are to be found some great winners at all distances.

Like Ben Brush, Prince of Melbourne comes from the family of Maria West, which does not trace to any of the forty odd mares in the Bruce Lowe system. But in each generation the Maria West family has had its clever representatives which accounted for a large share of the public moneys run for in America. Wagner, who raced at every track between the Ohio river and the Gulf of Mexico for four seasons and beat every horse of note, save Boston, was the first horse to attract attention to this family, Childe Harold being the next. It is worthy of note that Childe Harold was the first stallion to attract notice to the famous Belle Meade farm in Tennessee, of which he was a shining light up to the time of his death. Star Davis, the fastest horse in America till Lexington and Lecompte appeared, was another brilliant representative of this family. He got Day Star, a winner of the Kentucky Derby.

PRINCE OF MELBOURNE, CH. H., 1898.

BRED IN THE MELBOURNE STUD, LEXINGTON, KY., BY COL. W. S. BARNES.

Baloon, b. m., 1852. — ch. h., 1855. (25)

Maid of Balgowan, br. m., 1889. (x)

Ballet, ch. m., 1871.

Hindoo, b. h., 1878. (24)

Planet, (25)

Florence, ch. m., 1869.

Virgil, br. h., 1864. (20)

Don John, b. h., 1835.	(2)	Waverly, br. h. 1817, by Whalebone (Derby winner in 1810)—Margaretta 1802 by Sir Peter 1784—Daughter 1792 of Highflyer—Nutcracker by Matchem—Miss Starling by Starling 1727.
		Hetman Platoff's dam, gr. m. 1821 by Comus 1809 (sire of 2 St. Leger winners)—Marciana by Stanford (son of Sir Peter)—Marcia by Coriander—Faith by Pacolet—Atalanta 1769 by Matchem.
Scandal, b. m., 1822.		Selim, ch. h. 1802 (sire of 1 Derby and 2 Oaks winners) by Buzzard (he by Woodpecker)—Castrel's dam by Alexander (brother to Don Quixote)—Highflyer mare 1781—Daughter of Alfred, brother to Conductor.
		Daughter 1816 of Haphazard (sire of Filho da Puta, St. Leger and Doncaster Cup 1815)—Princess by Precipitate (brother to Gohanna)—Colibri 1793 by Woodpecker—Camilla 1778 by Trentham 1766—Coquette.
Gladiator, ch. h., 1833.	(22)	Partisan, b. h. 1811 by Walton (brother to Williamson's Ditto, Derby 1803)—Parasol by Pot-8-os 1773—Prunella (2d dam of Whalebone and Whisker) by Highflyer (sire of Sir Peter)—Promise 1768 by Snap 1750.
		Pauline, b. m. 1826 by Moses (Derby winner of 1822)—Quadrille 1815 by Selim—Canary Bird (6th dam of St. Blaise, Derby of 1883) by Sorcerer 1796—Canary by Coriander (Pot-8-os)—Miss Green.
Beverlac's Dam, b. m., 1839.		Plenipotentiary (Derby winner in 1834) by Emilius (Derby of 1823)—Harriet 1819 by Pericles (son of Evander 1801)—Selim mare 1812—Pypilina 1803 by Sir Peter—Rally by Trumpator—Fancy.
		Myrrha, b. m. 1830 by Whalebone—Gift 1818 by Young Gohanna 1810—Sister to Grazier 1802 by Sir Peter 1784—Daughter 1788 of Trumpator 1782 (Conductor 1767)—Sister to Postmaster by Heron.
West Australian, b. h., 1850.	(7)	Melbourne, br. h. 1834 (sire of Sir Tatton Sykes, 2000 gs. and St. Leger 1846) by Humphrey Clinker 1822—Morpeth's dam 1825 by Cervantes 1806—Daughter of Golumpus 1802—Daughter 1810 of Paynator.
		Mowerina, b. m. 1843 (sister to Cotherstone, Derby and 2000 gs.) by Touchstone 1831—Emma (dam of 2 Derby winners) by Whisker (Derby 1815)—Gibside Fairy by Hermes 1790—Vicissitude by Pipator.
Emilia, imp. b. m., 1840.		Young Emilius, b. h. 1833 (raced in England as "Eric")—by Emilius—Shoveler (Oaks 1819) by Scud (sire of 2 Derby winners)—Goosander 1805 by Hambletonian (St. Leger 1795)—Rally 1790—Fancy, sister
		Persian, b. m. 1829 by Whisker (sire of 2 St. Leger winners)—Variety by Soothsayer (St. Leger 1811)—Sprite by Bobtail 1795—Catherine 1795 by Woodpecker 1773—Camilla by Trentham—Coquette by Compton Barb.
Lexington, b. h., 1850.	(12)	Boston, ch. h. 1833 by Timoleon 1813—Sister to Tuckahoe 1814 by Ball's Florizel—Daughter of imported Alderman (son of Pot-8-os)—Daughter of imp. Clockfast 1774 (Gimcrack)—Symmes Wildair mare.
		Alice Carneal, br. m. 1836 by imp. Sarpedon 1828 (winner of the Fitz William Stakes at Doncaster in 1831)—Rowena 1826 by Sempter 1818 (Sir Archy 1805)—Lady Grey by Robin Grey (Royalist)—Maria.
Bay Leaf, b. m., 1853.		Yorkshire, b. h. 1834 by St. Nicholas (son of Emilius and Sea Meir)—Miss Rose, imported, by Tramp—Daughter of Sancho (St. Leger 1804)—Blacklock's dam by Coriander—Wild Goose 1792 by Highflyer.
		Maria Black (imported) by Filho da Puta (St. Leger 1815)—Daughter of 1817 Smolensko (Derby and 2000 gs. of 1813)—Daughter 1803 of Sir Peter 1784—Mambrino mare 1785—Marigold by Herod.
Vandal, b. m., 1850.	(12)	Glencoe, ch. h. 1831 (won the 2000 gs. and Goodwood Cup 1834) by Sultan (2d in Derby 1819)—Trampoline 1825 by Tramp Web (sister to Whalebone and Whisker) by Waxy 1790—Penelope 1798 by Trumpator 1782.
		Marie's dam br. m. 1837 by imp. Tranby Oatlands Handicap of 1832)—Lucilla by Trumpator—Lucy (dam of Blacknose(by Orphan—Lady Grey 3rd dam of Lexington) by Robin Gray—Maria by Melzar.
Hymenia, b. m., 1851.		Yorkshire, imported b. h. 1834 by St. Nicholas (sire of St. Lawrence, who won the Queen's Vase twice)—Miss Rose by Tramp—Daughter of Sancho (Don Quixote)—Blacklock's dam by Coriander.
		Little Peggy, ch. m. 1847 (3d dam of Ansel who holds the three-mile record at Cincinnati) by Cripple, son of the great Medoc—Peggy Stewart by Cook's Whip—Mary Bedford by Duke of Bedford.
Lexington, b. h., 1850.	(12)	Boston (winner of 40 races out of 45, of which 30 at four-mile heats) by Timoleon, sire of the great Omega—Sister to Tuckahoe (dam of Robin Brown) by Ball's Florizel, never beaten.
		Alice Carneal (dam of Umpire who won 18 races in England) by imported Sarpedon (2d to Priam in the Goodwood Cup of 1832)—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Gray, 4th dam of Vandal by Robin Grey.
Weatherwitch, imp. ch. m., 1858.		Weatherbit, br. h. 1842 (sire of Beadsman, Derby of 1858) by Sheet Anchor 1832—Miss Letty (Oaks of 1837) by Priam (Derby 1830 and Goodwood Cup with 139 lbs.)—Miss Fanny's dam by Orville (St. Leger 1802)
		Daughter of Birdcatcher 1833 (sire of 1 Derby and 3 St. Leger winners)—Colocynth (dam of New Warrior in Australia) by Physician (sire of The Cure)—Camellina (sister to Camel, sire of Touchstone).
Revenue, b. h., 1843.	(x)	Trustee, imp. ch. h. 1829 (brother to Mundig, Derby 1835) by Catton (Doncaster Cup)—Emma (dam of Cotherstone) by Whisker—Gibside Fairy by Hermes (Mercury—Vicissitude by Pipator—Daughter of Sir Peter.
		Rosalie Somers by Sir Charles (best son of Sir Archy, as a sire)—Mischief by Virginia (son of Sir Archy)—Daughter of imp. Bedford (Dungannon)—Daughter of Bellair—Shark mare—Symmes' Wildair mare.
Nina, b. m., 1840.		Boston, ch. h. 1833 (winner of 30 races at 4-mile heats) by Timoleon (never beaten at 4 miles) son of Sir Archy—Sister to Tuckahoe (dam of Robin Brown) by Ball's Florizel (never beaten)—Alderman mare.
		Frolicsome Fanny (imported) by Lottery (sire of Chorister, St. Leger 1831)—Sister to Catterick by Whisker (sire of 2 St. Leger winners)—Daughter of Bay Trophonius—Slope mare—Lardella by Young Marske.
Yorkshire, imp. b. h., 1834.	(2)	St. Nicholas by Emilius (Derby 1823 and sire of 2 Derby winners)—Sea Mew (sister to Sailor, Derby of 1820) by Scud (Beningbrough)—Goosander by Hambletonian, winner of the St. Leger.
		Miss Rose (imported) by Tramp (sire of Dangerous, Derby 1833 and Barefoot (St. Leger, 1823)—daughter of Sancho (St. Leger, 1804)—Blacklock's dam by Coriander (Pot-8-os)—Wild Goose by Highflier, sire of
Heraldry, b. m., 1846.		Herald (imported) by Plenipotentiary (Derby of 1834 and sire of Poison, Oaks of 1843)—Imported Delphine by Whisker (above)—My Lady (imp.) by Comus—The Colonel's (St. Leger 1828) dam by Delpine (Highflyer).
		Margaret Woods, b. m. 1840 (dam of Star Davis and Wade Hampton) by imp. Priam—Maria West (dam of Wagner and Childe Harold) by Marion Sir Archy)—Ella Crump by imp. Citizen, son of Pacolet (English).

Bramble, b. h., 1875. (9)

Ivy Leaf, ch. m., 1867.

Bonnie Scotland, imp. b. h., 1853. (10)

Bayflower, h. m., 1859.

Australian, imp., ch. h., 1858. (11)

Queen Mary, b. m., 1843.

Iago, b. h., 1843. (11)

INFLEXIBLE

Winner of the Surf and Foam Stakes at Coney Island. Property of H. T. Oxnard.

Inflexible, bay horse, foaled in 1901, was bred by the late William C. Whitney, of New York, being by the great Hamburg (winner of the Great Eastern Handicap with 135 pounds), out of imported Berriedale, one of the choicest matrons selected for the late Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stud, Ravalli county, Montana. She is by Donovan, winner of the Derby and St. Leger of 1889 and the largest money-winner in the world up to that date. Inflexible won a sweepstake at Morris Park, half a mile in 52 seconds with 108 pounds, beating Collector Jessup, Masedo, Jocund and seven others. Won the Foam Stakes at Coney Island, five furlongs in 1:01½, with 118 pounds, beating Mimosa 115, Monsoon 111, and nine others, including such good ones as Bob Murphy, Race King, Clifton Forge, Monet and Juvenal Maxim, all of which have won big money since. He was never extended at any part of the race, the value of which was $5,895. His next race was for the Surf Stakes at the same track where the penalties brought his weight up to 129 pounds, with which he won in 1:07, a fast race for 5½ furlongs. Value $5,385. Monsoon 111 was second and Yellow Hammer 114 third with five others unplaced. It was Mr. Whitney's expectation to win the Futurity race with this grand colt, but he came out of the Surf Stakes quite lame and all efforts to bring him to another race were wholly unavailing, and he was permanently retired, shortly afterwards becoming the property of his present owner. When it is remembered that Hamburg Belle won the Futurity with Leonidas second (also by Hamburg, the sire of Inflexible), the latter carrying the top weight of the race, and that Inflexible, up to the time of his retirement, had won twice as much money as either of these two, it will be seen that he was a colt of unquestioned class.

In person, Inflexible is as handsome a horse as one could wish to see. In color he is a blood bay, with a degree of substance and heavy bone that he plainly inherits from his marvellous sire who is the only stallion to get two winners of the Futurity, and who is the largest winning sire of the past two years when you consider the number of starters he has had in his name. The student of pedigrees will find all the best blood of America in Inflexible's sire, as Hamburg's second dam produced the great Domino who won over $180,000 at two years old; and the best blood of England in his dam, which belongs to the No. 8 family, from which came such flyers as Beeswing, Newminster, Nunnykirk, Sultan, Ayrshire, Sir Tatton Sykes, Orville, Melton, The Colonel, Octavian, Andover, Rhedycina and Governess.

This family shows three winners each of the Derby, Oaks, Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, and eight of the St. Leger, making twenty classic winners in all.

Inflexible commands as much attention as any other horse in this book, on account of the patrician blood that is to be found in the dam's side of his pedigree. It is not only good but absolutely great in every generation. His third dam, Atalanta, produced Ayshire, winner of the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas of 1888, and now the best exponent of Hampton's line. He got the Oaks winner, Airs and Graces. Inflexible's fourth dam, Feronia, produced St. Serf by St. Simon; and about the first horse to confer fame on that marvelous sire. The next dam, Woodbine, produced several good winners; and the next was Honeysuckle, own sister to Newminster, a St. Leger winner and a good deal the best son of Touchstone when you compute them by their value as sires. The next dam was Beeswing, the greatest racing mare in English history, she having won 52 races out of 63, including 4 Doncaster Cups.

INFLEXIBLE, B. H., 1901.

BRED BY THE ESTATE OF MARCUS DALY, DECEASED, MONTANA.

HAMBURG, BR. H., 1895. (23)

Hanover. ch. h., 1884 (15)

Bourbon Belle, b. m., 1876

Hindoo (24) b. h., 1878

(20) Virgil, bl. h., 1864

Vandal b. h. by imported Glencoe 1831—Alaric's dam 1837 by imported Tranby—Lucilla by Trumpator—Lucy by Orphan (Ball's Florizel)—Lady Grey by Robin Grey.

Hymenia b. m. by imported Yorkshire 1834—Little Peggy by Cripple 1843—Peggy Stewart by Cook's Whip (imported Whip by Saltram, Derby winner in 1783.

Florence, ch. m., 1869

Lexington by Boston ch. h. 1833—Alice Carneal 1836 by imported Sarpedon 1828—Rowena 1826 by Sumpter—Lady Gray 1818—Maria by Melzar (imported Medley).

Weatherwitch imported (dam of Fonso) by Weatherbit 1842—Birdcatcher mare 1853—Colocynth by Physician (Brutandorf)—Camellina by Whalebone—Selim mare.

(10) Bonnie Scotland, 1853

Iago b. h. 1843 by Don John† D 1835—Scandal by Selim 1802—Daughter of Haphazard (Sir Peter)—Princess by Precipitate 1787.

Queen Mary by Gladiator 1833—Beverlac's dam by Plenipotentiary 1831—Myrrha by Whalebone* 1807—Gift by Young Gohanna.

Ella D. b. m., 1858

Vandal b. h. 1850 by Glencoe A. G. 1831—Alaric's dam 1837 by imported Tranby 1826—Lucilla by Trumpator—Lucy by Orphan—Lady Gray 1818 by Robin Gray.

Falcon gr. m. (sister to Gray Eagle) by Woodpecker (son of Bertrand—Ophelia by Wild Medley—Sir Archy mare 1821—Lady Chesterfield.

Mannie Gray, b. m., 1874

Fellowcraft, (x) ch. h., 1869

(11) Australian, imp. ch. h., 1858

West Australian*† A by Melbourne—Mowerina 1843 by Touchstone† A 1831 Emma by Whisker 1812—Gibside Fairy by Hermes—Vicissitude.

Emilia, imported, b. m. 1840 by Young Emilius (Emilius—Shoveler, Oaks 1819)—Persian by Whisker 1812—Variety by Soothsayer†—Sprite by Bobtail.

Aerolite, ch. m., 1862

Lexington b. h. by Boston 1833—Alice Carneal (dam of Umpire winner of 18 races in England) by imported Sarpedon 1828—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Gray by Robin Gray.

Florine by Glencoe 1831—Melody by Medoc—Rodolph's dam by Haxall's Moses (Sir Harry* imported)—Daughter of Cook's Whip 1824.

(x) Enquirer, b. h., 1867

Leamington C. G. br. h. 1853, by Faugh a Ballagh† Ces 1841—Daughter 1841 of Pantaloon—Daphne 1837 by Laurel 1825—Maid of Honor by Champion—Etiquette.

Lida by Lexington 1850—Lize by American Eclipse—Gabriella (dam of the great George Martin) by Sir Archy.

Lizzie G., b. m., 1867

War Dance ch. h. 1859 by Lexington—Reel (dam of Starke, Goodwood Cup 1861) by Glencoe imp. 1831—Gallopade imported gr. m. 1828 by Catton—Camillina by Camillus.

Daughter of b. m. 1857, Lecomte (Boston—Reel)—Edith by imported Sovereign (Emilius—Fleur de Lis)—Judith by imported Glencoe—Fandango by Leviathan 1823.

BERRIEDALE, IMP., B. M., 1894. (8)

Donovan*†, b. h., 1886 (7)

Galopin* (3) b. h., 1872

(19) Vedette‡ D. br. h., 1854

Voltigeur* br. h. 1847 by Voltaire 1826—Martha Lynn 1837 by Mulatto 1823—Leda by Filho da Puta*† D 1812—Treasure by Camillus.

Mrs. Ridgeway ro. m. 1849 by Birdcatcher 1833—Nan Darrell gr. m. 1844 by Inheritor—Nell gr. m. 1831 by Blacklock 1814—Madam Vestris by Comus 1809 (Sorcerer).

Flying Duchess, b. m., 1853

Flying Dutchman *†A 1846 by Bay Middleton* 1833—Barbelle 1836 by Sandbeck—Darioletta 1822 by Amadis (Don Quixote) Selima by Selim 1802.

Merope b. m. 1841 by Voltaire D 1826—Velocipede's dam by Juniper 1805—Daughter 1810 of Sorcerer (sire of 3 Oaks winners)—Virgin by Sir Peter 1784.

Caithness, b. m., 1887

Bend d'Or, (1) ch. h., 1877

Mowerina, b. m., 1869

(12) Scottish Chief, b. h., 1861

Lord of the Isles 1852 by Touchstone† 1801—Fair Helen 1843 by Pantaloon 1824—Rebecca (dam of Alice Hawthorn and Annandale) by Lottery—Cervantes mare.

Miss Ann b. m. 1846 by the Little Known (Muley—Lacerta)—Bay Missy by Bay Middleton* 1833—Camilla br. m. 1832 by Young Phantom—Daughter of Camillus.

Stockings, b. m., 1863

Stockwell† ch. h. 1849, by the Baron† 1842—Pocahontas (dam of King Tom and Rataplan)—Marpessa 1830 by Muley 1810—Clare by Marmion (Whiskey—Harpalice by Gohanna.

Go Ahead br. m. 1855 (sister to West Australian, above) by Melbourne 1834—Mowerina by Touchstone 1831—Emma by Whisker 1812—Gibside Fairy by Hermes.

Atalanta, b. m., 1878

(5) Doncaster*A ch. h., 1870

Stockwell ch. h. 1849 by The Baron, Ces. 1842—Pocahontas 2nd dam of Rayon d'Or†—Marpessa by Muley 1810—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna 1790.

Marigold, ch. m. 1860 (Steward's Cup at Goodwood) by Teddington* A—Sister to Singapore 1852 by Ratan 1841—Daughter 1844 of Picton—Daughter of Selim.

Rouge Rose ch. m., 1865

Thormanby* ch. h. 1857 by Windhound 1847—Alice Hawthorn (winner of 50½ races) by Muley Moloch 1830—Rebecca 1831 by Lottery—Daughter of Cervantes.

Ellen Horne ch. m. 1844 by Redshank (son of Sandbeck)—Delhi 1838 by Plenipotentiary 1831—Pawn Jr. 1817 by Waxy*—Pawn, sister to Penelope.

(3) Galopin*, b. h., 1872

Vedette br. h. 1854 (sire of Gardevisure) by Voltigeur—Mrs. Ridgeway 1849 by Birdcatcher—Nan Darrell by Inheriter—Nell by Blacklock 1814.

Flying Duchess (dam of Vex who won the Stewards Cup at Goodwood) by Flying Dutchman* A—Merope (3rd dam of imported Eothen) by Voltaire—Velocipede's dam.

Feronia, b. m., 1868

Thormanby ch. h. 1857 (sire of Charibert and Atlantic, winners of the 2000 guineas) by Windhound—Alice Hawthorn (dam of Oulston) by Muley Moloch—Rebecca.

Woodbine b. m. 1860 by Stockwell†—Honeysuckle 1851 (own sister to Newminster) by Touchstone† A. D.—Beeswing (52 races out of 63) by Dr. Syntax 1811.

GOLD HEELS

Winner of the Brighton Cup, and the Brighton and Suburban Handicaps. The property of Bedford Hinde & Baker, Milwood Stud, Frankfort, Ky.

This horse is bred from the male-line of English Eclipse, both his sire and dam being by Eclipse horses—Longfellow and Glenelg. He was a very busy horse from the very day he was first saddled, as he started in no less than 24 races, of which he won 5, was 8 times second, 5 times third and 6 times unplaced; and in none of these races was he ever beaten at even weights, conceding the following allowances to these well-known flyers of 1900:

Chuctanunda	13	King Lief	10
Far Rockaway	3	Silverdale	5

There is no disgrace in being beaten in any such races as those. At three years old he started 12 times, winning 7 times and only once unplaced. His victories at that age were the Spindrift, 1⅛ miles in 1:52½; Long Island Handicap, 1⅛ miles in 1:53; Seagate Stakes, 1⅛ miles in 1:52¼; Monarch Stakes, 1⅛ miles in 1:54¾ by 8 lengths; Oriental Handicap, 1¼ miles in 2:05¼, with Blues second, Advance Guard third and others unplaced. He also won a purse at nine furlongs and closed up the season by winning the Autumn Stakes at Morris Park, 2¼ miles in 3:56, which is the track record. At four years old he was clearly the best handicap horse in America, winning the Suburban Handicap, eleven starters, 1¼ miles, in 2:05¼, with 126 pounds, Pentecost second and Blues third. Won the Advance Stakes, 1½ miles in 2:33, with 126 pounds, from Advance Guard and Goldsmith, as good a race as ever was run at that distance. Won the Brighton Handicap from 8 others, 1¼ miles in 2:03¾, the track record. Won the Brighton Cup, 2¼ miles, with 124 pounds, in 3:54½, or two seconds faster than the famous dead heat at Saratoga which stood unbeaten for nearly twenty years. In his only defeat of that year he carried 126 pounds to Colonel Bill's 90, and was beaten a length, with seven good ones behind him, Blues being third. His sire, The Bard, won the Brooklyn Handicap of 1888 and beat all the best horses in America. Gold Heels won $47,620 in three seasons and The Bard campaigned for five seasons, with such cracks as Hanover, Troubadour, Elkwood, Rataplan, Kingston, Exile, Inspector B and Linden behind him.

BRED BY A. J. CASSATT, BRYN MAWR, PENN., NOW OWNED BY BEDFORD, HIND & BAKER, FORKS OF ELKHORN, KY.

HEEL AND TOE.

THE BARD, B. H., 1883. (12)

La Polka, b. m., 1865			Glencig imp. b. h., 1866 (26)			Bradamante, ch. m., 1874		Longfellow, b. h., 1867 (26)	
Dance, ch. m., 1853 (Gd dam of Glidelia)	Lexington, b. h., 1850 (Greatest of Native Sires)	Babta, imp. b. m., 1855 (Dam of Elsie.)	Citadel, ch. h., 1859 (Bro. to Repulse	Brenna, b.m., 1861 (Dam of Strathmore)	War Dance ch. h., 1859 (23) (Got Mod	**Nantura**, b. m., 1855 (2d dam of Lyttleton	Leamington (14) imp. br. h.,		

Faugh-a-Ballagh† Ces,, 1844 (11) (Got Fille del'Air, Oaks, 1864)	Sir Hercules, bl. h. 1826 (ran 3rd in St. Leger and outbred the 1st and 2nd horses) by Whalebone—Peri (dam of imp. Langford) by Wanderer —Thalestri 1809 (dam o fEgremont) by Alexander—Rival by Sir Peter. Guiccioli 1823, by Bob Booty 1804—Flight 1809 by Escape 1802—Young Heroine by Bagot 1780—Heroine 1775 by Hero 1753—Daughter of Snap 1750 (Snip 1736)—Sister (1743) to Regulus 1739.
Daughter of b. m., 1841 (Dam of Myrtle and John Bull)	Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824 (sire of Ghuznee, Oaks 1841 and Satirist†) by Castrel—Idalia (4th dam of Sir Modred by Peruvian—Musidora 1804 by Meteor 1783—Maid of All Work, 1786, by Highflyer—Syphon mare 1771. Daphne, br. m. 1837 by Laurel (3rd in St. Leger and wo Doncaster Cup 1828) son of Blacklock—Maid of Honor (2nd dam of Australian Panic) by Champion—Etiquette 1820 by Orville—Boadicea 1807.
Brawners Eclipse, (3) ch. h., 1839 (Raced as Counterplot)	American Eclipse (never beaten at any distance) ch. h. 1814 by Duroc 1806 (Diomed imp.)—Miller's Damsel by imp. Messenger (gr. h. 1780)—imp. mare by Pot-8-os—Gimcrack mare 1778—Snapdragon by Snap. Daughter of 1834 Henry, ch. h. 1819 and first horse to run four miles inside of 7.40—Young Romp by Duroc—Old Romp (sister to Miller's Damsel) by imp. Messenger—Imported mare, 1792, by Pot-8-os (Eclipse).
Quiz, b. m., 1836 (Sister to Queen Mary)	Bertrand, b. h. 1821 (winner of 12 races at four-mile heats) by Sir Archy 1805—Eliza by imp. Bedford 1702, son of Dungannon—imp. Mambrina 1785 by Mambrino 1738—Sister to Sally by Blank 1740. Lady Fortune, (date not given) by Blue Beard, he by Stirling imp. (son of Volunteer)—Woodpecker's dam by imp. Buzzard—The Fawn by Craig's Alfred—Daughter of Traveler—Whittington mare.
(12) Lexington, b. h., 1850 (4 miles in 7:19 3-4.)	Boston, sire of Red Eye, Lecompte, Nat Blick, Commodore, Financier, Cost Johnson, Nina, Bostona and Arrow. Each of these ran four miles below 7:40 in bona fide races. Greatest campaigner in U. S. A. Alice Carneal, b. m. 1836 (dam of Maid of Orleans, a winner of 18 races) by imported Sarpedon, who ran second to Priam in the Goodwood Cup and broke down in the Ascot Cup, won by Lucetta, while in the lead.
Reel, gr. m., 1838 (Dam of 3 winners in England.)	Glencoe, A. G. ch. h. 1831, by Sultan (the World's greatest sire of extreme speed, to the present writing) second in the Derby—his dam Trampoline (winner of £825 at 3 years) by Tramp—Web. Gallopade, gr. m. 1828 (imported into Canada in 1834) by Catton—Camillina by Camillus—Daughter of Smolensko*—Miss Canon 1811 by Orville† 1799—Weathercock mare 1796—Cora 1777 by Matchen.
Kt. of St. George† (26) b. h., 1851 (Sire of Kt. of St. Patrick.)	Birdcatcher, ch. h. 1833 (sire of Songstress, Oaks 1853) by Sir Hercules (sire of Lifeboat, Great Metropolitan Handicap 1859)—Guiccioli (dam of Faugh-a-Ballagh above—Flight by Irish Escape—Young Heroine. Maltese, b. m. 1845, by Hetman Platoff (Northumberland Plate 1841)—Waterwitch (who defeated Birdcatcher 3 times) by Sir Hercules—Mary Ann by Waxy Pope*—Witch 1811 by Sorcerer 1796—Miss Buckle.
Levity, b. m., 1845	Trustee, imported, ch. h. by Catton—Emma by Whisker*—Gibside Fairy by Hermes—Vicissitude by Pipator (1786)—Trustee ran 3rd to St. Giles and Perion in the Derby and beat Margrave. Alaric's dam by imported Tranby (winner of the Oatlands Handicap of 1832)—Lucilla by Trumpator 1823—Lucy 1821 by Orphan 1810, son of Ball's Florizel—Lady Gray 1817, the 2rd dam of Lexington.

(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849	The Baron, ch. h. 1842 (sire of the Great French mare La Toucques, 3rd dam of La Tosca and 4th of Chuctanuenda and Caughnawaga) by Birdcatcher—Echidna 1838 by Economist 1825—Gadabout 1812 by Orville. Pocahontas b. m. 1837 (3rd dam of Quicklime, city and sub. 1884) by Glencoe A. G.—Marpessa 1830 by Muley 1810—Clare 1824 by Marmion—Harpalice 1814 by Gohanna—Amazon 1799 by Driver 1783.
Sortie, b. m., 1851	Melbourne, br. h. 1834 by Humphrey Clinker (sire of Bran who got Our Nell, Oaks of 1843)—Morpeth's dam 1825 by Cervantes 1806—Daughter of 1818 Golumpus—Paynator mare 1810—Circle. Escalade (sister to Storm and Barricade) by Touchstone—Ghuznee, Oaks winner 1841 by Pantaloon 1824—Languish by Cain—Lydia 1822 by Poulton 1805 (brother to Sir Oliver D)—Variety 1808 by Hyacinthus.
(12) Kingston, b. h., 1849	Venison, br. h. 1833 (ran 3rd in the Derby and sire of Miami, Oaks 1847—see pedigree of Galtee More) by Partisan 1811—Fawn by Smolensko* —Jerboa (5th dam of St. Simon) by Gohanna—Camilla 1778. Queen Anne, b. m. 1843, by Slane (sire of Merry Monarch* and Princess, Oaks 1844)—Garcia (2nd dam of Marsyas, sire of George Frederick*) by Octavian† 1807—Shuttle mare 1806—Katherine 1798 by Delpini 1781.
Alice Lowe, ch. m., 1841	Defence, br. h. 1824 (sire of The Emperor, Ascot Cup 1845, and of Deception Oaks 1839) by Whalebone*—Defiance (dam of Dangerous* and Design) by Rubens 1805—Little Folly by Highland Fling—Harriet. Pet. 1826 b. m. by Gainsborough 1813—Daughter 1818 of Topsy Turvey—Agnes 1805 by Shuttle 1793—Highflyer mare 1788—Goldfinder mare 1799 —Lady Bolingbroke 1766 by Squirrel 1754.
(40) Boston, ch. h., 1834	Timoleon, ch. h. 1813, by Sir Archy 1805—Jenny Cockracy's dam by Saltram*—Daughter of Symmes' Wildair 1767—Daughter of Tyler's Driver —Fallower mare—Daughter of imp. Vampire 1757 (Regulus). Sister to Tuckahoe, ch. m. 1814 by Ball's Florizel (never beaten)—Daughter b. m. 1790, of imp Alderman (Pot.-8-os 1773)—Clockfast mare 1774—Symmes Wildair mare—Young Kitty Fisher 1767 by Fearnaught.
Alice Carneal, b. m., 1836	Sarpedon, br. h. 1828, imported into Virginia, by Emilius—Icaria by The Flyer—Parma by Dick Andrews (sire of Tramp, Manuella and Altisidora) —May 1804 by Beningbrough†—Primrose 1787 by Mambrino. Rowena, ch. m. 1826, by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy—Lady Gray 1817 by Robin Gray, son of imp. Royalist—Maria 1802 by Melzar 1791 (Medley) —Imp. Highflyer mare—Daughter of imp. Fearnought 1755.
(1) Glencoe, imp. ch. h., 1831	Sultan, b. h. 1816 (sire of Galata and Green Mantle, winners of the Oaks) by Selim 1802—Bacchante by Williamson's Ditto*—Sister to Calomel 1791 by Mercury—Herod mare 1776—Folly 1771 by Marske. Trampoline, ch. m. 1825 (dam of Glenartney, 2nd in Derby 1827, pulled to stable companion) by Tramp 1810—Web by Waxy* 1790—Penelope 1798 by Trumpator 1782 (Conductor)—Prunella 1788 by Highflyer—Promise.
Cotillion, ch. m., 1837	Leviathan ch. h. 1823 (raced in England as Mezereon and headed the American list of sires for 3 years) by Muley—daughter of Windle 1804 (Beningbrough)—Anvil mare 1788—Virago (dam of Saltram*) by Snap. Gallopade, im. gray mare 1828 by Catton D—Camillina 1822 by Camillus —Smolensko mare 1818—Miss Cannon 1811 by Orville† 1799—Weathercock mare 1796—Cora 1777 by Matchem 1748.

BEN BRUSH

Winner of the Kentucky and Latonia Derbys and the Suburban Handicap 1897. The property of J. R. Keene & Son, Castleton Stud, Lexington, Ky.

This beautiful little horse was known as the most consistent performer of his day, never being beaten except by the highest class horses of that period. And scarcely had popular applause over his victories subsided than the little marvel began to assert his supremacy in another direction—as a sire. The close of 1904 found him second on the list with the substantial amount of $157,425 chalked up against his name. Here are some figures to be contemplated:

YEAR—PREMIER SIRE.	AMOUNT.
1894—Sir Modred, imp.	$127,400
1895—Hanover	106,005
1896—Hanover	84,745
1897—Hanover	116,140
1898—Hanover	118,590
1899—Albert, imp.	95,975
1900—Kingston	116,368

In 1902 Hastings headed the list and in 1903 the imported horse Ben Strome, but the earnings of both these fell below $115,000. As Ben Brush, while second on the list, has $30,025 more to his credit than had Sir Modred, the highest of the nine stallions above mentioned, it must be conceded that he is the best stallion of his age in all America, being two years younger than imported Meddler ,the premier of 1904, and over $100,000 ahead of Ornament who is only one year younger than Ben Brush, and who is twentieth on the list for last season, with some excellent sons and daughters to his credit.

Ben Brush gets all sorts of performers, his daughter Lady Amelia being the fastest mare in all America at short distances. And as for stayers over a long distance, his son Delhi's race for the Grand Republic stakes at Saratoga, last July, which he won with 119 pounds at three years old, beating horses of all ages, is without a parallel. It ranks up with Foxhall's Cambridgeshire and St. Gatien's Cesarewitch.

Ben Brush comes from one of our most distinguished native American families—that of Maria West. From her came that great four-miler, Wagner, by Sir Charles, who carried off the $20,000 Post Stake at Louisville in 1839; and her next produce of note was Childe Harold, who defeated Jerry Lancaster and Sally Morgan at four-mile heats when three years old. Maria West produced Margaret Wood, she being the dam of Star Davis and Wade Hampton, the two most brilliant horses of the five years preceding the advent of Lexington. In the later years came such cracks as Sailor, Parachute, True Blue, The Banshee, Apache, Bright Phoebus (winner of the Realization in 1895), Rainbow and Ahom, winners of the Brooklyn Derby; David Garrick and Prince of Melbourne; and three winners of the Kentucky Derby in Azra, Riley and Ben Brush. Another winner of this family is Rensalaer, who won in America, England, France and Belgium.

BEN BRUSH, B. H., 1895

THE PROPERTY OF JAS. R. AND F. P. KEENE, CASTLETON STUD, KY.

ROSEVILLE, B. M., 1888.

Albia, ch. m., 1881 — b. m., 1871

Alarm, (15) — b. h., 1868

Bramble, b. h., 1875. (9)

Bonnie Scotland, 1853 (10) — Queen Mary, b. m., 1843

Iago, (11) — b. h., 1843

Ivy Leaf, ch. m., 1867 — Bayflower, b. m., 1859

Australian, (11) — imp. ch. h., 1858

Reform, b. h., 1870 (14) — Stolen Kisses, b. m., 1864

Leamington, (14) — imp. br. h., 1853

(2) Don John†D, b. h., 1835	Waverly br. h. 1817 (Sire of The Saddler) by Whalebone-Margaretta 1802 by Sir Peter 1784—Daughter 1792 Highflyer, sire of Sir Peter—Nutcracker by Matchem—Miss Starling. Hetman Platoff's (Northumberland Plate 1841) dam by Comus 1809—Marciana by Stamford—Marcia 1797 by Coriander (Pot-8-os)—Faith by Pacolet—Atalanta by Matchem.
Scandal, b. m., 1822	Selim ch. h. 1802 (got 1 Derby and 2 Oaks winners) by Buzzard 1787—Rubens' dam by Alexander 1782—Highflyer mare—Daughter of Alfred 1770—Daughter 1770 of Engineer. Daughter of Haphazard (got 1 St. Leger winner and two of the Two Thousand) Princess by Precipitate—Colibri (sister to Catherine) by Woodpecker—Camilla by Trentham.
(22) Gladiator, ch. h., 1833	Partisan b. h. 1811 by Walton 1799—Parasol (dam of Pastille, Oaks 1822) by Pot-8-os 1773—Prunella (2nd dam of Whalebone and Whisker) by Highflyer (got 4 St. Leger winners)—Promise. Pauline b. m. 1826 by Moses (Derby 1822)—Quadrille (2nd dam of Catherine Hayes, Oaks 1853)—Canary Bird (5th dam of St. Blaise, Derby 1883) by Sorcerer—Canary 1797 by Coriander.
Beverlac's dam, b. m., 1839	Plenipotentiary ch. h. 1831 (Derby 1834) by Emilius 1820—Harriet by Pericles—Daughter of Selim—Pipylina by Sir Peter (Derby 1787)—Rally——Fancy (sister to Diomed, Derby 1780) by Florizel. Myrrha b. m. 1830 by Whalebone (above)—Gift by Young Gohanna—Daughter 1802 of Sir Peter—Trumpator mare—Sister to Postmaster by Herod (Tartar)—Snap mare.
(7) West Australian*†, b. h., 1850	Melbourne br. h. 1834, by Humphrey Clinker 1822—Morpeth's dam by Cervantes 1806—Daughter of Golumpus 1802—Paynator mare 1810—Circle (sister to Zodiac) by St. George 1789. Mowerina b. m. 1843, by Touchstone (premier for 5 seasons)—Emma (dam of 2 Derby winners) by Whisker—Gibside Fairy 1811 by Hermes—Vicissitude—Beatrice by Sir Peter 1784.
Emilia, imp. b. m., 1840	Young Emilius, b. h. 1833, by Emilius 1820—Shoveler (Oaks 1819) by Scud 1804—Goosander by Hambletonian (St. Leger) Rally by Trumpator—Fancy (sist. to Diomed) by Florizel 1768. Persian, b. m. 1829 by Whisker (Derby)—Variety by Soothsayer (St. Leger)—Sprite by Bobtail—Catherine by Woodpecker—Camilla by Trentham—Coquette by the Compton Barb.
(12) Lexington, b. h., 1850	Boston, ch. h. 1833, by Timoleon 1813—Robin Brown's dam 1814 by Ball's Florizel—Daughter of imp. Alderman 1787 (Pot-8-os)—Daughter of imp. Clockfast 1774—Symmes' Wildair mare. Alice Carneal, br. m. 1836 (a winner at two-mile heats) by imported Sarpedon br. h. 1828—Rowena 1826 by Sumpter 1818 (Sir Archy 1805)—Lady Grey by Robin Grey—Maria by Melzar.
Bay Leaf, b. m., 1853	Yorkshire, imp. b. h. 1834 by St. Nicholas 1827—Miss Rose by Tramo 1810—Sancho mare 1810—Blacklock's dam by Coriander—Wildgoose 1792 by Highflyer—Coheiress by Pot-8-os. Maria Black, imp. br. m. 1834 by Filho da Puta 1812—Daughter of Smolensko (Derby 1813)—Daughter 1803 of Sir Peter—Daughter 1785 of Mambrino—Marigold 1777 by Herod.
(11) Faugh-a-Ballagh, br. h., 1841	Sir Hercules, br. h. 1826 (sire of Coronation, Derby 1841) by Whalebone—Peri (dam of imported Langford) by Wanderer—Thalestris by Alexander—Rival by Sir Peter 1784. Guiccioli, ch. m. 1823, by Bob Booty 1804—Flight by Irish Escape 1802 (Commodore)—Young Heroine by Bagot 1780 (Herod)—Heroine by Hero 1753 (Cade)—Daughter of Snap.
Daughter of br. m., 1841	Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824 by Castrel (brother to Selim and Rubens)—Idalia 1815 by Peruvian—Musidora (sister to Meteora, Oaks 1805) by Meteor—Maid of All Work by Highflyer 1774. Daphne, br. m. 1837 by Laurel (Doncaster Cup 1828) son of Blacklock—Maid of Honor by Champion (Selim)—Etiquette by Orville—Boadicea (2nd dam of Touchstone) by Alexander 1782.
(3) Knight of Kars, b. h., 1855	Nutwith b. h. 1840, by Tomboy, b. h. 1829—Daughter of Comus—Plumper's dam by Delpini—Miss Mostyn by King Fergus—Columbine by Espersykes. Pocahontas b. m. 1837 by Glencoe—Marpessa (dam of Jeremy Diddler) by Muley—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna—Amazon by Driver, son of Trentham.
Defamation, b. m., 1852	Iago (above) winner of the Grand Duke Michael and 2nd in St. Leger, beating Pyrrhus I. (who won the Derby) by Don John (St. Leger)—Scandal by Selim—Haphazard mare. Caricature (sister to The Libel) by Pantaloon—Pasquinade (sister to Touchstone) by Camel—Banter by Master Henry—Boadicea by Alexander—Brunette.
(1) Eclipse, imp. b. h., 1855	Orlando (Derby of 1844) by Touchstone—Vulture by Langar—Kite (dam of Lady Moore Carew) by Bustard—Olympia (dam of Epirus, premier sire of 1850) by Sir Oliver, Doncaster Cup. Gaze, sister to Gaper by Bay Middleton (sire of Andover and Flying Dutchman, winners of the Derby)—Flycatcher by Godolphin—Sister to Cobweb (Oaks 1824) by Phantom—Filagree.
Maud, imp. b. m., 1859	Stockwell ch. h. 1849 (sire of 3 Derby and 6 St. Leger winners) by The Baron (St. Leger 1845)—Pocahontas (dam of King Tom and 2nd dam of Rayon d'Or) by Glencoe—Marpessa. Countess of Albemarle by Lanercost 1836—Sister to Hornsea (dam of Jenny Mills) by Velocipede—Daughter of Cerberus, he by Gohanna. Hornsea won the Goodwood Cup 1836.
(4) Kentucky, b. h., 1861	Lexington b. h. 1850, by Boston—Alice Carneal by imp. Sarpedon—Rowena 1826 by Sumpter—Lady Grey 1818 by Robin Grey—Maria by Melzar (Medley). Magnolia, ch. m. 1841 (dam of Daniel Boone, Gilroy and Skedaddle) by Glencoe—imported Myrtle by Mameluke (Derby 1827)—Bobadilla by Bobadil.
Blue Ribbon ch. m., 1859	Revenue, b. h. 1843 by imp. Trustee (brother to Mundig, Derby 1835)—Rosalie Somers by Sir Charles (best son of Sir Archy as a sire)—Mischief by Virginian (Sir Archy). Parachute, b. m. by imported Yorkshire 1834—Heraldry, ch. m. by imp. Herald 1839—Margaret Woods (dam of Star Davis) by imp. Priam—Maria West by Marion—Ella Crump by Citizen.

DISGUISE II

Winner of the Jockey Club Stakes (£10,000) *and Third in the Derby of* 1900. *The property of J. R. & F. P. Keene, Castleton Stud, Lexington, Ky.*

This was a horse that had the misfortune to be foaled in the same year with a winner of the "Triple Crown," the famous Diamond Jubilee (owned by King Edward), to which horse he ran third in the Derby, but subsequently defeated in the Jockey Club Stakes, a race of much greater money value than the Derby. Had Disguise II been foaled a year earlier or later he must have annexed one of the three classic events of England.

Disguise II was by Domino, by long odds the most brilliant colt ever foaled in America up to the present writing. No matter what other colt was second, Domino was always first. He beat Henry of Navarre and Dobbins just as easily as they beat everything else. His nearest approach to defeat was at Morris park when Dobbins ran a dead heat with him in a match for $5,000 a side. Both colts were so distressed that it was agreed by the owners to withdraw the stakes and call the race off. It will also be remembered that Domino was the sire of that splendid three-year-old filly Cap and Bells, which won the Epsom Oaks of 1901, but pulled up lame and never started afterwards. Domino died in 1899 after a few hours' illness, but his sons will perpetuate his fame. The eldest progeny of Disguise II and Commando are two years old in 1905 and may be trusted to do battle for the house of Himyar, whose roll of 1903 still stands at head of all winning lists with $249,252 to his credit.

Disguise II comes from one of the best sire lines in the world, that of little Queen Mary, that was sold for $70 at three years of age. She is the dam of Bonnie Scotland, the first horse ever to head the list in America with over $135,000 to the credit of his progeny; the second dam of Breadalbane and Blair Athol, the latter being by long odds the best son of Stockwell, being premier for four seasons; and the third dam of Castle Hill and Light Artillery in Australia, both noted as sires of good winners. Queen Mary is also the great-grand dam of imported Siddartha and the fourth dam of Martenhurst, two stallions of considerable fame in America. Everything from her direct line races well and breeds well. She represents the No. 10 family of Bruce Lowe's system, to which also trace imported Deceiver and Watercress in America; and imported Anteros in New Zealand, a good sire of whom Americans have so far heard but little.

Like all the other sires at Castleton, Disguise is a private stallion and no outside mares can be bred to him, save as a matter of personal courtesy.

DISGUISE II., B. H., 1897.

WINNER OF THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES 1900, AND THIRD IN THE DERBY.

Bonnie Gal... Imp.. br. m., 1880. (10)

Domino, bl. h., 1891. (23)

Bonnie Doon, 1867 — **Galopin, b. h., 1872 (3)** — **Himyar, b. h., 1879**

Queen Mary, b. m., 1843 — **Rapid Rhone, (37) ro. h., 1867** — **Flying Duchess, b. m., 1853** — **Mannie Gray bl. m., 1874** — **Alarm, b. h., 1868**

Lizzie G., b. m., 1867 — **Enquirer, b. h., 1867** — **Hira, ch. m., 1864**

(1) Eclipse imp. b. h., 1855

Orlando* b. b. 1841 (sire of 1 Derby, 1 St. Leger and 3 Two Thousand winners) by Touchstone (1831)—Vulture by Langar—Kite by Bustard—Olympia (dam of Elis, St. Leger 1836) by Sir Oliver D.

Gaze (sister to Gaper) by Bay Middleton* (1833)—Flycatcher by Godolphin (Partisan)—Sister to Cobweb (Oaks 1824) by Phantom*—Filagree by Soothsayer—Web by Waxy.

Maud, imp. b. m., 1859

Stockwell, ch. h. 1849 by the Baron† (1842)—Pocahontas (1837) by Glencoe G. (1831)—Marpessa (1830) by Muley (1810)—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna (1790).

Countess of Albemarle by Lanercost A. (1836) ran 3rd in St. Leger and won Ascot Cup 1841—Sister to Hornsea G. (1832) by Velocipede (1825) Cerberus mare—Miss Cranfield by Sir Peter.

(12) Lexington, b. h., 1850

Boston, ch. h. 1834 (only horse to get ten performers with four mile records below 7:40) by Timoleon (1813)—Robin Brown's dam by Ball's Florizel (unbeaten)—Alderman mare.

Alice Carneal, b. m. 1836 (2nd dam of Helmbold who beat Longfellow at four miles) by Sarpedon, imp.—Rowena by Sumpter (Bro. to Flirtilla)—Lady Gray by Robin Gray (Royalist).

Hegira, ch. m., 1846

Ambassador, ch. h. 1839, by Plenipotentiary*—Jenny Mills, imported by Whisker*—Hornsea's dam by Cerberus, son of Gohanna—Miss Cranfield by Sir Peter—Pegasus mare.

Flight, ch. m. 1837 by imported Leviathan (ch. h. 1827) son of Muley 1810—Charlotte Hamilton by Sir Charles (Sir Archy—Lady of the Lake by imported Sir Harry*—Daughter of Diomed*—St. George marc.

(14) Leamington, imp. br. h., 1853

Faugh-a-Ballagh† by Sir Hercules (1826)—Guiccioli (1823) by Bob Booty (1804)—Flight by Irish Escape (Brother to Rugantino)—Young Heroine by Bagot, son of Herod (1758).

Daughter of (b. m. 1841) Pantaloon—Daphne by Laurel D—Maid of Honor by Champion (Selim)—Etiquette by Orville (1799) Boadicea (2nd dam of Touchstone) by Alexander.

Lida, b. m., 1858

Lexington, b. h. 1850 (4 miles in 7:19¾ against time and in 7:23¾, beating Lecomte) by Boston—Alice Carneal (2nd dam of Abdel Kader) by imp. Sarpedon—Rowena by Sumpter (above).

Lize by American Eclipse (ch. h. 1814) won 11 races and never beaten) son of Duroc—Gabriella (dam of the great George Martin) by Sir Archy.

(23) War Dance, ch. h., 1859

Lexington, b. h. 1850 (only horse in the world to head the list of winning sires for eleven seasons) by Boston—Alice Carneal, above—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Gray.

Reel, gr. h. 1838 (winner of 16 races out of 19, at all distances) by Glencoe, imp. A. G.—imp. Gallopade by Catton—Camillina by Camillus Hambletonian†) Smolensko mare.

Daughter of b. m., 1857

Lecompte, ch. h. 1850, by Boston (above)—Reel (dam of Prioress Ces) and Starke G. by Glencoe—imp. Gallopade (dam of Fandango) by Catton—Camillina by Camillus.

Judith, b. m. 1850 by imp. Sovereign (Emilius—Fleur de Lis, winner of 18 races out of 32)—Judith by imp. Glencoe—Fandango by imp. Leviathan—imp. Gallopade, above.

Queen Mary, b. m., 1843 — **Rapid Rhone, (37) ro. h., 1867** — **Flying Duchess, b. m., 1853** — **Vedette‡D, (19) br. h., 1854**

(2) Voltigeur*†, br. h., 1847

Voltaire (12) by Blacklock, b. h. 1814 (second to Ebor in the St. Leger)—Daughter of Phantom* 1808 (sire of 2 Derby winners)—Daughter of Overton—Gratitude's dam 1796, by Walnut.

Martha Lynn 1837 by Mulatto (sire of Old England)—Leda (dam of Arachne) 1824 by Filho da Puta* D.—Treasure by Camillus—Hyacinthus mare 1804—Flora.

Mrs. Ridgeway, ro. m., 1849

Birdcatcher, ch. h. 1833 (got 3 winners each, St. Leger and Great Ebor Handicap)—by Sir Hercules—Guiccioli by Bob Booty—Flight by Escape—Young Heroine by Bagot.

Nan Darrell (3rd dam of Winterlake, Australia) by Inheritor—Nell by Blacklock—Madam Vestris by Comus—Lisette 1806 by Hambletonian †1792—Constance.

(3) Flying Dutchman*†A, 1846

Bay Middleton* b. h. 1836 by Sultan—Cobweb (Oaks 1824) by Phantom*—Filagree by Soothsayer†—Web (sister to Whalebone*) by Waxy*—Penelope by Trumpator.

Barbelle b. m. 1836 by Sandbeck 1818—Darioletta (dam of Galaor) by Amadis—Selima 1810 by Selim 1802—Daughter 1794 of Pot-8-os 1773—Editha 1781 by Herod.

Merope, b. m., 1841

Voltaire (sire of Charles XII, St. Leger 1839 and 2 Goodwood Cups) by Blacklock—Variella's dam, by Phantom (got 2 winners of the 2000 gs)—Daughter of Overton.

Velocipede's dam 1817 by Juniper 1805, son of Whiskey 1789—Virgin by Sir Peter 1784—Daughter of Sorcerer—Virgin by Sir Peter.

(25) Y. Melbourne, br. h., 1855

Melbourne br. h. 1834 (sire of Blink Bonny, Sir Tatton Sykes and West Australian) by Humphrey Clinker 1822—Morpeths dam 1825 by Cervantes—Golumpus mare.

Clarissa by Pantaloon (got Gluznee, Oaks of 1841 and Hernandez, 2000 gs 1851—Daughter 1837 of Glencoe—Frolicsome by Frolic, son of Hedley, brother to Wanderer.

Daughter of

Retriever (or Lanercost, the former given) by Recovery (he by Emilius, Derby 1823) Taglioni by Whisker, Retriever won the Doncaster Cup of 1832.

Physalis by Bay Middleton (Derby 1836)—Balline by Whalebone—Vale Royal by Sorcerer—Orange by Whiskey—Orange Bud by Highflyer.

(22) Gladiator, ch. b., 1833

Partisan b. h. 1811 (sire of Mameluke, Derby 1827 and Cyprian Oaks 1836) by Walton 1799—Parasol (dam of Pastille, Oaks 1822) by Pot-8-os—Prunella (dam of Waxy Pope).

Pauline by Moses (Derby 1822) he by Seymour or Whalebone*, the latter given)—Quadrille (2nd dam of Catherine Hayes, Oaks 1853)—Canary Bird by Sorcerer.

Beverlac's dam, b. m., 1839

Plenipotentiary (ch. 1831 and winner of the Derby 1834) by Emilius Harriet (2nd dam of Planet—Hesperus) by Pericles—Selim mare—Pipylina by Sir Peter.

Myrrha, b. m. 1830 by Whalebone 1807—Gift gr. m. 1818 by Young Gohanna 1810—Sister to Grazier 1802 by Sir Peter (Derby 1787)—Sister to Amator by Trumpator 1782

MAXNIC

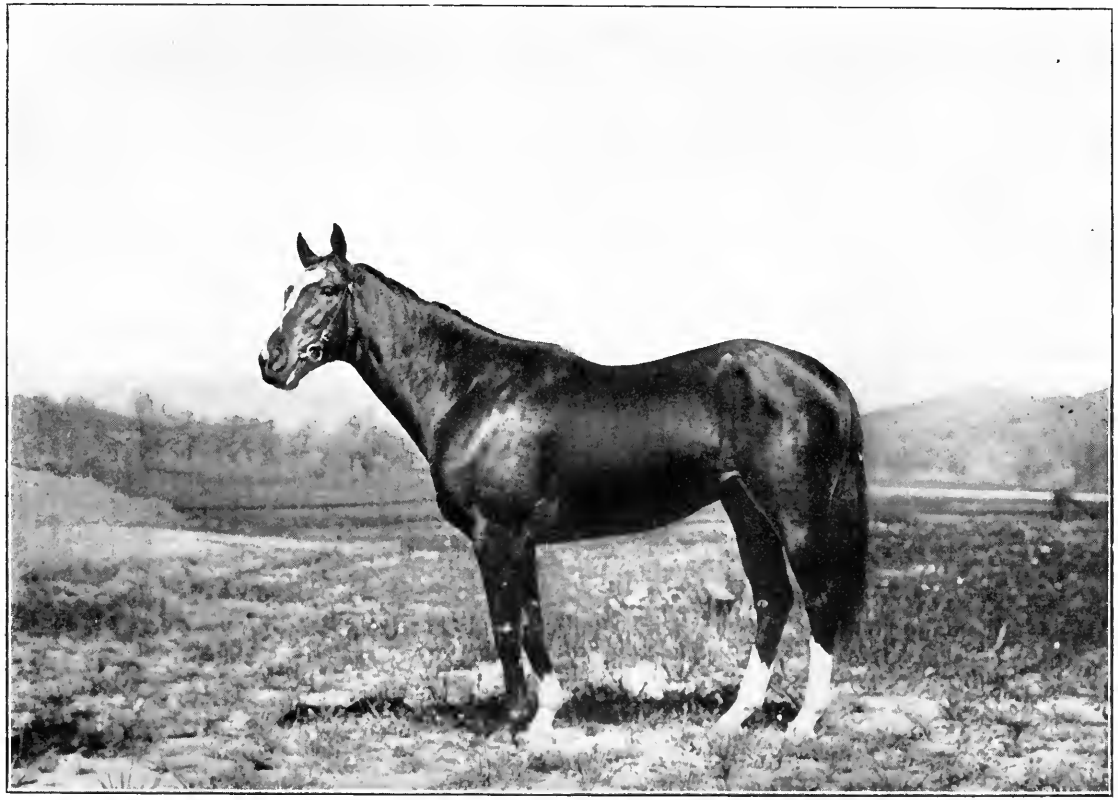
Winner of the Western Produce Stakes at Oakland and the Stallion Stakes at Sacramento.

This is a bay horse bred by his owners in 1900, from Pic Nic, by Mr. Pickwick, (son of Hermit and Tomato by King Tom, and imported from England by Charles Reed, of Gallatin, Tenn.,) who was the sire of that great colt, Dobbins. Pic Nic was brought to California by the late L. U. Shippee, of Stockton; and had already produced that good filly Recreation. Pic Nic was bred to Altamax in 1899, with Maxnic as the result. He started ten times at two years old, winning twice, and four times second. When beaten, it was in the hottest of company. There are horses credited with a dozen races that never beat as good a colt as Maxnic.

Ran second to Deutschland, 3½ furlongs in 44 seconds, with six others behind him to whom he conceded from three to eight pounds. Won the Western Produce stakes, value $5,700, five furlongs in 1:02½ giving weight to eight others, Sylvia Talbott second and Vinctides third, Deutschland being sixth. Unplaced for the Tremont stakes, at Brooklyn. Ran second to Stamping Ground (conceding her 12 pounds) in a sweepstake at Saratoga, Captain Arnold third with 117, and nine others unplaced, three of them carrying less than 109 pounds to Maxnic's 124. Second in a race for all ages, won by Chuctanunda, the fastest sprinter in America, at seven furlongs, run in 1:25½ with nine others behind him, giving 18 pounds to Athelroy, the only other two-year-old in the race, who finished ninth. In his next three efforts he finished outside the money, being overweighted. At Coney Island he ran second to The Rival, at a mile and a sixteenth, giving him a year's weight, in 1:47, with Carbuncle, St. Finnan Potente, Swamplands and Operator behind him. There was never a two-year-old so completely handicapped out of a race as was Maxnic in this one. On his return to California Maxnic won the Stallion Stakes at Sacramento, valued at $4,836, beating St. Winfred, Gaviota, Polonius, The Major, Organdie and Nervator, six furlongs in 1:16. His total winnings were $10,480.

Maxnic is as yet untried as a sire. He comes from great performing families on either side, and great hopes of his progeny are entertained by his owners. He has plenty of bone and substance, and is a most decidedly masculine horse in appearance. His grandsire, Maxim, was certainly as good a Musket horse as ever left Australia; and the breeding of his dam will bear a very close and rigid scrutiny.

Maxnic is from the No. 3 family in Bruce Lowe's system, whence come such great ones as Sir Peter, Tramp, Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Flying Dutchman, Lanercost, Toxophilite, Musket, Galopin and Velocipede, all sires of classical winners in England; and also such great winners, less known as sires, as Mameluke, Spaniel, Lapdog, Kettledrum, Isinglass, Favonius, Van Tromp, General Peel and Moslem. This is by long odds the best of all the sire families. From it have come, since 1780, no less than 15 winners of the Derby, 14 of the Oaks, 13 each of the St. Leger and One Thousand Guineas; and 10 of the Two Thousand Guineas, two of which (Stockwell and Isinglass) won the St. Leger.



MAXNIC

A worthy son of the great Altamax

MAXNIC, B. C., 1900.

BRED BY HIS OWNERS, MESSRS. BURNS & WATERHOUSE.

ALTAMAX, BR. H., 1894. (10)

Maxim, imp. br. h., 1884 (12)

Altitude, b. h., 1875

Realization, b. m., 1868

Musket (3) b. h., 1868

(3) Toxophilite b. h., 1855

Longbow, b. h. 1849, by Ithuriel—Miss Bowe by Catton, sire of Tarrare, St. Leger 1826—Tranby's (imported into America) dam by Orville, St. Leger 1802.

Legerdemain by Pantaloon (sire of 1 Oaks and 1 St. Leger winner)—Decoy (dam of Flatcatcher and Phryne) by Filho da Puta—Finesse by Peruvian—Violante.

Daughter of b. m., 1857

West Australian by Melbourne—Mowerina (sister to Cotherstone, Derby and 2000 guineas 1843) by Touchstone—Emma (dam of Mundig and Trustee) by Whisker.

Brown Bess by Camel (sire of Touchstone and Launcelot)—Brutandorf mare—Daughter of Welbeck (brother to Tiresias, Derby 1819)—Tramp's dam by Gohanna.

(19) Vespasian, b. h., 1863

Newminster b. h. 1848 by Touchstone (St. Leger and 2 Ascot Cups)—Beeswing (4 Doncaster Cups) by Dr. Syntax—Tomboy's (sire of Nutwith) dam by Ardrossan.

Vesta by Stockwell (sire of 4 winners of the 2000 guineas)—Garland by Langar—Cast Steel by Whisker. (This is the family of Exile, Brooklyn Handicap 1889.

Hopeful Duchess, b. m., 1859

Flying Dutchman (Derby and St. Leger and brother to Vanderdecken) by Bay Middleton—Barbelle by Sandbeck, son of Catton—Darioletta (dam of Galaor) by Amadis.

Espoir by Liverpool (sire of Lanercost and Idas, 2000 guineas)—Esperance by Lapdog, son of Whalebone and Derby winner in 1827.

Beresina, b. m., 1875

Alarm, (15) b. h., 1869

(1) Eclipse, imp. b. h., 1855

Orlando (Derby 1844) by Touchstone—Vulture by Langar (sire of Elis and Epirus)—Kite (3rd dam of Beadsman, Derby 1858)—Olympia by Sir Oliver.

Gaze by Bay Middleton (Derby 1836 and sire of 1 St. Leger and 2 Derby winners)—Flycatcher by Godolphin (Partisan)—Sister to Cobweb (dam of Princess, Oaks 1844) by Phantom.

Maud, imp., b. m., 1859

Stockwell (sire of Blair Athol, winner of Derby and St. Leger and premier sire of England for four seasons) by The Baron—Pocahontas by Glencoe—Marpessa 1830 by Muley.

Countess of Albemarle by Lanercost (Ascot and Newcastle Cups of 1841 and sire of 1 St. Leger and 1 Oaks winner)—Sister to Hornsea by Velocipede, son of Blacklock.

(4) Kentucky, b. h., 1861

Lexington (ran four miles in 7:19¾ with 104 lbs. and 7:23 3-4 a week later) by Boston—Alice Carneal by imp. Sarpedon—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Grey, 4th dam of Vandal.

Magnolia (4th dam of Iroquois, Derby and St. Leger of 1881 and premier sire of America in 1892) by Glencoe—imp. Myrtle by Mameluke, Derby winner of 1827.

Bernice, imp.

Stockwell (got 3 winners of the Derby, 4 of the Two Thousand and 6 of the St. Leger) by The Baron (sire of Rataplan who won 42 races out of 71—Pocahontas by Glencoe.

Braxey by Moss Trooper (son of Liverpool)—Queen Mary, (dam of Blink Bonny and Bonnie Scotland) by Gladiator—Beverlac's dam 1830, by Plenipotentiary.

PIC NIC, BR. M., 1886.

Mr. Pickwick, imp., b. h., 1879 (3)

Hermit, (5) ch. h., 1864

Touchstone, br. h. 1831, by Camel (sire of 2 St. Leger winners and 3 of the Ascot Cup—Banter (2nd dam of Macaroni, Derby 1863) by Master Henry—Boadicea by Alexander.

Beeswing b. m. 1833 (dam of Nunnykirk, 2000 guineas 1849) by Dr. Syntax (winner of 4 Preston Cups)—Tomboy's dam by Ardrossan—Lady Eliza by Whitworth.

Seclusion, b. m., 1857

Tadmor (2nd in Derby 1849) by Ion (2nd in both Derby and St. Leger 1838)—Palmyra by Sultan (sire of Glencoe)—Hester by Camel—Monimia by Muley, 1810.

Miss Sellon by Cowl (Bay Middleton—Crucifix)—Belle Dame by Belshazzar (imported to U. S. A.)—Ellen by Starch—Cuirass by Oiseau—Castanea by Gohanna.

Countess, imp.

Tomato, b. m., 1861

(3) King Tom, b. h., 1851

Harkaway ch. h. 1834 (winner of the Goodwood Cups of 1838 and 1839) by Economist 1825—Fanny Dawson 1823 by Nabocklish—Miss Tooley by Teddy the Grinder 1798.

Pocahontas b. m. 1837 (2nd dam of Rayon d'Or, St. Leger 1879) by Glencoe—Marpessa, by Muley (sire of Margrave, St. Leger 1832) Clare by Marmion—Harpalice.

Romula,

Theobald, ch. h., 1865

Mincemeat, b. m., 1851

Sweetmeat, br. h. by Gladiator (best horse ever sent to France)—Lollypop (5th dam of Glenheim and Plaudit) by Starch—Belinda by Blacklock.

Hybla (dam of Kettledrum, Derby and Doncaster Cup 1861) by The Provost—Otisina (sister to Lanercost) by Liverpool 1829—Otis by Bustard—Daughter of Election 1803.

(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849

The Baron ch. h. 1842, (Cesarewitch and St. Leger 1835) by Birdcatcher—Echidna by Economist—Miss Pratt by Blacklock 1814, Gadabout by Orville (St. Leger 1802).

Pocahontas (2nd dam of Nuneham, whose fee was $250 in 1882) by Glencoe, 1831—Marpessa by Muley 1810—Clare by Marmion 1806—Harpalice 1814 by Gohanna.

Daughter of

Red Hart by Venison (3rd in the Derby 1836)—Soldier's Daughter by The Colonel (St. Leger 1828)—Oscar Mare—Camarine's (Ascot Cup 1831) dam by Rubens 1804.

Garrick's dam by Velocipede (sire of Queen of Trumps, Oaks and St. Leger of 1835)—Daughter of Comus (sire of 2 St. Leger winners, 1817 and 1827) he by Sorcerer.

King Caradoc

Prince Caradoc by The Colonel (dead heat for Derby 1828)—Queen of Trumps by Velocipede 1825—Princess Royal by Castrel, brother to Selim and Rubens.

Miss Julia Bennett by Muley Moloch (sire of the great Alice Hawthorn)—Patty by Camel 1822 or Laurel 1824 (Laurel's pedigree is accepted).

Miss Bower

Record by Emilius (Derby winner 1823 and sire of 2 Derby winners)—Fatima by Selim (sire of 1 Derby winner and 2 of the Oaks—Bacchante by Ditto (Derby 1803).

Daughter of Righton (by Palmerin)—Selina by Fitz Teazle—Rally by Hyacinthus—Daughter of Overton—Katherine by Highflyer—Sincerity.

COLONEL WHEELER

Winner of the Golden Gate Stakes and other races. Property of Burns & Waterhouse.

Chestnut horse, foaled 1894, bred at the Rancho del Paso, Sacramento, Cal. Now owned by Burns & Waterhouse, San Francisco, Cal.

This horse is by imported Midlothian, son of Strathconan, one of the best sons of Newminster, out of Agnes by Onondaga (son of imported Leamington and brother to Sensation, never beaten in ten races) from Skylight by Jack Malone, from Vesperlight (dam of the great Vandalite, best three-year-old of 1868) by Childe Harold. But few of Colonel Wheeler's get have yet made their appearance, his best being that frequent winner, Cascine. He campaigned creditably for three seasons and was never beaten but once at even weights.

At two years old he was unplaced in his first race. Won at five furlongs in 1:02, beating Banquo and Fortunate, with four others unplaced, carrying the top weight. Unplaced in his next race. Third to Searcher and Horse Shoe Tobacco, with five others behind him, carrying top weight, five furlongs in 1:06 on a bad track. Won at six furlongs (St. Louis), beating horses of all ages, Gladys H. second and Travis third, with seven others unplaced. Time, 1:15½. Won at six furlongs in 1:16, by three lengths, with top weight, Forsythe second and Omah Wood third, three others unplaced. Won at five and a half furlongs, giving weight to everything else, in 1:09, Russella second, Forsythe third, and three others unplaced. Ran third to Gath and Garland Barr, six furlongs in 1:14¼. Unplaced to White Frost, Indio and Nina Louise, carrying top weight, five furlongs in 1:03¼. This closed his two-year-old racing. White Frost won over $26,000 in that season and sold for $8,000 when broken down.

At three years he won at a mile against older horses in 1:46½, Stentor second, Ivy third and three others unplaced. Won at six furlongs, beating Mrs. Shade and Roselle, with eight others unplaced. Time, 1:21, in deep mud. Second to Rey del Tierra, giving him four pounds, four others unplaced, in 1:43 for a mile. Beaten a nose by Good Times, Claudiana third and four others unplaced, one mile in 1:42½, carrying 117 pounds, giving weight to five others. Won at six furlongs in 1:14, beating Peixotto and Zamar, five others unplaced. Third to Satsuma and Torsina, with Buckwa and Argentina unplaced, one mile in 1:42. Won at one mile and a sixteenth, beating Yankee Doodle, Ransom, Logan and Miss Ruth, in1:48½. Won at seven furlongs, 112 pounds, giving weight to seven others, Lena second and Adam Andrew third, in 1:29½. Ran second to Shasta Water, his stable companion, in the Naglee Selling Stakes, seven furlongs, in 1:29¾, giving five pounds to the winner, Double Quick third and Zamar and Bellicoso unplaced.

At four years he won the Golden Gate Stakes, with 107, beating Satsuma, six years, 117 pounds; Dr. Sharp, three years, 99 pounds, with Fleur de Lis, St. Callatine and Shasta Water unplaced, at seven furlongs, in 1:27¾, on a moderately good track. Ran second to Satsuma in the McLaughlin Selling Stakes, one and one-sixteenth miles, with 104 pounds, in 1:48¾, on a fair track, conceding a year's weight to Garland Barr, King William and Tom Cromwell and three years' weight to Buckwa. Ran third to Koko and Scarborough at seven and a half furlongs, conceding weight to all but the latter, and a year to the winner, in 1:37, with Manzanilla, St. Phillip, Tenrica and Tom Anderson behind him. This closed his racing career.

Agnes was full sister to Oregon, the fastest horse in America in 1890 at five furlongs. Mated with Kyrle Daly, she produced Agnes Flash, dam of Roehampton, winner of 14 races and second to the great Waterboy in the Brighton Handicap of 1903. Agnes won the Flash Stakes at Saratoga and was second for the Independence Stakes at St. Louis, giving the winner seven pounds. She produced Maid of Honor, a winner for three seasons, and Lake Placid, a good winner in England. This is the No. 18 family whence came the great stallion Waxy.

COL. WHEELER, (18)

BRED BY MR. J. B. HAGGIN, RANCHO DEL PASO, CAL.

AGNES, CH. M., 1884. (18)

Skylight, br. m., 1860 — Onondaga, ch. h., 1879 (12)

Vesperlight, br. m., 1860 — Jack Malone (19), ch. h., 1857 — Susan Beane, ch. m., 1868 — Leamington, (14), imp. br. h. 1853

Touchstone, br. h., 1831 (14)	Camel, br. h. 1822, sire of 2 St. Leger winners, by Whalebone—daughter of Selim (5th dam of Hindoo and 6th of Firenze—Maiden by Sir Peter.	Luftra, br. m., 1860 — Stratchonan, gr. h., 1863 (11)					
	Banter by Master Henry (Orville—Mameluke's dam) Boadicea (5th dam of imported Darebin) by Alexander—Brunette, by Amaranthus.						
Beeswing, b. m., 1833	Doctor Syntax br. h. 1811 (won the Preston Cup 4 times) by Paynator (Son of Conductor)—Daughter of Beningbrough (St. Leger 1794)—Jenny Mole.	Maud, ch. m., 1854 — Windhound, (3) br. h., 1847 — Souvenir, gr. m., 1857 — Newminster, (8) br. h., 1848					
	Tomboy's (Doncaster Cup 1834) by Ardrossan, son of John Bull—Lady Eliza by Whitworth, son of Agonistes—Daugbter of Spadille.						
Chanticleer, gr. h., 1843 (23)	Birdcatcher ch. h. 1833 by Sir Hercules—Guiccioli by Bob Booty—Flight by Escape—Young Heroine.						
	Whim gr. m. 1832, by Irish Drone—Kiss by Waxy Pope (Derby 1809)—Daughter of Champion*† b. h. 1797 (by Pot-8-os)—Brown Fanny.						
Birthday, b. m., 1850	Assault by Touchstone† A—Ghuznee, Oaks 1841 by Pantaloon—Languish by Cain 1822 (Paulowitz)—Lydia by Poulton (Brother to Sir Oliver).						
	Nitocris (Sister to Memnon, St. Leger 1825) by Whisker*—Manuella, Oaks 1813, by Dick Andrews—Mandane (Dam of Lottery) by Pot-8-os.						
Pantaloon, ch. b., 1824 (17)	Castrel, ch. h. 1801 by Buzzard 1772—The Alexander mare, dam of Selim, Rubens and Bronze, Oaks 1806.						
	Idalia ch. m. 1815 by Peruvian—Musidora (sister to Meteora, Oaks winner in 1805) by Meteor, son of Eclipse—Maid of all Work by Highflyer.						
Phryne, b. m., 1840	Touchstone br. h. 1831, by Camel—Banter (2nd dam of Satirist †) by Master Henry—Boadicea (5th dam of Leamington)—Brunette.						
	Decoy by Filho da Puta† D (sire of Birmingham, who defeated Priam in the St. Leger 1830)—Finesse by Peruvian, son of Sir Peter.						
Loup Garou, br. h., 1846 (4)	Lanercost, br. h. 1836 (3rd in St. Leger and sire of Van Tromp† G)—by Liverpool (son of Tramp) Otis (3rd dam of Kettledrum* D)—Gayhurst's dam by Election.						
	Moonbeam (3rd dam of Kisber, Wenlock and Apology) by Tomboy (above) out of Lunatic 1818 by Prime Minister (son of Sancho†)—Maniac by Shuttle.						
Venilia, b. m., 1834	Velocipede ch. h. 1825 by Blacklock 1814—Daughter of (4th dam of Galopin* and imp. Eothen) by Juniper 1805—Virgin 1801 by Sir Peter—Pot-8-os mare.						
	Charity by Tramp, D (sire of Dangerous* and St. Giles* and also of Barefoot†. (For extension see pedigree of Lowlander.)						
Faugh a Ballagh, br. h., 1841 (14)	Sir Hercules br. h. 1826 (3rd in St. Leger 1829) by Whalebone—Peri by Wanderer (brother to Hedley and Golumpus)—Thalestris (dam of Egremont) by Alexander—Rival by Sir Peter.						
	Guiccioli ch. m. 1823 by Bob Booty 1804 (son of Commodore)—Flight by Escape (bro. to Rugantino)—Young Heroine by Bagot (Herod.)						
Daughter of br. m., 1841	Pantaloon (ch. h. 1824, by Castrel (brother to Selim and Rubens)—Idalia (3rd dam of Regalia, Oaks 1865) by Peruvian—Musidora by Meteor, he by Eclipse.						
	Daphne, br. m. 1837 by Laurel (3rd in St. Leger and won Doncaster Cup 1828) son of Blacklock—Maid of Honor, (3rd dam of Panic, in Australia) by Champion—Etiquette by Orville†.						
Lexington, b. h., 1850 (12)	Boston (got ten horses with four-mile records below 7:40) ch. h. 1834 by Timoleon 1813—sister to Tuckahoe (dam of Robin Brown) by Ball's Florizel (unbeaten)—Alderman mare.						
	Alice Carneal, dam of Annette by imp. Scythian, son of Orlando. Annette produced Lady Mostyn by Lord Clifden and she is the dam of Mostyn, a great Australian horse.						
Sally Lewis, ch. m., 1852	Glencoe ch. h. 1831 by Sultan 1816 (2nd to Tiresias in the Derby 1819)—Trampoline 1825 by Tramp D—Web (dam of Middleton*) by Waxy*—Penelope (dam of Whalebone*) by Trumpator.						
	Motto, ch. m. 1839 by im. Barefoot (St. Leger 1823)—Lady Tompkins by American Eclipse—Katy Ann 1825 by Ogles Oscar—Medoc's dam by imp. Expedition.						
Lexington, b. h., 1850 (12)	Boston (won 40 races out of 45, of which 20 were at heats of four miles) by Timoleon—Sister to Tuckahoe by Ball's Florizel—Daughter of Imp. Alderman—Clockfast mare.						
	Alice Carneal (dam of Umpire, who won 18 races on the English tracks) by Sarpedon (2nd in the Goodwood Cup 1831)—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Grey by Robin Grey—Maria.						
Gloriana, ch. m., 1840	Eclipse ch. h. 1814 by Duroc (son of Diomed*)—Miller's Damsel by imp. Messenger—imported mare by Pot-8-os (sire of Waxy* and Champion*†)						
	Trifle (won the 3rd heat of the 20 mile race on Long Island, won by Black Maria) by Sir Charles (Sir Archy)—Daughter of Cicero.						
Childe Harold, b. h., 1842 (x)	Sovereign, imp. b. h. 1834 (never was trained) by Emilius* (sire of 2 Derby winners)—Fleur de Lis (winner of 1 Doncaster and 2 Goodwood Cups) by Bourbon—Lady Rachel.						
	Maria West (dam of Wagner, winner of the great $20,000 Post Stake at Louisville in 1839) by Marion (Sir Archy)—Ella Crump by imp. Citizen, son of Pacolet.						
Budelight, ch. m., 1841	Glencoe ch. h. 1831, by Sultan (2nd in Derby 1819)—Trampoline by Tramp—Web dam of Middleton, Derby 1875—Web by Waxy—Penelope by Trumpator—Prunella.						
	Gaslight ch. m. 1835 by imp. Leviathan (son of Muley)—Pigeon by Pacolet 1806—imp. Miss Shipton by Waxy—Mother Shipton by Anvil—Jemima.						

IMPORTED HAWKSWICK

Never Started, Sire of that Good Winner, Divorce Court, Sold for £6000, Property of Henry T. Oxnard, Oxnard, Cal.

HAWKSWICK, imported, is full brother to Childwick, who defeated the great Orme in 1893 for the Limekiln stakes, (run over the Rowley mile, 1 mile and 11 yards,) at New Market, by three parts of a length. He is by the unbeaten St. Simon, the only stallion in English history to head the winning sires' list for nine seasons, in one of which 1901, he did not have a single classic winner to his credit. In that year his son Florizel II, was second, being the sire of Volodyovski, who won the Derby; and of Doricles, who won the St. Leger with the Derby winner second. In addition to this two sons of St. Simon have headed the list, Persimmon in 1902, and St. Frusquin in 1903. Plaisanterie (dam of Childwick and Hawkswick), was bred in France, and her breeding is given on another page. She won several good races on her native soil, and at three years old was shipped over to England, where she won the Cesarewitch Handicap (2¼ miles) from Xenia and Postscript, with nineteen others unplaced, carrying 106 pounds, giving six pounds to the second horse, and twenty-two pounds to the third horse. Two weeks later Plaisanterie won the Cambridgeshire Handicap with 122 pounds, a crushing weight for a three-year-old. La Fleche won the same race with the same weight, in 1892, but did not defeat as large a field of horses. She was by St. Simon also and was probably his best daughter, having previously won the One Thousand Guineas, The Oaks and St. Leger, beating Sir Hugo (Derby winner of that year and Watercress, now owned in California, with eight others unplaced.

Poetess, second dam of Childwick and Hawkswick, was by the great French horse Trocadero, son of Monarque. Trocadero won too many races to be recapitulated here, his best performance being in the Alexandra Plate, (three miles at Ascot, in which he carried the enormous weight of 144 pounds. This stamps Trocadero as the best horse of that era, both as a distance goer and a weight carrier, no other horse having ever carried within twelve pounds of that weight. Hawkswick's third dam was Dorette, by the Ranger, the first horse to win the Grand Prix de Paris. He was full brother to Skirmisher, who won the gold cup at Ascot in 1858. The Gardham mare which produced The Ranger, was the second dam of Cremorne, who won the Derby and Grand Prix de Paris at three years old, and the Ascot cup and Alexandra Plate at four. Blood could not be purer, richer or better.

Hawkswick comes from the No. 21 family, from which came Hyppolita, Iris and Lonely, winners of the Oaks; and Charles XII, who won the St. Leger and two Goodwood Cups. The sires from this family are Shuttle, Sweetmeat and Longbow, all of whom got classic winners in England. In America we find Hastings, Handsome, Tranby and others of less note. Boiardo, one of the best stallions ever sent to Australia, was also of this family, being by Orlando out of Longbow's dam; and another great horse from this family was Australian Peer, who won the Victoria Derby and the Sydney Cup, two miles in 3:31 with 118 lbs. up, at three years old.

HAWKSWICK, IMP., B. H., 1.

BRED IN ENGLAND, THE PROPERTY OF HENRY T. OXNARD.

PLAISANTERIE, (CES. CAM.) CH. M., 1880. (19)

Poetess — Wellingtonia, b. h. (3)

Dorette — Trocadero (2) (Alexandra Plate) — Arancaria (Dam of Chamant) — Chattanooga, ch. h., '64 (3) (A great 2-year-old.)

ST. SIMON, B. H., 1881. (11)

St. Angela, b. m., 1865 — Galopin, b. h., 1872 (3)

Adeline, (3rd dam of Orme.) — King Tom, b. h., '51 (3) (2nd to Andover.) — Flying Duchess, b. m., 1853 (Dam of Vex.) — Vedette b.h. '54 (19) (2000 gs. & D.)

Voltigeur, 2 br. h., 1847 (Derby and St. Leger, 1850.)	Voltaire D., br. h. 1826, by Blacklock (1814)—Daughter of Phantom D. 1808, (sire of 1 Oaks winner and 2 each of the Derby and Two Thousand guineas—Daughter of Overton (sire of Cockfighter†) by King Fergus. Martha Lynn, b. m. 1837, by Mulatto D. (sire of Bloomsbury, Derby 1839) he by Catton—Leda (own sister to Arachne, dam of Industry, Oaks 1838) by Filho da Puta D—Treasure by Camillus (1803) by Hambletonian†.
Mrs. Ridgeway, ro. m., 1849 (Dam of King Lud.	Birdcatcher, ch. h. 1833, by Sir Hercules (sire of Coronation* and Corsair) —Guiccioli (dam of Faugh a Ballagh†) by Bob Booty—Flight by Irish Escape (Commodore 1793)—Young Heroine by Bagot (1780)—Heroine. Nan Darrell, gr. m. 1844 by Inheritor (1831) son of Lottery—Nell, gr. m. 1831 by Blacklock—Madame Vestris by Comus (sire of Gray Momus A) —Lisette (1803) by Hambletonian (1792)—Constantine 1796 by Walnut.
Fly'g Dutchman*†A, (3) br. h., 1846 (Sire of Ellington, Derby 1856)	Bay Middleton, b. h., 1833 (unbeaten and sire of 1 St. Leger and 2 Derby winners) by Sultan, b. h. 1816—Cobweb (Oaks 1824) by Phantom* (1808) —Filagree (dam of Riddlesworth) by Soothsayer—Web sister to Whisker) Barbelle, b. m. 1836 (dam of Van Tromp† A. G. and De Ruyter) by Sandheck 1818 (son of Catton)—Darioletta by Amadis 1807—Selima 1810—Daughter of (1794) Eclipse 1764—Editha 1781 by Herod 1758.
Merope, b. m., 1841 (3d dam of imp. Eothen.)	Voltaire D., br. h. 1826 (sire of Charles XII, St. Leger 1839, Goodwood Cups 1841-42 and Doncaster cup 1840) by Blocklock—Variella's (imported to America) dam of Phantom*—Overton mare 1788—Walnut mare. Velocipede's dam b. m. 1817 (he was one of Blacklock's best sons, getting one winner each of the five classical races) by Juniper (1805, sire of Camarine A)—Daughter of 1810 Sorcerer—Virgin 1801 by Sir Peter.
Harkaway, ch. h., 1834 (Goodwood Cups 1838-39.) (2)	Economist, b. h. 1825 by Whisker* (1812, got 3 winners of Champagne Stakes at Doncaster)—Floranthe by Octavian†—Caprice 1797 by Anvil 1777—Madcap 1774 by Eclipse 1764—Sappho 1763 by Blank. Fanny Dawson, ch. m. 1823, by Nabocklish 1811 (Rugantino 1803)—Miss Tooley 1808 by Teddy the Grinder—Lady Jane (sister to the Oaks, winner Hermione) by Sir Peter—Paulina by Florizel—Captive by Matchem.
Pocahontas, b. m., 1837 (Dam of Stockwell, who got 6 St. Leger	Glencoe ch. h. 1831 (second best stallion ever imported into America) by Sultan (2nd to Tiresias in the Derby 1819)—Trampoline by Tramp—Web (sister to Whalebone and dam of Middleton*) by Waxy—Penelope. Marpessa, b. m. 1830 (dam of Jeremy Diddler, a great winner) by Muley (1810, sire of Margrave† and Little Wonder*)—Clare by Marmion (Whiskey 1789—Harpalice—Amazon (6th dam of Isinglass) by Driver.
Ion, (4) br. h., 1835 (Sire of Wild Dayrell, Derby	Cain br. h. 1822, by Paulowitz (sire of Archibald, 2000 gs. 1822) son of Sir Paul (Sir Peter—Evelina)—Daughter of 1810 Paynator—Delpini mare 1781—Young Marske mare 1795—Gentle Kitty 1774 by Silvio. Margaret by Edmund 1824—Medora (Oaks of 1814) by Selim—Daughter of Sir Harry* (sent to America)—Daughter 1793 of Volunteer (sire) of Spread Eagle*) by Eclipse 1764—Daughter 1779 of Herod 1758.
1855.) Little Fairy, ch. m., 1841 (Half sister to Little Wonder*.)	Hornsea ch. h. 1832, by Velocipede 1825, he by Blacklock 1814—Jenny Mill's dam 1820 by Cerberus 1802—Miss Cranfield 1803 by Sir Peter* 1784—Daughter 1796 of Pegasus 1784—Daughter 1783 of Paymaster. Lacerta b. m. 1816 (dam of Little Wonder* and the Little Known who got Scottish Chief's dam) by Zodiac (1801)—Jerboa (2nd dam of Venison) by Gohanna—Camilla by Trentham (1766) Coquette.

Orlando* 13 b. h., 1841 (Sire of Teddington Derby 1851)	Touchstone br. h. 1831 (sire of Newminster† who got 3 premier sires) by Camel—Banter (2nd dam of Satirist* and Macaroni* D) by Master Henry—Boadicea (5th dam of imported Darebin) by Alexander—Brunette. Vulture ch. m. 1833 (winner of 36 races at short distances) by Langar 1817 (sire of Elis and Felt Ch.)—Kite (3rd dam of Beadsman*) by Bustard 1813 son of Castrel—Olympia (dam of Elis and Epirus) by Sir Oliver D.
Ayacanora, b. m., 1854 (Produced Talk o' the Hill, Australia.)	Birdcatcher ch. h. 1833 (sire of Knight of St. George, Warlock and The Baron, winners of the St. Leger) by Sir Hercules (sire of 2 Cesarwitch winners)—Guiccioli 1823 by Bob Booty—Flight by Irish Escape. Pocahontas b. m. 1837 by Glencoe A G—Marpessa (dam of Idas, 2000 guineas 1845) by Muley 1810—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna (1790 sire of 2 Derby winners)—Amazon by Driver, son of Trentham.
Ambrose, bl. h., 1849 (Sire of Auricula, dam of Nuneham.) (16)	Touchstone† (sire of Ithuriel who got Iris Oaks of 1851 and her brother Longbow) by Camel, sire of that great broodmare Hester, dam of Chatham and The Nabob—Banter, 5th dam of Grand Flaueur, Australia. Annette b. m. 1835 (4th dam of the great Ormonde and 5th dam of St. Gatien) by Priam* G—Potentate's dam by Don Juan, son of Orville†—Moll in the Wad 1810 by Hambletonian† 1792—Spitfire 1799 by Pipator.
Pocahontas, b. m., 1837. (Dam of Rataplan, winner of 42 races out	Glencoe ch. h. 1831 (sire of Vandal, Wild Irishman, Blonde, Panic and Congaree in America) by Sultan 1816—Trampoline 1825 by Tramp (sire of Barefoot† and St. Giles* imported to U. S. A.)—Web by Waxy. Marpessa 1830 by Muley 1810 (sire of Vespa, Oaks 1834)—Clare by Marmion (son of Whiskey who got 1 Derby and 2 Oaks winners)—Harpalice by Gohanna (only horse ever beat Waxy)—Amazon by Driver.
Monarque, b. h. '52(19) (Goodwood Cup 1857 & sire of Gladiateur*†‡A)	The Baron, Sting or the Emperor (Ascot Cup 1845) The Emperor being given, he by Defence (son of Whalebone)—Daughter of Reveller—Design, Sister to Dangerous, Derby 1833 by Tramp—Defiance by Rubens. Poetess by Royal Oak (Catton—Smolensko mare) Ada by Whisker* 1812—Anna Belle by Shuttle (son of Young Marske)—Daughter of Drone—Contessina (see Isonomy) by Young Marske.
Antonia	Epirus, ch. h. 1836 (sire of Pyrrhus the First* and premier sire of England in 1850) by Langar 1817—Olympia by Sir Oliver D—Scotilla by Anvil—Scota by Eclipse—Harmony by Herod. The Ward of Cheap by Colwick—The Maid of Burghley by Sultan 1816—Palais Royal by Blucher* 1809—Sister to Hospitality by Election* 1803—The dam of Selim and Rubens by Alexander.
(2) The Ranger br. h., 1858	Voltigeur, br. h. 1847, by Voltaire D 1826—Martha Lynn b. m. 1837 by Mulatto 1823—Leda by Filho da Puta† 1812—Treasure by Camillus son of Hambletonian† 1792—Daughter of 1804 Hyacinthus. Skirmisher's dam b. m. 1845 by Gardham 1834 (Falcon 1822)—Daughter 1837 of Langar 1817—Sister to Busto 1816 by Clinker—Bronze (Oaks 1806) by Buzzard—The Alexander mare.
Mon Etoile	Fitz Gladiator by Gladiator—Zarah by Reveller (St. Leger of 1818)—daughter of Rubens—Brightonia by Gohanna—Nutmeg by Sir Peter. Hervine by Mr. Waggs (son of Langar)—Poetess (dam of Monarque G. Newmarket Handicap 1837 and sire of Gladiateur*† A) by Royal Oak—Ada by Whisker—Anna Bella by Shuttle.

ALTAMAX

Winner of the University Stakes and other good races. Property of Burns & Waterhouse.

ALTAMAX is a bay horse bred in the Rancho del Paso Stud in 1894 and sold as a yearling to Messrs. Burns & Waterhouse of San Francisco. He was one of the best three-year-olds in California and, at eight years old, had to his credit some of the best two-year-olds ever foaled west of the Rockies. The following statement shows him to have been a very consistent performer under adverse circumstances, as many of his races were run over heavy tracks.

Altamax is considered, by good judges, to be the best son of imported Maxim in all America, as well as the best male-line descendant of the great Musket who won the rich Ascot Stakes, two miles; and the Alexandra Plate, three miles with 132 pounds up, before his exportation to the antipodes. The fastest two miles ever run in the world with anything over 110 pounds were made by Carbine, a son of Musket, in the Melbourne Cup of 1890, in 3:28¼, with the crushing weight of 145 pounds at five years old. No other horse has equalled it with any such weight. Trenton, another son of Musket, was twice placed for the same event in fields of twenty-six horses. Martini Henry, another son of Musket, won the Derby and Melbourne Cup of 1883, covering the two miles in 3:30, then the world's record for that distance. Matchlock, another son of Musket, won both St. Legers, while his stable companion, Nordenfelt, also by Musket, won both Derbys in that year. Altamax is of the No. 10 family of the Bruce Lowe system, to which trace Bonnie Scotland, Blink Bonny, Tormentor (winner of the Oaks) Deceiver, Tristan, Caller Ou (St. Leger and two Northumberland Plates) imported Siddartha, Breadalbane, Blinkhoolie and Broomielaw.

Altamax started but three times at two years, being third to Storm King and Harry Gwyn, with King's Consul, Overflow and Red unplaced. He was unplaced in his other races.

At three he ran last to Moylan and Cabrillo at seven furlongs. Won at six furlongs in 1:15½, beating Queen Nubia and Tulare, with six others unplaced. Second to Sweet William, Sigfried third and seven others unplaced, six furlongs in 1:18½ in the mud. Won at six furlongs in 1:18, Peril second and Don Clarencio third, ten others unplaced. Won at six furlongs in 1:16¼, St. Distaff second and Rienzi third, with seven others unplaced. Second to Rey del Tierra (giving him nine pounds) at one mile and a sixteenth in 1:49½. Ran unplaced to Lincoln and Judge Denny at a mile and a quarter. Third to Scarborough and Scarf Pin in the California Derby, six others unplaced, in 2:11¼, a mile and a quarter. Second to Howard S., a mile and a quarter in 2:08½, with nine others behind him. Won the University Stakes, one mile in 1:43¼, beating Hohenzollern and Horatio, four others unplaced. Won at seven furlongs in 1:29½, beating France, Horatio and three others. Second to Fleur de Lis in the Hobart Handicap, giving her 18 pounds, with six others behind him. Second to Bliss Rucker at one mile in 1:40, giving him 19 pounds for his year, with Buckwa and Senator Bland behind him.

Altamax is from the No. 10 family, whence come 5 winners of the Derby, with three each of the Oaks, St. Leger and Two Thousand Guineas. Its best performers are Blink Bonny and her son Blair Athol; Pretender, winner of the Derby and Two Thousand; and Petrarch, winner of the Two Thousand and St. Leger at three years and Ascot Cup at four. The best sires from it are Blair Athol, the only son of Stockwell to head the list of sires; Hampton, the only horse since Stockwell to get 3 Derby winners; and Petrarch, who got one winner of the St. Leger and 2 of the Oaks. In America the best sires from this family are Bonnie Scotland, Deceiver, Rotherhill, Balrownie, Watercress, Siddartha and Pursebearer; and in Australia, Castle Hill, Light Artillery and Anteros.

ALTAMAX, BR., H. 1894.

BRED BY JAMES B. HAGGIN AT THE RANCHO DEL PASO, SACRAMENTO.

ALTITUDE. (10)

Beresina, b. m., 18..

Bernice, imp. ch. m., 1858.

Kentucky, b. h., 1861. (4)

Maud, imp. b. m., 1859.

Alarm, b. h., 1868. (15)

Eclipse, imp. b. h., 1855. (1)

Realization, b. m., 1875.

Hopeful Duchess, 1859.

Vespasian, b. h., 1863. (19)

Maximilian, imp. br. h., 1884. (12)

Musket, br. h., 1867. (3)

Daughter of, b. m., 1857.

Toxophilite, b. h., 1855. (3)

(21) Longbow, b. h., 1849.	Ithuriel, br. h. 1841 by Touchstone (St. Leger 1834)—Verbena by Velocipede (sire of Queen of Trumps, Oaks and St. Leger of 1835)—Rosalba by Milo—sister to Selim and Castrel. Miss Bowe, b. m. 1834 (dam of Iris, Oaks of 1851, also of Boiardo and De Clare) by Catton 1809—Tranby's dam by Orville, St. Leger 1802—Miss Grimstone 1796 by Weazle—Daughter of Ancaster 1768.
Legerdemain, b. m., 1846.	Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824 by Castrel (brother to Selim and Rubens)—Idalia 4th dam of Sir Modred and Cheviot) by Peruvian—Musidora 1804 (Sister to Meteora, Oaks 1805) by Meteor 1738—Maid of All Work. Decoy, b. m. 1830 (dam of Flatcatcher, 2,000 guineas of 1848) by Filho da Puta (St. Leger of 1815)—Finesse by Peruvian—Violante by John Bull (Derby 1792)—Highflyer mare—Everlasting by Eclipse.
(7) West Australian, b. h., 1850.	Melbourne, br. h. 1834 (sire of Blink Bonny, Derby and Oaks 1857) by Humphrey Clinker 1822—Morpeth's dam by Cervantes 1806—Daughter 1818 of Golumpus 1802—Paynator mare—Circle, sister to Zodiac. Mowerina (own sister to Cotherstone, Derby 1843) by Touchstone(sire of three Derby winners)—Emma by Whisker (sire of 2 St. Leger winners) —Gibside Fairy by Hermes—Vicissitude 1800 by Pipator 1786.
Brown Bess, br. m., 1844	Camel, br. h. 1822 (sire of two St. Leger winners and three of the Ascot Cup) by Whalebone (Derby 1810)—Daughter of Selim 1802—Maiden by Sir Peter—Matron by Florizel, sire of two Derby winners. Daughter of Brutandorf, (Chester Cup 1826)—Mrs. Cruikshanks by Welbeck (brother to Tiresias, Derby 1819)—Tamp's dam by Gohanna—(2nd in Derby)—Fraxinella by Trentham—Woodpecker mare.
(8) Newminster, b. h., 1848.	Touchstone, br. h. 1831 (sire of 3 St. Leger winners and 4 of the Two Thousand Guineas) by Camel—Banter by Master Henry (half-brother to Mameluke, Derby 1827)—Boadicea (5th dam of Leamington). Beeswing, b. m. 1853 (winner of 52 races out of 63) by Dr. Syntax (won 4 Preston Cups)—Tomboy's dam by Ardrossan (sire of Jack Spigot, St. Leger 1821)—Lady Eliza by Whitworth 1805—Spadille mare.
Vesta, ch. m., 1857	Stockwell, ch. h. 1849 (won St. Leger 1852 and sire of 6 St. Leger winners) by the Baron (St. Leger of 1845)—Pocahontas (dam of Rataplan and King tom) by Glencoe—Marpessa (dam of Idas, 2000 gs. 1835) by Muley. Garland, br. m. 1835 by Langar (sire of Elis, St. Leger 1836)—Cast Steel 1828 by Whisker (Derby 1815)—The Twinkle by Walton—Daughter 1814 of Orville (St. Leger 1802)—Lisette by Hambletonian (St. Leger 1795).
(3) Flying Dutchman, br. h., 1846.	Bay Middleton (Derby and St. Leger of 1836 and never beaten) by Sultan 1816—Cobweb (Oaks of 1824) by Phantom (Derby 1811)—Filagree 1815 by Soothsayer (St. Leger 1811)—Web, sister to Whalebone, by Waxy. Barbelle, b. m. 1836 (dam of Van Tromp, St. Leger and Ascot Cup) by Sandbeck 1818—Darioletta by Amadis 1807—Selima 1810 by Selim—Pot-8-os mare 1704—Editha 1781 by Herod 1758—Elfrida.
Espoir, b. m., 1841.	Liverpool, br. h. 1828 (sire of the great Lanercost) by Tramp—Daughter 1822 of Whisker—Mandane (dam of Lottery and Brutandorf) by Pot-8-os —Young Camilla by Woodpecker—Camilla by Trentham. Esperance, b. m. 1836 by Lapdog (winner of the Derby in 1826) he by Whalebone—Grisette by Merlin, son of Castrel—Coquette by Dick Andrews (sire of Tramp)—Vanity 1803 by Buzzard, sire of Selim.
(13) Orlando, b. h., 1841.	Touchstone, br. h. 1831 by Camel 1822 (sire of Caravan, Ascot Cup 1839) —Banter (2nd dam of Satirist, who won the Queen's Vase and St. Leger 1841) by Master Henry, son of Orville—Boadicea by Alexander. Vulture, (fastest mare of her day and winner of 32 races at short distances) by Langar (above)—Kite (3rd dam of Beausman, Derby 1858) by Bustard (Castrel)—Olympia by Sir Oliver (Doncaster Cup 1805).
Gaze, b. m., 1842.	Bay Middleton (sire of 1 St. Leger and 2 Derby winners) by Sultan—Cobweb (dam of 2 winners of the 2000 guineas) by Phantom (Derby 1811) —Filagree (dam of Riddlesworth 2000 gs. 1831) by Soothsayer—Web. Flycatcher, by Godolphin, son of Partisan 1811—sister to Cobweb (dam of Princess, Oaks of 1844) by Phantom—Filagree by Soothsayer—Web (sister to Whalebone and Whisker) by Waxy—Penelope.
(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849.	The Baron, ch. h. 1842 (won the St. Leger and Cesarewitch of 1845) by Birdcatcher—Echidna 1838 by Economist 1825 (sire of Harkaway)—Miss Pratt 1825 by Blacklock 1814—Gadabout by Orville. Pocahontas (2nd dam of Rayon d' Or, St. Leger 1879) by Glencoe—Marpessa by Muley (sire of Little Wonder, Derby 1840)—Clare by Marmion, son of Whiskey 1780—Harpalice 1814 by Gohanna—Amazon.
Countess of Albemarle, 1847.	Lanercost, br. h. 1836 (ran 3rd in St. Leger and won Ascot Cup of 1841) by Liverpool—Otis (3rd dam of Kettledrum, Derby and Doncaster Cup 1861) Bustard—Gayhurst's dam by Election (Derby winner 1807). Sister to Hornsea (Goodwood Cup of 1836) by Velocipede (sire of Queen of Trumps, Oaks and St. Leger of 1835)—Daughter 1820 of Cerberus 1802—Miss Cranfield by Sir Peter (Derby 1787) Daughter of Pegasus.
(12) Lexington, b. b., 1850.	Boston, ch. h. 1833 (winner of 40 races out of 45) by Timoleon—Sister to Tuckahoe by Ball's Florizel 1801—Daughter of imp. Alderman, son of Pot-8-os—Daughter of imp. Clockfast (Gimcrack). Alice Carneal, br. m. 1836 (dam of Umpire, winner of 18 races in England by imp. Sarpedon—Rowena 1826 by Sumpter—Lady Grey 1817 by Robin Grey (Royalist)—Maria 1802 by Melzar 1721.
Magnolia, ch. m., 1841	Glencoe, imported, ch. h. 1831 (winner of the Goodwood and Ascot Cups) by Sultan—Trampoline by Tramp 1810, sire of 2 Derby winners—Web by Waxy, Derby 1793—Penelope by Trumpator—Prunella by Highflyer. Myrtle, imported, ch. m. 1834, by Mameluke (Derby winner in 1827)—Bobadilla (Ascot Cup and Drawing Room Stakes 1829) by Bobadil (Rubens)—Pythoness 1813 by Sorcerer 1796—Princess 1796 by Sir Peter.
(3) Stockwell, ch. h., 1849.	The Baron (sire of Rataplan, who won 42 races out of 71; and of La Toucques who won both the French Derby and Oaks at Chantilly in 1863) by Birdcatcher—Echidna by Economist—Miss Pratt by Blacklock. Pocahontas (dam of 5 sires, of whom 3 were first-class) by Glencoe (2000 gs. of 1834 and Ascot Cup of 1835)—Marpessa (dam of Jeremy Diddler) by Muley—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna.
Braxey, b. m., 1849	Moss Trooper, b. h. 1839 by Liverpool (sire of Lanercost)—Daughter of Emilius, Derby 1823—Surprise by Scud, sire of 2 Derby winners—Manfreda by Williamson's Ditto (Derby 1803)—Tawny by Mentor. Queen Mary (dam of Blink Bonny and imp. Bonnie Scotland) by Gladiator, 2nd in Derby of 1836—Beverlac's dam by Plenipotentiary, Derby 1834—Myrrha by Whalebone—Gift by Y. Gohanna—Sister to Grazier by Sir

EDDIE JONES

Winner of the Winter Handicap at Tanforan, the McLaughlin Stakes at Ingleside and twenty other races. Property of Burns & Waterhouse.

At two years old, this fine young horse started five times, but never won, being twice second and three times third. At three he was about as hard a horse to beat as there was in the state, winning 9 races in 20 starts and only two times outside the money. He won his first four races at that age. Among his victories of that year, were the Cadmus Stakes at Ingleside, the California Maiden Stakes and the Shell Mound Handicap, all of which he won in fast time. His total earnings for that year were $5,155, and he seemed equally good in the mud or on a fast track.

At four he was lame in nearly all of his races, but won 11 out of 19 starts, aggregating a total of $4,100, which brought his earnings for three seasons up to $9,730. He started 12 times at Oakland and 7 times at St. Louis, in which he beat all the best horses in the country. At Oakland, his last event was the McLaughlin Stakes, in which he gave three years and three pounds to Satsuma, and seven pounds and one year to Rosinante, Joe Ullman and Hugh Penny being unplaced. The track was very heavy from recent rains, but for all that he covered the first seven furlongs in 1:27 and the mile in 1:46.

At five years he did not start, but at six he was a great horse, though a cripple. He won a handicap of $500 at Tanforan, nine furlongs in 1:59½, in a sea of mud, beating The Lady, Bathos and Autumn. Three days later he won the Winter Handicap with 118, beating The Lady, Advance Guard and six others in 2:04¾ at a mile and a quarter. Value, $3,927. Ran 2nd to Terminus at Washington Park and was then withdrawn permanently, his total earnings being $14,257. Only a few of his get have as yet started but each of them has won more than one race.

Morello, sire of Eddie Jones, was as good a horse as any from the male line of Leamington. He was sold for $100 as a yearling, but won the Futurity Stakes at two years old, worth $40,450, with Lady Violet and the Bella Donna colt second and third. At three he won the rich Wheeler Handicap at Washington Park, a mile and a quarter in 2:06, with as fine a field behind him as ever started for that event. He died near Mount Diablo, a very young horse, and his death was a severe loss to the breeders of this State, as he left several good performers behind him, Eddie Jones being the best of the lot.

EDDIE JONES, BR., H. 1895.

BRED AND STILL OWNED BY BURNS & WATERHOUSE.

Morello, b. h., 1890. (12)

Folus, b. h., 1869. (6)

Cerise, b. m., 1879.

Lizzie Lucas, gr. m. 1781.

Moccasin, imp. b. h., 1874. (13)

Fanny Washington, ch. m., 1855.

Leamington, imp. br. h., 1853. (14)

(11) Faugh-a-Ballagh, br. h., 1841	Sir Hercules, br .h. 1826 (3rd in St. Leger and got Coronation, Derby of 1841) by Whalebone (Derby 1810)—Peri (dam of imp. Langford) by Wanderer 1811—Thalestris (dam of Egremont). Guiccioli, ch. m. 1823 by Bob Booty (son of Irish Chanticleer—Flight by Irish Escape 1802—Young Heroine by Bagot 1780—Heroine 1775 by Hero—Daughter of Snap 1766—Sister to Regulus 1743.
Daughter of br. m., 1841	Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824 (sire of 1 Oaks and 1 St. Leger winner) by Castrel—Idalia (4th dam of Sir Modred) by Peruvian—Musidora (sister to Meteora, Oaks 1895) by Meteor—Maid of All Work 1786. Daphne, br. m. 1837 by Laurel (3rd in St. Leger 1828 and won Doncaster Cup)—Maid of Honor of Champion, son of Selim—Etiquette by Orville (St. Leger of 1802)—Boadicia by Alexander 1782.
(x) Revenue, b. h., 1843	Trustee, imp. ch. h. 1829 (brother to Mundig, Derby 1835) by Catton (Doncaster Cup 1815)—Emma (dam of Cotherstone (Derby 1843) by Whisker (Derby 1815)—Gibside Fairy 1811 by Hermes 1790. Rosalie Somers b. m. 1831 (dam of Commodore and Financier) by Sir Charles 1816—Mischief 1828 by Virginian—Daughter of (grand dam of Trifle) im. Bedford (Dungannon)—Daughter of Bellair.
Sarah Washington, ch. m., 1837	Garrison's Zinganee, b. h. 1828, by Sir Archy 1805—Miss Chance by imp. Chance, son of Lurcher (Dungannon)—Daughter of imp. Eagle (Volunteer)—Maria 1805 by Bay Yankee—Green's Celer mare. Stella, b. m. 18.., by Contention 1815 (Sir Archy)—Daughter of imported Speculator 1795—Pompadour by Valiant—imported Jenny Cameron by Cuddy 1727—Miss Belvoir by Gray Grantham.
(14) Macaroni, b. h., 1860	Sweetmeat, b. h. 1842 by Gladiator 1833 (2nd in the Derby and best sire ever sent to France)—Lollypop by Voltair 1826 (sire of Voltigeur and Charles XII)—Wagtail (dam of Laurel) by Prime Minister. Jocose, b. m., 1843 by Pantaloon (sire of Satirist, St. Leger 1841)—Banter 1826 (dam of Touchstone) by Master Henry (winner of The Whip in 1819)—Boadicea (5th dam of Leamington, above) by Alexander.
Madam Strauss, b. m., 1866	King Tom, b. h. 1851 (sire of 1 winner each of Derby and St. Leger and 3 of the Oaks) by Harkaway (Goodwood Cups of 1838 and 1839)—Pocahontas (dam of Stockwell and Rataplan) by Glencoe—Marpessa 1830. Jetty Treffz, br. m. 1851 by Melbourne (sire of 2 Derby and 3 Oaks winners)—Ellen Loraine 1845 by The Lord Mayor (son of Pantaloon)—Lady Mary by Voltaire (Doncaster Cup 1829)—Ldy Moore Carew.
(11) Australian, imp. ch. h. 1858	West Australian, b. h. 1850 by Melbourne (sire of 2 St. Leger winners and 2 of the 2000 gs.)—Mowerina (4th dam of Donovan, Derby and St. Leger 1889) by Touchstone—Emma (dam of 2 Derby winners). Emilia, imp. b. m. 1840 (3rd dam of Ben Ali and 4th of Golden Maxim) by Young Emilius 1833—Persian by Whisker (Derby 1815)—Variety by Soothsayer (St. Leger 1811)—Sprite by Bobtail—Catherine 1795.
Eagless, gr. m., 1856	Glencoe, imp. ch. h. 1831 by Sultan (2nd in the Derby of 1819)—Trampoline (2nd in 1000 guineas of 1828) by Tramp—Web (sister to Whalebone and Whisker) by Waxy—Penelope by Trumpator—Prunella. Volscian's dam by Grey Eable 1835—Mary Morris by Medoc (American Eclipse 1814)—Miss Obstinate 1829 by Sumpter 1818 (brother to Thornton's Rattler—Jenny Slamerkin, 1823 by Tiger 1812 (Cook's Whip).

Early Rose, br. m., 1885. (8)

Talega, b. m., 1869.

Lady Taylor, b. m., 1851.

Duke of Montrose, b. h., 1877. (12)

Bonnie Scotland, imp. b. h., 1853. (10)

Waverly, br. h., 1870. (2)

Kelpie, b. m., 1866.

(11) Australian, imp. br. h., 1858.	West Australian (sire of Solon, who got Barcaldine) by Melbourne—Mowerina (sister to Jennala) by Touchstone (St. Leger 1834)—Emma (sister to Maria, dam of Euclid) by Whisker—Gibside Fairy by Hermes. Emilia, imp. (dam of Cordelia who produced Thunderbolt, the fastest son of Stockwell) by Young Emilius (afterwards a good sire in France)—Persian by Whisker 1812—Variety by Soothsayer (sire of Tiresias.)
Cicely Jopson, imp. br. m., 1859.	Weatherbit, br. h. 1843 (sire of Beadsman, Derby of 1858) by Shaat Anchor 1832—Miss Letty (Oaks of 1837) by Priam (Derby 1830)—Miss Fanny's dam 1815 by Orville—Goldenleg's dam 1800 by Buzzard. Cestrea by Faugh-a-Ballagh (St. Leger and Cesarewitch of 1844)—Daughter of Liverpool (Gascoigne Stakes 1832)—Rachel by Muley—Daughter of Comus—Margrave's (St. Leger 1832) dam by Election, Derby winner.
(10) Bonnie Scotland, imp. b. h., 1853.	Iago, b. h. 1843 (won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, beating Sir Tatton Sykes and Pyrrhus the First) by Don John—Scandal 1822 (dam of Backbiter, Goodwood Stakes 1851) by Selim—Daughter 1816 of Haphazard. Queen Mary, b. m. 1843 by Gladiator, (2nd in the Derby 1836)—Beverlac's dam by Plenipotentiary (Derby 1836)—Myrrha by Whalebone (Queen Mary is dam of Blink Bonny, Derby and Oaks of 1857.
Sister to Ruric, b. m., 1862.	Sovereign, b. h. 1836 (imported into South Carolina and sire of Prioress, Cesarewitch 1857) by Emilius—Fleur de Lis (winner of 2 Goodwood Cups) by Bourbon, son of Sorcerer—Lady Rachel by Stamford. Levity, b. m. 1845 (greatest of all American brood-mares) by imp. Trustee (above)—Alaric's dam (also dam of the great Vandal) by imp. Tranby 1826—Lucilla by Trumpator 1823—Lucy 1821 by Orphan—Lady Grey.
(11) Iago, b. h., 1843.	Don John, b. h. 1835 (winner of the St. Leger and Doncaster Cup two days apart, beating Alice Hawthorn in the latter race) by Waverly (son of Whalebone)—Hetman Platoff's dam by Comus—Marciana by Stamford. Scandal (dam of The Ban and Backbiter) by Selim—Daughter 1816 of Haphazard (who got 2 winners of the 2000 gs. and 1 of the St. Leger) Princess by Precipitate (brother to Gohanna)—Colibri by Woodpecker.
Queen Mary, b. m., 1843.	Gladiator, ch. h. 1833 (sire of Sweetmeat, above) by Partisan (sire of Mameluke, Derby 1827)—Pauline by Moses (Derby of 1822)—Quadrille (2nd dam of Catherine Hayes, Oaks 1853) by Selim—Canary Bird by Sorcerer. Beverlac's dam, b. m. 1839 by Plenipotentiary (Derby of 1834)—Myrrha by Whalebone (sire of three Derby Winners)—Gift by Young Gohanna 1810—Sister 1802 to Grazier by Sir Peter—Sister 1788 to Aimator.
(1) Glencoe, imp. ch. h., 1831.	Sultan, b. h. 1816 (the only stallion to get 5 winners of the Two Thousand Guineas) by Selim 1802—Bacchante by Williamson's Ditto (Derby of 1803 and brother to Walton)—sister to Calomel by Mercury. Trampoline, 1825 by Tramp—Web (dam of Middleton, Derby of 1825, by Phantom) by Waxy—Penelope by Trumpator—Prunella (dam of Waxy Pope, Derby 1809) by Highflyer 1774—Promise 1768 by Snap 1750.
Occidenta, b. m., 1835.	Bertrand, b. h. 1821, by Sir Archy 1805—Eliza by imp. Bedford (Dungannon)—imported Mambrina by Mambrino, sire of Messenger. Bertrand won 18 races in all, of which 12 were at four-mile heats. Diamond by Tupin's Florizel (son of Ball's Florizel, who got Boston's dam)—Daughter of Lewis' Eclipse—Minerva by Melzar (son of Imported Medley)—Daughter of Hall's Union—The Kirtley mare by Milo.

COMMANDO

Winner of the Belmont and Carlton Stakes at three years; and the largest winner of his age in America at two. Property of James R. and F. P. Keene, Castleton Stud, Ky.

COMMANDO comes from the No. 12 family, to which trace both Lexington and Vandal, the two best sires between 1860 and 1875, tracing back to the Old Montague mare. Going back to his ninth dam, we find she produced Medoc, the best native stallion between Sir Archy and Lexington, foaled forty-five years apart. Then we find Motto, dam of Sally Lewis and Governor Wickliffe. Sally Lewis produced John Morgan that defeated Idlewild and imported Australian, at three-mile heats, running twelve miles to win the race. In later years came on Linden, one of the best sons of Longfellow; Onondaga and Sensation, two of Leamington's greatest sons as sires; Susquehanna, a great winner in the Belmont colors; Potomac, winner of the rich Futurity Stakes at two years old and of the Realization at three; Stratford, sire of Tarragon and Connemara, both great winners; and Guenn, who was probably the best filly ever bred at Palo Alto, she being the dam of St. Brandon and second dam of Commando.

Commando, at two years, bid fair to rival the record of his unbeaten sire at that age, for, while he did not win the Futurity, which fell to a much inferior horse with a lighter weight on him, he retired from the season as the biggest winner of the year. At three high hopes were formed of him, as he won the rich Belmont Stakes (a mile and three-eighths, over the hill), at Morris Park, without being extended. He went to the post for the Realization Stakes, the hottest favorite ever known, but broke down in the middle of the race, and Mr. Wilson's colt, The Parader, cantered in an easy winner. He was then retired to the farm at Castleton, but served no mares until 1902, as he was a very large and heavy horse, and Mr. Keene wished him to fill out and attain his entire form before entering upon the duties of a life in the stud.

The eldest of Commando's get will be two years old in 1905 and some of them will be trained for their engagements at two years old. Like him, they inherit good size, great liberty of action, big bone and excellent temper. Major Dangerfield, the superintendent at Castleton, firmly believes that the get of Commando are, so far, superior to the get of any other American stallion in his first season; and it remains to be seen whether his prophecies in regard to the progeny of this fine young horse are correct.

COMMANDO, B. H., 1898. (12)

BAY HORSE, BRED BY JAMES R. AND F. P. KEENE, CASTLETON STUD, LEXINGTON, KY.

EMMA C., BR. M., 1892. (12)

Guenn, b. m., 1883 — Darebin, imp. br. h., 1878 (14)

Glendew, b. m., 1876 (Bro. Molly McCarthy). — Flood, b. h., 1876 — Lurline, b. m., 1869 (Aus & Ade Cups) — The Peer, b. h., 1855 (2) Brother to Marchioness

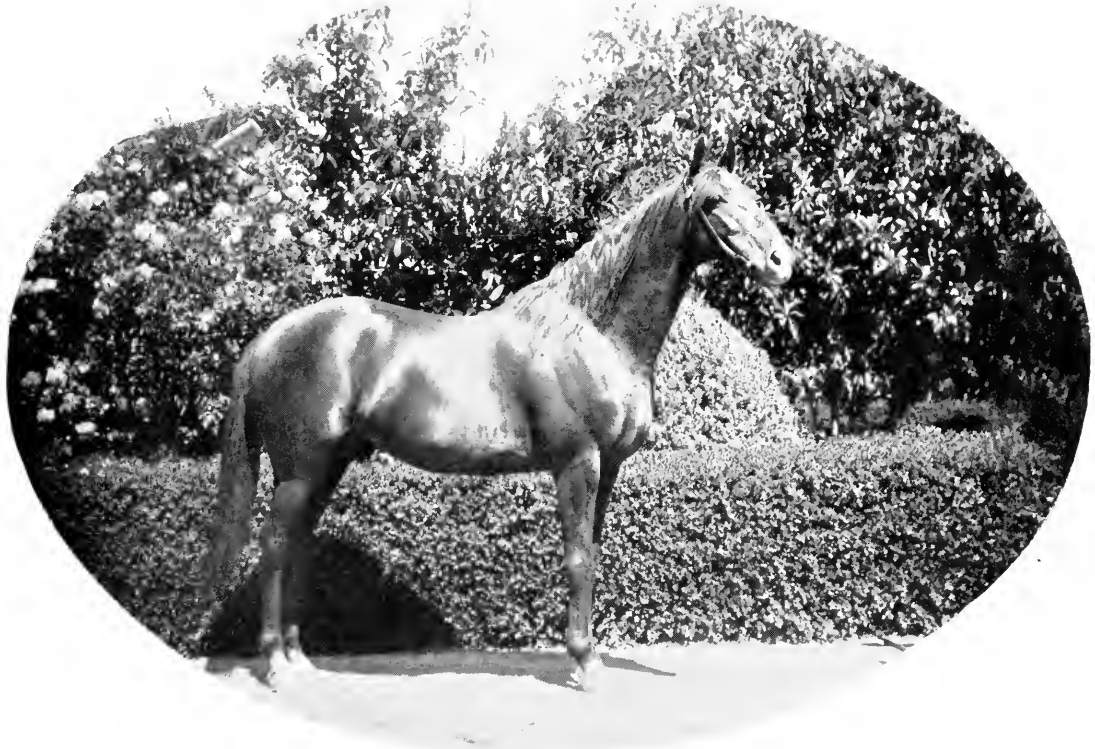
																(1) Melbourne, br. h., 1834
																(1) Humphrey Clinker, b. h. 1822, by Comus (1809) son of Sorcerer—Clinkerina by Clinker (Sir Peter)—Pewet (St. Leger 1789) by Tandem (1773)—Termagant (1773) by Tantrum—Cantatrice. Morpeths dam (1825) by Cervantes (1806)—daughter of (1818) Golumpus Daughter of (1810) Paynator (1791)—Sister to Zodiac by St. George, son of Highflyer.
																Cinizelli, b. m., 1842
																Touchstone, br. h. 1831 by Camel (1822) only horse up to 1880 to get 3 winners of the Ascot Gold Cup—Banter (2nd dam of Macaroni*) by Master Henry (1815) Boadicea by Alexander. Brocade br. m. by Pantaloon, ch. h. 1824 Bombazine by Thunderbolt (Brother to Smolensko*—Delta by Alexander (son of Eclipse)—Isis by Sir Peter—Iris by Woodpecker.
																(20) Traducer, br. h., 1857
																The Libel, br. h. 18 by Pantaloon (1824)—Pasquinade (1840) by Camel—Banter (2nd dam of Satirist† A)—Boadicea (5th dam of imp. Leamington C) by Alexander. Arethusa (dam of Fernhill, winner of the Great Metropolitan at Epsom) by Elis† (1833)—Languid by Cain—Lydia by Poulton, brother to Sir Oliver.
																Mermaid, ch. m., 1860
																King Tom, b. h. 1851 (sire of 2 winners each, Cesarewitch and Alexandra Plate) by Harkaway G (1834)—Pocahontas (1837) by Glencoe (1831) Marpessa (1830) by Muley (1810)—Clare by Marmion. Waterwitch (1859) by The Flying Dutchman (1846)—Evening Star (1839) by Touchstone—Bertha (1821) by Rubens (1805)—Boadicea (2nd dam of Touchstone 1831) by Alexander.
																(x) Norfolk, b. h., 1861
																Lexington b. h. 1850, (got 6 winners of 32 races in England) by Boston—Alice Carneal by imp. Sarpedon (1828)—Rowena by Sumpter (Brother to Thorntons Rattler—Lady Gray by Robin Gray. Novice b. m. by Glencoe A. G.—Chloe Anderson by Rodolph (Big Archy)—Belle Anderson by Sir William of Transport (Sir Archy—Butterfly by Sumpter.
																Hennie Farrow, b. m., 1855
																Shamrock, imp. ch. h. by St. Patrick† (Son of Walton)—imported Delight by Reveller†—Defiance (dam of Defence. 3rd best son of Whalebone) by Reubens—Little Folly by Highland Fling. Ida b. m. 1847 by Belshazzar (3rd in St. Leger 1833) son of Blacklock (1814)—Gamma's dam by Sir Richard (Pacolet)—daughter of imp. Eagle*—Bet. Bosley by Wilkes' Wonder—Chanticleer mare.
																(3) Glengarry, imp. br. h., 1866
																Thormanby* ch. h. 1857 by Windhound (1847), (brother to Hobbie Noble, The Reiver and Elthiron)—Alice Hawthorn (50½ races out of 68) by Muley Muloch—Rebecca by Lottery D (1820). Carbine by Rifleman (son of Touchstone and 2nd in St. Leger 1855)—Troica by Lanercost (Ascot and Newcastle Cups 1841)—Siberia by Brutandorf.
																Glenrose, ch. m., 1867
																Lexington, (sire of Preakness, dead heat for Saratoga Cup 1875 and walked over for the Brighton (England) Cup of 1876, by Boston—Alice Carneal by Sarpedon—Rowena. Sally Lewis, ch. m. 1852 (dam of John Morgan and 3rd dam of Sensation, Onondaga and Stratford) by Glencoe—Motto by imp. Barefoot—Lady Tompkins by American Eclipse.

DOMINO, BL. H., 1891. (23)

Mannie Gray bl. m., 1874 — Himyar, b. h., 1879 (2)

Lizzie G., b. m., 1867 — Enquirer, (x) b. h., 1867 — Hira, ch. m., 1864 — Alarm, (15) b. h., 1868

																(1) Eclipse, imp. b. h., 1855
																Orlando* b. h. 1841 (sire of 1 Derby, 1 St. Leger and 3 Two Thousand winners) by Touchstone (1831)—Vulture by Langar—Kite by Bustard—Olympia (dam of Elis, St. Leger 1836) by Sir Oliver D. Gaze (sister to Gaper) by Bay Middleton* (1833)—Flycatcher by Godolphin (Partisan)—Sister to Cobweb (Oaks 1824) by Phantom*—Filagree by Soothsayer—Web by Waxy.
																Maud, imp. b. m., 1859
																Stockwell, ch. h. 1849 by the Baron† (1842)—Pocahontas (1837) by Glencoe G. (1831)—Marpessa (1830) by Muley (1810)—Clare by Marmion—Harpalice by Gohanna (1790). Countess of Albemarle by Lanercost A. (1836) ran 3rd in St. Leger and won Ascot Cup 1841—Sister to Hornsea G. (1832) by Velocipede (1825) Cerberus mare—Miss Cranfield by Sir Peter.
																(12) Lexington, b. h., 1850
																Boston, ch. h. 1834 (only horse to get ten performers with four mile records below 7:40) by Timoleon (1813)—Robin Brown's dam by Ball's Florizel (unbeaten)—Alderman mare. Alice Carneal b. m. 1836 (2nd dam of Helmbold who beat Longfellow at four miles) by Sarpedon, imp.—Rowena by Sumpter (Bro. to Flirtilla)—Lady Gray by Robin Gray (Royalist).
																Hegira, ch. m., 1846
																Ambassador, ch. h. 1839, by Plenipotentiary*—Jenny Mills, imported by Whisker*—Hornsea's dam by Cerberus, son of Gohanna—Miss Cranfield by Sir Peter—Pegasus mare. Flight, ch. m. 1837 by imported Leviathan (ch. h. 1827) son of Muley 1810;—Charlotte Hamilton by Sir Charles (Sir Archy—Lady of the Lake by imported Sir Harry*—Daughter of Diomed*—St. George mare.
																(14) Leamington, imp. br. h., 1853
																Faugh-a-Ballagh† by Sir Hercules (1826)—Guiccioli (1823) by Bob Booty (1804)—Flight by Irish Escape (Brother to Rugantino)—Young Heroine by Bagot, son of Herod (1758). Daughter of (b. m. 1841) Pantaloon—Daphne by Laurel D—Maid of Honor by Champion (Selim)—Etiquette by Orville (1799) Boadicea (2nd dam of Touchstone) by Alexander.
																Lida, b. m., 1858
																Lexington, b. h. 1850 (4 miles in 7:19¾ against time and in 7:23 3-4, beating Lecomte) by Boston—Alice Carneal (2nd dam of Abdel Kader) by imp. Sarpedon—Rowena by Sumpter (above). Lize by American Eclipse (ch. h. 1814) won 11 races and never beaten) son of Duroc—Gabriella (dam of the great George Martin) by Sir Archy.
																(23) War Dance, ch. h., 1859
																Lexington, b. h. 1850 (only horse in the world to head the list of winning sires for eleven seasons) by Boston—Alice Carneal, above—Rowena by Sumpter—Lady Gray,. Reel, gr. m. 1838 (winner of 16 races out of 19, at all distances) by Glencoe, imp. A. G.—imp. Gallopade by Catton—Camillina by Camillus Hambletonian†) Smolensko mare.
																Daughter of b. m., 1857
																Lecompte, ch. h. 1850, by Boston (above)—Reel (dam of Prioress Ces) and Starke G. by Glencoe—imp. Gallopade (dam of Fandango) by Catton—Camillina by Camillus. Edith, b. m. 1850 by imp. Sovereign (Emilius—Fleur de Lis, winner of 18 races out of 32)—Judith by imp. Glencoe—Fandango by imp. Leviathan—imp. Gallopade, above.



COLONEL WHEELER

Only good surviving son of Midlothian

The Burns & Waterhouse Farm

Mendocino county is one of the least known of California's sixty counties. Situated far to the north of San Francisco bay, it is one of the most picturesque regions of the state, an exquisite rolling country somewhat similar to the eastern portion of Tennessee. It is a beautifully watered country and its supply of grass is almost perennial. The scorching heat and malarious climate of the Sacramento valley is entirely absent, being tempered here by proximity to the coast, thus imparting a healthful tone to all within reach. It is, in fact, the greatest health resort of the state, full of valuable mineral springs much resorted to by invalids.

The farm is located on the California and Northwestern railway, near Hopland, midway between Cloverdale and Ukiah, the county seat. The stage road from Hopland to Highland Springs divides the ranch; and the Lakeport road runs parallel to it. There is a total of 2,000 acres in the property, of which about 350 acres is in fine bottom land, producing the best of cereals. The water is of the very purest quality and of almost endless supply. The natural grasses are alfilleria, burr clover and what is known as the Buffalo grass; and the cultivated grasses are the Australian rye, Bermuda, red clover and alfalfa. With such a diversity of fodder, it is no wonder that the horses grown on Burns & Waterhouse's ranch have not only size and substance in their favor, but quality as well Burns & Waterhouse purchased this property because they found horses accumulating. They first established themselves at Sacramento, but finding their location too small, they began in earnest by the purchase of their present location; and those who see the property will concede that they have made no mistake.

With a small but select band of mares and the stallions Loydal, by Wildidle out of Free Love by Luke Blackburn; Colonel Wheeler, by imported Midlothian out of Agnes by Onondaga; Altamax, by imported Maxim, out of Altitude by Alarm; and Eddie Jones, by Morello (best son of Eolus) out of Early Rose by Duke of Montrose, they soon became prominent as breeders. When Maxnic broke down, after a career as brilliant as it was brief, they retired him to the stud also. Colonel Wheeler represents the Newminster branch of Touchstone blood, while Altamax and Maxnic represent the Musket branch of the same family; and Eddie Jones is a male-line descendant of Leamington, generally admitted to be the best stallion ever imported into America. There are no better blood lines in Europe and none as good in the United States, as can easily be proven by reference to Goodwin's Guide, Maxim being the only good son of Musket ever imported. The following matrons (15 head in all) were the nucleus of the farm, giving all these most noted, either as turf performers or as the dams of runners:

Berna, by imported Cheviot (brother to Sir Modred) out of Sweet Peggy by Kyrle Daly, from Abis dam by Norfall. This mare produced that good winner Bernota.

Duckling, by Brutus, out of Decoy Duck by Longfellow. This mare produced Eduardo, a good winner at theEast this season. He is by Eddie Jones.

Early Rose, by Duke of Montrose, from Talega by Bonnie Scotland, from Lady Taylor by Glencoe. Mated with Morello, this mare produced Eddie Jones, one of the best horses ever foaled west of the Rockies. At nine years old he is already known as a good sire.

Happy Maiden, by Midlothian, out of Felicity by Onondaga, from Bliss by Bonnie Scotland. This mare produced Rollick, a winner for four seasons, as well as Hooligan, deem by many to be the best two-year-old in California this season.

Humidity (sister to Dungarven), by Hindoo, out of imported Calphurnia by Julius, from The Test by Saccharometer. This mare produced Humo, a good winner at Brighton and Saratoga last summer.

Juanita, by imported Galore (son of Galopin), out of Druidess by Stonehenge, from imported Castagnette by Marsyas. This is the dam of Altawan, a winner by Altamax.

Miss Rowena, by Midlothian, out of Paloma (bred in Australia) by The Drummer, son of Rataplan. She won $11,255 in three seasons and is the dam of Edrodun, by Eddie Jones, a frequent winner this year.

Napamax, by imported Maxim, out of Napa by Enquirer, from Bandana by Bonnie Scotland. She won $12,009 in three seasons and is the dam of Escobosa by Eddie Jones. She won five sweepstake races.

Picnic, by imported Mr. Pickwick (son of the Hermit and Tomato by King Tom), from imported Countess by Theobald, son of Stockwell. She is the dam of Maxnic, one of the most brilliant two-year-olds of his day and now in the stud at this farm. She also produced his full sister Rowena, already a winner, and Recreation, one of the best daughters of Morello.

Paloma, an Australian-bred mare, was purchased from the estate of the late Senator Hearst. She was by The Drummer, a son of the great Rataplan. He ran third to Pretender and Pero Gomez in the Derby and won the Great Metropolitan Handicap (two miles) at Epsom in a field of nineteen. Paloma's female tail-line runs directly back to Rebecca, dam of that great mare Alice Hawthorn, who won 50½ races out of 68 starts, including eleven gold cups. Among her produce we may mention Yellow Tail, by Watercress, the best three-year-old of 1900; Armitage, by Surinam ,a stake-winner both in California and at the East; Palomacita, a good winner in California; Miss Rowena, a winner of $11,255 in three seasons, winning five consecutive races at two years and six at three, making a total of 26 wins in all; Don Clarencio, a repeated winner, and Examiner, a winner at the East. Paloma comes from the No. 4 family which produced such speed marvels in England as Thormanby, Kisber and Iroquois among Derby winners; Wenlock, Apology, Common, Seabreeze and Throstle, among St. Leger winners, together with eleven Oaks winners.

Recreation won $8,380 in three seasons and is by Morello (winner of the Futurity at Coney Island and the $10,000 Wheeler Handicap at Chicago), out of Picnic by Mr. Pickwick, one of the best sons of Hermit. Her first foal and her only one to race is Rockaway by Altamax; and he was an excellent winner in 1903.

Sonomis, by Joe Hooker, out of Blizzard by Blazes (a very good son of imp. Leamington), from Trade Wind by Great Tom. This mare produced Alsono, by Altamax, a capital winner in 1902.

Sweet Faverdale won $7,470 in three seasons, winning $3,498 in five races won and six times second. She is by Faverdale (first called Centaur) who ran second to Proctor Knott in the Junior Champion of 1888, with the great Salvator behind him. Her dam was the imported mare Sweet Home, by Knight of St. Patrick (sire of Moslem, 2,000 guineas of 1868), she being also the dam of that capital handicap horse Major Domo, who was second for the Suburban Handicap of 1891, won by Loantaka; and second again in 1892 to Montana, for the same event, after which Major Domo won the Brookdale Handicap at Long Branch in fast time. Sweet Faverdale is the dam

ALTAMAX

Best son of imported Maxim

of Sweet Tone, a good winner for two seasons past, including the Ascot Oaks at Los Angeles.

Talluda, by Enquirer, out of Tallulah by Planet, from Mazurka by Lexington. This mare produced Toledo, a winner for two seasons, by Altamax. He won at pretty long odds on the fourth day of the present Oakland meeting and is considered a high class colt. Also David S, a very speedy son of Midlothian, who proved a winning card for the stable on many occasions. She also produced Lord Chesterfield, one of the best steeple-chasers of 1899, he winning both here and at the East; and frequently carrying the top weight of his winning races. Several of the old mares have died and some of the younger ones have not yet dropped winners, so no detailed mention at the present time is made of them. There are also some younger mares at the farm whose progeny have not yet raced. Among these are:

Heigho, a great winner, by Himyar (only stallion in the United States to get winners of over $245,000 in one season), out of Janet (winner at four miles in 7:30) by Lightning.

Madrina, considered by many to be the most beautiful mare on the ranch. She is by imported Midlothian out of imported Paloma and is therefore a full sister to Miss Rowena, a winner of $11,255.

Princess Zicka, a good winner, by Rey del Sierras (brother to Yo Tambien)) out of Countess Zicka by Norfolk.

Prejudice, by imported Loyalist (son of Sterling and brother to Paradox, winner of the 2000 Guineas and Grand Prix de Paris) out of Pride. Has a foal by imported Galveston, son of Galopin, Derby winner of 1875.

Ray of Gold, by imp. Rayon d'Or (St. Leger 1879), out of Beauty by imp. St. Blaise, Derby winner of the Derby in 1883. Nothing can surpass the breeding of this mare.

Shasta Water, winner of $8,785, of which $4,285 was won at three years old. She won 16 times, was 15 times second and 10 times third in 54 starts. By Maxim (son of Musket) out of Tyranny, own sister to Tyrant who won the Belmont and Withers' Stakes of 1885. From this family come Molly McCarthy, a winner from six furlongs to four miles; and the stallion Kinglike, sire of L'Allouette, a Futurity winner.

Spain War has the Musket blood in her through imported Artillery, sire of Alma Dufour, one of the most consistent fillies in America. Her dam is Sweet Rose tracing back to Hippolyta, winner of the Ascot Stakes (two miles), and sister to Hippia, winner of the Oaks of 1867.

Sea Bass, a bay filly by imported Artillery, out of Picnic by imp. Mr. Pickwick. This filly is an inbred Touchstone mare, tracing to that great horse through Ithuriel on her sire's side and through Newminster on her dam's. Artillery is the sire of Shot Gun, one of the fastest horses in America; and is full brother to Hilda, a winner for five seasons in New Zealand. Artillery's dam was Ouida by Yattendon, she being the dam of Strathmore (by Nordenfelt) who won the Victoria Derby of 1892. By the way, there are now a lot of yearlings at the Oakland track by the stallions mentioned in the fore part of this article that have been pronounced by good judges to be the best yet led into a California sales ring. The forcing system finds no place at this farm. Colts and fillies are given plenty of outdoor exercise, over rolling land that brings all their muscles into play while in motion. They are fed plenty of good and hearty provender, but not stuffed like bullocks. In addition to this they are stable broken and fit to go into the hands of any competent trainer next year. An examination of the pedigrees of these mares and stallions will show that they embody the very best blood, both native and imported, that can be found in all America. As the proprietors of this farm have discontinued racing altogether, their yearlings will be sold annually hereafter at public auction. An inspection of the farm and its breeding operations is cordially invited.

Since the foregoing was in type, Burns & Waterhouse have held their first annual sale of yearlings in San Francisco, on which occasion the following excellent prices were realized:

Figami, ch c, by Figaro-Amida; T. Garnet Ferguson	$ 225.00
Alberna, b f, by Altamax-Berna; K. Kimberly	200.00
Tony Girl, b f, by Eddie Jones-Bit of Fashion; C. F. Rallieri	375.00
Figaretta, b f, by Figaro-Cosette; E. McNamara	150.00
Dangerous Girl, bf, by Eddie Jones-Dangerous Maid; W. M. Murry	1,000.00
My Dulcie, b f, by Col. Wheeler-Dulcie Larondie; H. Stover	50.00
Boloman, b c, by David Tenny Ella Boland; D. S. Fountain	350.00
Frolic, ch c, by Take Notice-Happy Maiden; Frank O'Rourke	800.00
Etapa, b c, by Take Notice-Hoolou; A. Koenigsberger	1,250.00
Husan, b c, by Eddie Jones-Humidity; C. T. Patterson	2,100.00
First Lake, ch f, by First Tenor-Lakelo; P. McAuliffe	200.00
Madri, b f, by Altamax or Take Notice-Madrina; T. F. Clark	.200.00
Ban Boy, ch c, by Take Notice-Miss Ban; W. M. Baird	175.00
Legal Form, b c, by Eddie Jones-Mortgage; W. Miller	375.00
Prince Nap, br c, by Eddie Jones-Napamax; J. O. Keene	2,250.00
My Pal, b c, by Eddie Jones-Palomacita; W. Engstrom	550.00
Sea Lad, b c, by Figaro-Sea Bass; J. Havalaw	250.00
Mendocino, b c, by Altamax-Sonomis; C. T. Patterson	1,700.00
Warwheel, ch c, by Col. Wheeler-Spainwar	2,000.00
Rosearo, b f, by Figaro-Sweet Rose; W. Engstrom	275.00
Talamund, b c, by Altamax-Talluda; T. E. McLaughlin	1,100.00
Total	$15,575.00
Average	$741.66

The above is a big average for the get of three comparatively untried sires and points clearly to an average of $1,000 or better for their next sale. A curious feature of the sale is that the largest prices were paid by Eastern buyers; and as they are not so familiar with the California horses as are the bona fide residents of the State, it is presumable that the youngsters sold on their good looks and their general racy conformation. Mr. J. O. Keene, who paid the highest price of the sale, trained the famous Russian horse, Irish Lad, a son of Galtee More, who won the "Triple Crown" in 1897; and there are few better trainers and no better judges of racing points in an untried colt than he is. The two next highest-prices were paid by Charles T. Patterson, who was at one time the trainer for Burns & Waterhouse's racing stable. He is a man who "knows a good thing when he sees it."

A HOME PRODUCTION

This book is something that illustrates the progress of the city of Los Angeles and her local industries. Before getting it out, I sent specifications, inviting bids on this work, to printing houses in Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Paul in the East, and to offices in San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland in this State. The lowest bid I got, was from Indianapolis and the next lowest from St. Paul. The third lowest was from the Commercial Printing House in this city, of which Mr. Ulrich Knoch is proprietor. His bid was $250 higher than the Indianapolis bid, and $225 higher than the one from St. Paul. Having been a shopmate with him on the Daily Herald in 1892, and knowing him to be a very thorough man in all he undertook, I sat down and figured out the cost of an Eastern journey, and concluded to give the contract to Mr. Knoch, an action I have had no cause to regret. His work is done and well done.

I was about to send the illustrated portion of this work East, but Mr. Knoch recommended Riley & Moore Engraving Co., of this city, so highly that I concluded to give them the contract and they have executed the engravings in such a conscientious manner, that I have no hesitation in recommending them to any and all parties desiring their services. Those young gentlemen have "come to stay."

T. B. M.

BC
Fernando Rocks
6.108
55